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TAP CHI CONG SAN

No. 12, December 1985

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Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical and political journal of the Vietnam Communist Party published in Hanoi.

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TEN YEARS OF GLORIOUS VICTORIES OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 1-4, 14

[Editorial]

[Text] Ten years ago, the Lao revolution won a victory of decisive significance. Seizing the favorable opportunity brought about by the revolutionary situations of the fraternal countries on the Indochina peninsula, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party decided upon the strategy of leading the people in mass uprisings and full-scale attacks, to combine the armed struggle and the political-legal struggle, quickly crush the forces and the ruling apparatus of the reactionaries and seize state power. On 2 December 1975, the National Congress, representing the solid unity of the people of the Lao tribes and their desire to be the masters of their country, formally declared the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The birth of the Lao People's Democratic Republic was a political event of very important significance. It brought to a complete end nearly one century of rule by colonialists, both old style and new, and abolished the feeble and outmoded monarchy that had reigned in Laos for thousands of years. It ushered in a new era, the most brilliant era in the history of the Lao tribes of building and defending the country: the era of perpetual independence and freedom, of the advance to socialism, of building a life of comfort and happiness. This great historic event also marked a stage of development in the revolution of the peoples of the three countries on the Indochina peninsula and contributed a victory to the struggle by progressive mankind for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

During the past 10 years, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by its esteemed General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, and making full use of the effective tool that is theirs in exercising and defending their right of ownership, the Lao People's Democratic Republic State, the people of Lao tribes, united in their purpose and by fighting bravely, working diligently and creatively, overcoming each difficulty and adversity, making every effort to build socialism and staunchly defending the fatherland, have made extraordinary strides forward in every field.

Large victories have been won in the cause of defending the fatherland. Immediately after the revolutionary administration had been established throughout the country of Laos, the U.S. imperialists, under their "post-war plan" and through the radical right wing reactionaries in Thailand and Lao reactionaries in exile, continuously conducted acts of provocation and instigated armed conflicts along the border while creating disorder in the mountainous jungle areas inside Laos. In the late 1970's, these vile actions were aided and strongly supported by the reactionaries within Beijing ruling circles. Showing themselves to be the reactionaries that they really are and acting in collaboration with the U.S.imperialists and radical right wing Thai reactionary powers, they carried out wide-ranging acts of sabotage in every field--the military field, the security fields, politics-ideology, the economy, the cultural-social field and so forth--with the aim of weakening Laos in order to eventually invade and annex that country. However, every insidious intention of every enemy was exposed and thwarted by the high sense of vigilance and the tenacious fighting spirit of the Lao people. The reactionaries' bases and their plans to foment insurrection were crushed. Thai forces were duly punished for their acts of provocation and acts of encroachment and occupation along the border. The enemy's scheme of dividing Laos from the other countries on the Indochina peninsula was defeated. Political security has been firmly maintained. The people's army and the people's security forces of Laos have continuously grown in both size and quality.

Efforts to restore and develop the economy have been and are profoundly changing the face of Laos. The 3-year plan (1978-1980) and the first 5-year plan (1981-1985) were completed well. The gross social product and income per capita have risen rapidly. Between 1976 and 1985, the gross social product rose 218 percent and per capita income rose 157 percent. Agricultural cooperativization has been strongly promoted. Nearly 3,000 agricultural cooperatives have been established throughout the country. These cooperatives are making every effort to build water conservancy projects and emulating one another in the application of new farming methods and scientific-technical advances with a view toward achieving high yields. Between 1976 and 1985, total agricultural output increased 204.9 percent, paddy output increased 222.5 percent, the buffalo herd increased 151.9 percent, the cattle herd increased 176.7 percent, timber output increased 26 times... Laos, which once had to import grain each year, has been virtually self-sufficient in grain since 1980. In 1984, despite a severe drought, Laos still managed to record a major victory in agriculture, harvesting 1.3 million tons of paddy.

In industry, due to the sabotage carried out by reactionaries, many factories and enterprises were closed or operating at reduced capacity at the time of liberation. Today, all factories and enterprises have resumed operations. Many basic units have met and exceeded pre-liberation production levels. The Nam Ngum Hydroelectric Power Plant has been expanded, which has increased its capacity five-fold compared to 1975, and now supplies electricity for domestic production and consumption. Dozens of new factories and enterprises have been built and put into production.

Changes have also occurred in the handicraft trades. The production of traditional handicraft products has been restored. In communications and

transportation during the past 10 years, 12,982 kilometers of highway have been widened and upgraded and water routes along the Mekong River have been improved and fully utilized. Dozens of large and small airports have been repaired, thus making air travel among the different regions of the country and overseas possible.

On the cultural and social front, together with the significant achievement of having wiped out illiteracy nationwide, the education and public health networks of Laos are being steadily expanded. Today, the country has nearly 7,000 general schools on the various levels. Enrollment has risen 177 percent compared to 1976. Under the old system Laos had not one college. Today, eight colleges have been built. Each year, about 7,000 students graduate from Level III schools and colleges. The corps of technical cadres now numbers 40,000 members, 5,000 of whom have a college level education. Many new hospitals have been built. Between 1976 and 1985, the number of hospital beds increased 160 percent and the number of public health cadres increased 87 percent. The country now has about 870 hospitals and medical aid stations from the central to the village levels staffed by more than 10,000 public health cadres who care for the health of the people night and day.

Under its foreign policy of peace, the Lao People's Democratic Republic has made major contributions to strengthening the fighting alliance and comprehensive cooperation among the peoples of the three countries on the Indochina peninsula and to the common struggle to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation. Together with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic has made positive contributions to fortifying and strengthening the solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The Lao People's Democratic Republic has also made noteworthy contributions to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world. The international position and prestige of Laos have been continuously heightened.

In the history of a country, 10 years are only a very short period of time. However, during the past 10 years, the revolutionary administration and people of Laos have recorded tremendous achievements that have completely changed the face of their country. Viewed against the background of a Laos that has faced a socio-economic situation marked by poverty and backwardness, a Laos that bears deep wounds of war and the harmful vestiges left behind in many fields by colonialism and feudalism and a Laos whose external enemies have continuously looked for every way to oppose and attack it, these achievements assume even greater significance and are not only worthy of being a legitimate source of pride to the Lao people, but have also warmed the hearts of their brothers and friends, of every peace loving and progressive person in the world.

As neighboring countries that share the Truong Son Mountain Range and have faced common circumstances in the struggle to survive and make progress, the relations between Vietnam and Laos have been close for generations. Over the past century and more, the struggle for national liberation has brought the peoples of the two countries even closer together, strengthened their unity and deepened their understanding of and sympathy for each other. These

traditional feelings were further strengthened through the efforts of President Ho Chi Minh. His moving lines of poetry will be a part of us forever:

Loving one another, we climb the same mountains
Ford the same rivers, traverse the same passes.

The affection between our two countries of Vietnam and Laos
Runs deeper than the Red River, deeper than the Mekong River.

Chiefly as a result of the close bond between them, of always standing shoulder to shoulder in the spirit of "sharing joys and sorrows," of joining efforts in the fight and coordinating these efforts well, the two nations defeated "imperialist powers"--France and the United States--and have advanced the cause of revolution of the two countries to victory after victory. As Le Duan observed: "Built upon Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the special relations between Vietnam and Laos have created a remarkable spiritual and material strength that has helped the people of the two countries to always know who their enemies are, see through to their malicious schemes, evade every danger, prevail over every reactionary power and lead the two nations to the shores of glory."(1)

The communists and people of Vietnam have been following, with admiration and special feelings, and have a high appraisal of the victories won by the fraternal people of Laos. Clearly recognizing that each victory of the Vietnamese revolution has been won in part as a result of contributions made by the Lao people, we wish to express our profound joy and delight over the achievements that have been recorded in every field by the country of Laos and sincerely thank the Lao tribes for the valuable support and assistance that they have given to our people. We are extremely delighted over the new stage of development that has been reached in the friendship and cooperative relations between Vietnam and Laos. We are deeply moved by the heartfelt words spoken by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, concerning Viet-Lao relations: "Brimming with comradely and fraternal affection that exists between the two parties, the two states and the peoples of our two countries in each field, cooperation that has taken a wide variety of effective forms....has made very important contributions to creating a solid strategic position for the Lao revolution and strongly developing its subjective factors in the new stage. Today, the tradition of the exemplary, pure and loyal unity and fighting alliance between the two nations is bearing more brilliant fruit than ever before."(2)

Loyal to the teachings of the great President Ho Chi Minh, with a full comprehension of our party's stand that the special relations among Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are a law in the development of the revolutions of the three countries, are of vital significance in the destiny of our three nations and in the spirit of the Vietnam-Laos Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1977 and the Declaration of the High Level Conference of the Three Countries of Indochina held in Vientiane in February 1983, we promise to do our very best to cultivate and strengthen the militant solidarity, the special relations and the loyal, pure friendship between Vietnam and Laos as well as among Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and keep them forever fresh, forever enduring

and strong. Generation after generation, we will always wholeheartedly fulfill each international obligation to the fraternal countries on the Indochina peninsula, to not hesitate in the face of hardships or fear sacrifices. At the same time, we will continuously make positive contributions to strengthening the close coordination between us in every field with a view toward achieving increasing results in each country's socialist construction and defense of the socialist fatherland.

We share their joy and excitement on this the 10th anniversary of the victory of their revolution and the 10th National Day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (2 December 1975-2 December 1985). On this occasion, from the bottom of our hearts, we extend to the fraternal people of Laos our most sincere regards. We wish the people of Laos, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party headed by the esteemed General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, ever larger and more brilliant victories, victories that make the land of the beautiful Champa flower increasingly prosperous and strong and make worthy contributions to the cause of revolution in Indochina and throughout the world.

FOOTNOTES

1. Le Duan: "Tinh hinh the gioi va chinh sach doi ngoai cua chung ta"[The World Situation and Our Foreign Policy], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1981, p 121.

2. Kaysone Phomvihan: "The Lao People's Revolutionary Party's 30 Years of Struggle for National Independence and Socialism," TAP CHI CONG SAN, March, 1985, p 35.

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THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AT 10 YEARS OF AGE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 5-14

[Article by Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic]

[Text] State power is the fundamental issue of every social revolution. For 3 decades, imbued with this thinking of the great Lenin, the people of the Lao tribes, in their fight against the imperialists and their lackeys to liberate the country, waged a brave and tenacious struggle to gradually seize political power for themselves. In the spring of 1975, the revolutionary situation in Indochina changed very quickly. The fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia won complete victories in their effort to liberate their countries. Seizing upon this opportunity, an opportunity that comes but once in history, the people of the Lao tribes, under the correct and talented leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, arose in mass uprisings, virtually crushed the lackey puppet government in the provinces, municipalities and the capital Vientiane and established the People's Democratic Administration.

With this victory, the people of the Lao tribes totally liberated their country and seized political power nationwide.

On 1 and 2 December 1975, the National Congress of People's Delegates, meeting in the capital Vientiane, accepted the abdication of Savang Vatthana, accepted the dissolution of the Political Coalition National Council and the Provisional Coalition Government established under the 1973 Vientiane Agreement on Laos and established the Lao People's Democratic Republic State.

The birth of the Lao People's Democratic Republic State was an event of extremely important significance in the history of Laos. It totally abolished the ruling system of the colonialists, both old style and new, that had oppressed and exploited the people of Laos for nearly 1 century and kept Laos in slavery and ignorance. At the same time, it brought to an end the backward, feeble and outmoded monarchy.

With the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic, the people of the Lao tribes, once the oppressed and enslaved citizens of a colony, became the masters of their country and began making every effort to build a life of

comfort and happiness for themselves. The state is the effective tool of the people of the Lao tribes in their cause of defending and building their beloved fatherland. Under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the state is truly a state of, by and for the people, a state that makes every effort to uphold the people's right of ownership and serve their interests. The state has a solid base in the Lao Front for National Construction and the mass organizations within the Front, which are steadily broadening the unity of the people on the basis of the alliance of workers and farmers and mobilizing each stratum of the people to participate in strengthening the People's Democratic Administration and display their spirit of ownership by making positive contributions to the cause of defending and building the fatherland.

Born when the country was totally liberated, the Lao People's Democratic Republic State has been fulfilling the function of the dictatorship of the proletariat and has the task of leading the country directly to socialism without experiencing the stage of capitalist development, as set forth in the line adopted at the 3rd Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The state has two strategic tasks that must be carried out simultaneously: defending and building socialism. On the one hand, it must crush all resistance by domestic counter-revolutionaries and defeat each scheme and act of aggression of external enemies. On the other hand, it must make every effort to build a socialist society. These two tasks are equally important and closely interrelated. The task of building the economy and carrying out cultural development is considered to be the task of most decisive importance to the Lao People's Democratic Republic because these are the goals of the socialist revolution and lay the groundwork for firmly defending the fatherland and the new system.

During the past 10 years, the state has constantly been strengthened and constantly grown. Not only has the administration apparatus on the central level been expanded and strengthened, but the administration apparatus on the local level has been strengthened as well. The Supreme People's Council appointed by the National Congress of People's Delegates in 1975 has taken positive steps to fulfill its function as the highest organ of state power. The Council of Ministers, the highest executive and administrative body of the state, has been continuously expanded and strengthened in the process of providing state management, especially those sectors whose function it is to provide economic and cultural management. The law on the organization of the Council of Ministers was promulgated in 1978 and amended in 1982 with a view toward helping the Council of Ministers manage each aspect of social life more effectively. The Supreme People's Court was established in accordance with Supreme People's Council Decision Number 01/83 dated 11 January 1983 to insure correct trial proceedings and fully protect the legitimate interests of the citizen. In the localities, people's councils and administration committees have been elected on the various levels and are operating in accordance with the spirit and content of Law Number 101 dated 31 July 1978 on the organization of the people's councils and administration committees on the various levels with the aim of upholding the right of ownership of the people of all tribes in defending and building the new system. National defense forces and people's security forces have been built up by the state and have constantly grown.

Ten years are a brief span of time compared to the history of a nation. During these 10 years, the Lao People's Democratic Republic State has clearly shown its superiority and recorded significant achievements.

1. National Defense-Security:

Following 30 years of war to liberate the country, the people of the Lao tribes wanted to live a tranquil and stable life in peace so that they could build the country and continuously improve their spiritual and material lives. However, immediately after the country was liberated, the state had to content with old and new enemies collaborating with one another in a vain attempt to weaken and topple the newly established revolutionary state by every means possible.

The U.S. imperialists, although defeated and forced to withdraw from Indochina, have continued to stubbornly cling to Thailand and use the territory of that country as the base for sending agents back into Laos to establish reactionary bases. They have also tricked, enticed or forced tens of thousands of persons into emigrating and organized the disruption of order and unrest on hundreds of different occasions inside Laos. The reactionaries within Beijing ruling circles, acting in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists and radical right wing Thai reactionaries, have also been actively waging psychological warfare and doing everything they can to deceive the people, divide them from the revolution, sow divisions among the various tribes and divide Laos from the fraternal countries, especially from Vietnam, with the aims of isolating and weakening the Lao People's Democratic Republic. They have trained and are supporting thousands of exiled Lao reactionaries and have assembled a number of lackeys to organize acts of banditry and commando operations to create disorder and sabotage the tranquil life of the people in a number of areas. They have sought by every means possible to create hostilities between Thailand and Laos. They have, through radical right wing Thai elements, carried out numerous acts of provocation, violated the territory of Laos and closed the border between Thailand and Laos in a vain attempt to establish an economic embargo against Laos. Recently, they sent military forces to attack three Lao villages in the province of Sayaboury.

Clearly aware of the reactionary nature and cunning schemes of the enemy, the state, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party has made constant educational efforts to heighten the vigilance of all strata of the people and has constantly strengthened the national defense system and people's security forces. As a result, we have promptly thwarted and defeated each scheme and act of provocation, infiltration, harassment and subversion of the enemy. During the past 10 years, despite the enemy's many attempts to create difficulties for the young Lao People's Democratic Republic State, the state has, for the most part, managed to maintain political security and protect the new social order nationwide. The Lao People's Army and the Lao People's Security Forces, which have constantly grown and developed in both size and quality and upheld the nation's tradition of bravery in combat, have become the central force in the cause of defending the fatherland and stand ready to defeat each scheme and act of aggression and sabotage of the enemy.

The reeducation of tens of thousands of soldiers, policemen and officers of the old regime and the restoration of their rights of citizenship by the state constitute another victory that we have won. Realizing that the state's policy of humanitarianism and clemency was sincere, they repented for their past mistakes and have been participating in productive labor, thereby doing their part to help the people in the work of building the country.

2. The Economy

Following liberation, one pressing task faced by the state was the need to make every effort to restore and develop the economy, heal the wounds of war and stabilize the living conditions of the people. Our next task was to begin the country's advance to socialism under the conditions of a largely natural, subsistent economy. The majority of the social labor force consisted of agricultural labor employing crude production techniques and labor productivity was very low. Agriculture was exceedingly small in scale and dependent upon the outside. Communications and transportation posed many difficulties.

Under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the state has always considered the transformation and development of the economy to be the task of foremost importance and has worked hard to overcome difficulties, restore and develop production and gradually stabilize the standard of living. The state nationalized all banks and large enterprises of the old regime and private individuals, thereby taking control of the finance, communications, posts-telecommunications, power, water and other important economic sectors. During the past 10 years, as a result of adopting a correct line and the efforts it has made combined with the large and valuable assistance provided by the fraternal socialist countries and our friends throughout the world, the state has recorded encouraging achievements in the restoration, transformation and development of the economy. Compared to 1976, the gross social product has increased 218 percent and national income per capita has increased 157 percent.

In agriculture and forestry, the two strengths of the Lao economy, the state's policy calls for the development of a diversified agriculture and the development of the strengths of the country that lie in grain, industrial crops, livestock production and forestry, with efforts focused on resolving the grain and food problem in a way that provides a stable supply while producing many agricultural products, forest products and goods for exportation with a view toward supporting socialist industrialization and meeting the food and clothing needs of the people. To step up agricultural production and implement the line of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the state has also successfully carried out the socialist transformation of agriculture. During the past 10 years, as a result of the adoption of a correct policy and the active implementation of this policy, important victories have been won in agricultural production. Between 1976 and 1985, total agricultural output increased 204.9 percent; paddy output increased 222.54 percent; thebuffalo herd increased 151.95 percent; the cattle herd increased 176.69 percent; timber output increased 26 times; and the output of native and forest products increased at the annual rate of 1.27 percent. The state has also made every effort to organize the clearing of land, the

restoration of fields to production, the adoption of intensive cultivation and multicropping and the construction of water conservancy projects. The agricultural cooperativization movement has also vigorously developed. The country currently has 2,932 agricultural cooperatives. As a result of the development of agriculture, Laos has not had to import rice since 1980.

In industry, the Lao People's Democratic Republic has also recorded important victories over the past 10 years. When it was first established, the revolutionary administration took over a crippled and backward industry that had been ravaged by war. Many factories and enterprises in the newly liberated areas of the country were sabotaged by the reactionaries before they fled. They dismantled and took with them valuable machines and parts. They also enticed and persuaded skilled workers to flee with them. As a result, many factories were forced to close or operate at only one-half of the level at which they operated before liberation.

Fully understanding the role of industry in the period of transition to socialism and in keeping with the line on industry of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the state has worked hard to restore and enlarge existing factories, acquire necessary machinery and train, either at home or abroad, thousands of engineers and technical workers to augment the industrial sector. Today, all enterprises have resumed operations. Many have met and exceeded pre-liberation production levels, such as the tobacco, textile and match factories, sawmills and wood processing mills, electric power plants, water plants, etc. In 1975, the Nam Ngum Hydroelectric Power Plant was a two turbine plant with a capacity of only 30,000 kw. It has since been expanded to five turbines and now has a capacity of 150,000 kw. The tin mines in Khammouan Province, where the French colonialists once used manual labor to extract ore, have now been equipped with the necessary machinery and their mining operations have been expanded.

In conjunction with restoring and enlarging old enterprises, the state has also attached importance to building many new factories and enterprises. To date, dozens of new factories and enterprises have been constructed and put into production, rice mills, building material production plants, machine works, plants producing livestock feed and veterinary medicines, salt production units, gypsum mines, etc.

Along with restoring and developing industry, the state has given its attention to restoring and developing the handicraft trades. Prior to liberation day, the production of many famous handicraft products that reflected the nation's cultural tradition and were liked in the world, such as rattan and bamboo ware, ceramic ware, brocade and so forth, declined because these products could not compete with foreign goods. Under its policy of encouraging the development of the handicraft trades, the state has concerned itself with organizing cooperatives and handicraft teams in the woven wood products, woven rugs, ceramic ware and other trades and helping them to produce many products of value in the daily lives of the people and as export goods.

The development of industry, although only in the initial stage, has helped to support agriculture and forestry and stimulate the overall development of the country's economy.

On the communications-transportation front, the state has, since liberation day, given very much attention to the repair and expansion of the road network nationwide. Because the country's terrain is rather irregular and rugged and its population sparse and decentralized, communications-transportation are considered the leading edge of development, considered important not only to the economy, but also very important politically, culturally and from the standpoint of national defense and security.

During the past 10 years, 12,982 kilometers of highway, mainly inter-provincial roads, have been widened and upgraded. Along with repairing and widening roads, the state has given its attention to the expansion of water transport, primarily by improving transportation along the Mekong River from northern to southern Laos and making full use of other rivers and the major tributaries of the Mekong River to enable safe boat traffic and provide rapid and convenient transportation. The state has also repaired dozens of large and small airports and restored and developed air communications among the provinces of the country and with foreign countries.

The above mentioned achievements in communications and transportation have played an important role in supporting the circulation of goods, meeting the everyday needs of the people and supporting the national defense system.

3. Culture and Education

Due to the serious consequences of colonial and feudal rule, the cultural standards of the vast majority of our people and cadres were low. The majority of the people of the tribes were illiterate. At many places, superstitious beliefs and backward customs were deeply entrenched and posed a major obstacle to the work of building and defending the fatherland.

After the country was liberated, in keeping with the party's line that the ideological-cultural revolution be one step ahead of development in other fields and that we make education our central task in this revolution, the state began working to wipe out illiteracy and bring about development within the fields of culture and education.

In education, the state has launched a widespread and continuous education movement among the people, cadres, workers and troops and intensified educational efforts in all three areas: popular education, supplementary education and general school education. Generally speaking, encouraging victories have been won in education over the past 10 years. Illiteracy has been virtually wiped out nationwide. The number of persons attending supplementary education classes now stands at 177,938. The general school education network has been strongly developed. Between 1976 and 1985, general school enrollment (excluding Buddhist seminaries) increased 177 percent. The

state has also concerned itself with education on the college level. In the past, Laos had no colleges. Today, on the basis of the requirements involved in economic and cultural development, the state has established eight colleges.

In cultural work, the state has taken positive steps to build the new culture, a socialist culture that is revolutionary, national and popular in character. On the cultural front, the state has been making every effort to wipe out the cultural and ideological vestiges of colonialism and feudalism, especially those left behind by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and gradually eradicate the backward customs that pose obstacles to the people in their production and everyday lives. On the other hand, it has given attention to maintaining and preserving the beautiful cultural heritage of the nation and building upon the new culture that has been established in the course of the war of resistance and the revolution. During the past 10 years, the information, press, broadcasting, television, publishing, cinematography, literature, art and other sectors have steadily developed and made positive contributions to the eradication of the vestiges of the old culture and the establishment of the new culture described above by enhancing the spiritual and cultural lives of the Lao tribes and inspiring each stratum of the people to enthusiastically participate in the work of building and defending the fatherland.

We have also recorded a significant achievement in the field of public health. The state has concerned itself with providing health care to the people. In the past, when they became ill, the people of the Lao tribes rarely received scientific medical treatment. Rather, they relied mainly upon local experience and frequently upon sacrificial offerings. This situation has gradually been corrected. The state has been making every effort to develop the public health network to the village level, especially in remote wilderness areas. Many hospitals, medical aid stations and maternity clinics have been constructed, strengthened and developed. The state has also given its attention to the training of public health cadres. In addition to the middle level and elementary public health schools that train pharmacists, doctors' assistants and nurses, a medical college has been established to train specialized doctors and highly skills assistants. The state has also constructed pharmaceutical enterprises to research and manufacture drugs from domestically available pharmaceuticals under the guideline of combining modern pharmacy with the nation's traditional drugs. It has intensified the hygiene and sanitation movement and has placed primary emphasis upon the prevention of disease and epidemics combined with medical treatment. As a result, we have promptly extinguished epidemics and are gradually eliminating diseases that are widespread among the population, such as malaria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, etc.

During the past 10 years, the number of hospitals and medical aid stations, from the central to the village levels, has risen to 872. The number of hospital beds has increased 160 percent compared to 1976. The number of public health cadres reached 4,370 in 1985, a 187 percent increase compared to 1976.

4. Foreign Affairs

During the past 10 years, under its foreign policy of peace, friendship, independence and socialism, the Lao People's Democratic Republic has achieved large results.

Most importantly, the solidarity, friendship, fighting alliance, special relations and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia have been strengthened with each passing day. Our state considers this to be an historic necessity to the three nations on the Indochina peninsula, nations that share a common history, a common geography and hold special revolutionary feelings for one another, nations that faced common enemies in years past, the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, and face a common enemy today, the expansionists and hegemonists within Beijing ruling circles, nations that share the same revolutionary goals of carrying out the national democratic revolution and advancing to the socialist revolution. This is not only a strategic task, a factor in the victory of the Lao revolution, but is also an international obligation of the state and people of Laos. The special friendly relations mentioned above were given concrete expression by the signing of the Laos-Vietnam Cooperation Treaty in July 1977 and other agreements and the signing of agreements between Laos and Cambodia on exchanges in the fields of economics, culture, trade and other fields. One major victory in the relations among Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia was the High-Level Conference of the Three Countries of Indochina held in Vientiane in February 1983, which assessed the overall situation of the revolutions of the three countries and set forth principles, guidelines and measures aimed at achieving stronger solidarity and cooperation in every field and helping one another build and defend our countries, thereby helping to safeguard peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

In conjunction with our solidarity and fighting alliance with the peoples of the two countries of Vietnam and Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic has made every effort to build and strengthen our solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. This is a permanent, unchanging policy based in principle of the Lao party and state, who are determined to achieve success in defending the country and building socialism. In recent years, many delegations from Laos have visited the Soviet Union and many other socialist countries and signed treaties of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Mongolia, the GDR, Cuba, etc. The Lao People's Democratic Republic also participates as an observer in CEMA.

Our state has also given attention to developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the other countries of Southeast Asia on the basis of the principle of respect for one another's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and developing economic cooperation and cultural exchanges based on mutual benefit for the purpose of building our countries as dictated by the separate path chosen by each. The Lao People's Democratic Republic has always given its wholehearted support to the national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against colonialism, both old and new, against racism, zionism and apartheid. It supports the nationalist countries in their struggle to safeguard and perfect their

national independence. It fully supports the struggle of the working class and laboring people of the capitalist countries for peace, democracy and social progress.

During the past 10 years, as a result of pursuing this positive and correct foreign policy, the position and prestige of the Lao People's Democratic Republic have been constantly enhanced in the international arena. Today, the Lao People's Democratic Republic is a member of the socialist community, the United Nations, the Non-aligned Movement and many progressive international organizations. It has established diplomatic relations with more than 30 countries and has commercial relations with dozens of other countries in the world.

Compared to the old system, the above mentioned achievements recorded by the Lao People's Democratic Republic during the past 10 years represent a leap forward. However, they are also only very modest initial achievements in the beginning stage of the period of transition to socialism. As the 3rd Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party pointed out: "Advancing to socialism from a small-scale agricultural economy that is still a natural, subsistent economy is a very new approach, one for which there is virtually no precedent in the world. This path will require that we take many intermediary, transitional steps; this path will be long and exceedingly difficult." Together with Vietnam and Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic is also an outpost of the socialist system in Southeast Asia. The imperialists and domestic and foreign reactionary powers are collaborating with one another in extensive efforts to sabotage the socialist revolution of Laos. In view of these circumstances, the struggle by the Lao People's Democratic Republic to advance to socialism will be a very arduous, difficult, complex and bitter struggle. In this struggle, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the people of the Lao tribes have an effective tool at their disposal, the people's democratic state. Therefore, of pressing importance in advancing the socialist revolution to victory is the need to strengthen and constantly increase the effectiveness of the people's democratic state in the new stage of the revolution. On the basis of the realities of past years and in keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the 3rd Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the people's democratic state must be consolidated and strengthened in accordance with the following guidelines:

1. Attention must be given to strengthening the state administration on the central level as well as in the localities, especially on the basic level.

The Lao people's democratic state is a state of the people. Its political base is the people's councils on the various levels that are elected by the people to uphold their right as the collective masters of their country. As the representative agencies of the people, the people's councils exercise state power on behalf of the people. Every important issue of the country and the people, national as well as local, is decided by the people's council on the corresponding level. However, not all cadres or all the people understand this. At many places, the people's council has not been strengthened and the activities being conducted by the council are weak and only a matter of form. There are even some places at which the people's council does nothing and is,

therefore, unable to play the role of an organ of state power. This is a weakness in the activities of the state apparatus. In the coming period that lies ahead, it is necessary to strengthen the people's councils on all levels through council elections and insure that these councils uphold the right of ownership of the people and conduct activities that are consistent with their role of deciding the important matters of the state on behalf of the people and supervising the activities of the state administration on all levels.

Strengthening and perfecting the state also demand that we increase the effectiveness of the state management apparatus, especially in the area of economic management, because economic activities are the basis of every other activity and constitute a relatively new and difficult field for the state. In the process of advancing to socialism, the country's situation will change and develop with each passing day. State management agencies must always give their attention to strengthening and improving themselves so that their actions are consistent with the country's developing situation. Each state management agency must improve its organization, improve its management methods, combat bureaucracy, authoritarian attitudes, inertia and conservatism and make every effort to streamline its apparatus so that the management of the country, the management of society produce high results in every field. On the other hand, as the tool used to build and defend socialism, the people's democratic state must attach importance to strengthening national defense and security forces to insure that these forces are fully capable of thwarting and defeating every action taken against the country by domestic and foreign enemies.

Lastly, to establish a dictatorship over our enemies and uphold the legitimate and lawful interests of the citizen, the court system must be consolidated and strengthened, especially on the district level. At present, these agencies are weak both from the standpoint of their organization and the activities they conduct. The court system must be strengthened organizationally and trial procedures must be improved. We must insure that the Supreme People's Court is truly the highest trial organization of the state, that it correctly exercises its authority to supervise trial proceedings throughout the country and that the courts on the various levels reflect the people's right of ownership in this field. In conjunction with consolidating and strengthening the court system, it is also necessary to establish a system of control organizations tasked with insuring the correct and uniform enforcement of the laws of the people's democratic state throughout the country and combating every violation of the people's right of ownership.

2. Another important issue is the need to strengthen the socialist system of law. In order for the management of society to yield the desired results, the state must give its attention to establishing laws and managing society in accordance with laws. Laws must reflect the will of the people under the leadership of the party and must concretize the lines and policies of the party in power so that these lines and policies become part of life and are implemented well. The state has not made much progress in drafting new laws. This effort must be intensified. The state must soon complete the drafting of its socialist constitution and must, on the basis of the constitution, gradually draft an increasingly full body of law to lay the basis for the activities of each agency, each organization, each cadre and citizen. Within

this system of law, special attention must be given to drafting economic laws designed to protect and stimulate the development of the national economy. The state must also give its attention to doing more to publicize the laws that have been promulgated, insuring correct and effective compliance with the law and preventing and harshly prosecuting actions that violate the law and the people's right of ownership.

3. We cannot consolidate and strengthen the People's Democratic Administration without addressing the cadre issue, because, the effectiveness of the state depends mainly upon the corps of cadres. The people of the Lao tribes, once slaves, seized political power, became the masters of the country and are now managing the country by themselves. These conditions require that the people build a corps of state cadres who are fully capable of managing society well. In the course of advancing to socialism, the activities of the state will steadily expand in every field. Therefore, the state must attach importance to intensifying the training of cadres, especially administration cadres and economic management cadres, so that they meet the required political and specialized standards, are skilled in their professions, possess good revolutionary qualities and are fully capable of undertaking and successfully completing each difficult task in the new stage of the revolution. At the same time, cadres must be taught to serve the people unconditionally, to not be dictatorial, arbitrary or aloof from the masses and to combat corruption, waste and actions that violate the interests of the state and the legitimate interests of the people.

4. In increasing the effectiveness of the state, one important measure to which attention must be given is to more closely inspect the activities of state agencies to insure that the management of the country is being carried out well, fully complies with policies and laws and yields good results. In the period that lies ahead, the state must direct its attention to establishing and strengthening state control agencies on all levels and appoint to these agencies competent, well respected cadres who possess good personal qualities in order to insure that control work is properly performed, that control work assists in correcting the mistakes and shortcomings in the management activities of the state and in insuring that this management conforms with policies and laws. It is necessary to establish and strengthen an inspection apparatus that encompasses the activities of the state control system, inspections by the party, supervision by the mass organizations and inspections by the people's control organizations set up by the masses on the basic level.

This year, along with commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the people of the Lao tribes look forward with feelings of joy to National Day, 2 December, and the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. With renewed inspiration and under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the people of the Lao tribes are determined to make every

effort to build and strengthen their state with a view toward recording increasingly large achievements, determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal people's of Vietnam and Cambodia, determined to steadily advance their beloved country to socialism.

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INTENSIFYING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MARKET, COMBATING SPECULATION AND BLACK MARKETING

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 15-19, 42

[Unattributed article]

[Text] Recently, in keeping with the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the state issued new money and exchanged it for old money and enacted the new wage policy while adjusting state prices. Under the improved price-wage-money policies, the economic management system is gradually being reshaped. These are actions that conform with laws and have the support of the masses. However, to protect and fully develop upon the positive impact of these new policies in dismantling bureaucratic centralism and subsidization within economic management with the aims of stimulating the development of production, stabilizing the economic situation and stabilizing the standard of living, it is of primary importance now that we closely manage the market in order to maintain the new price scale, strengthen the purchasing power of the dong and protect the real wages of state workers and civil servants.

To manage the market and prices, the state must continue to intensify the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce under the guideline "combining transformation with construction, with primary emphasis upon construction." It must restructure production, transform and restructure the market, transform private commerce by product sector, strengthen the forces of socialist commerce and take determined steps to combat speculation, black marketing, the manufacture of fake goods and illegal businesses.

After the South was liberated, our state immediately abolished the compradore bourgeoisie, thereby essentially abolishing the long standing monopoly of the economy of the South by ethnic Chinese bourgeoisie and winning our independence. Since then, our state has thwarted each cunning scheme of the enemy and protected our country's independence, sovereignty and socialism. At the same time, it has carried out the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce by suitable methods, reorganized and transformed private commerce, shifted small merchants to production and introduced them to the collective way of earning a living. However, the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce have not been carried out thoroughly or continuously. In 1979, after discovering a number of shortcomings in

transformation, we failed to promptly review our experience in order to perform this work better. In addition, we relaxed our efforts in the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce and the management of the market for a period of time, thus allowing the bourgeoisie to re-establish itself and develop in both zones of the country, allowing spontaneous capitalist forces to freely operate and allowing the enemy to take advantage of these weaknesses and oppose and attack us on many fronts, thus disrupting socio-economic order. Some bourgeoisie and dishonest merchants opposed our state by every imaginable cunning and sophisticated trick: they conspired with degenerate and deviant elements among state cadres and personnel to steal goods and materials from the state, engaged in speculation and black marketing and made themselves wealthy on the sweat of the working people.

In recent years, to rectify these shortcomings, the state has taken many positive measures, has combined economic, administrative and educational measures to strengthen the management of the market and combat speculation and black marketing. Thousands of cases involving black marketing activities have been prosecuted. Goods worth millions of dong (old money) and many valuable supplies and raw materials have been confiscated. However, speculation, black marketing, the manufacture and sale of fake goods and illegal businesses continue at many places, especially in the major cities, causing much harm to social life and to the maintenance of order and security. One factor of special concern that has emerged since the money exchange is that speculators and black marketers have been using the new price, wage and money policies to sabotage our country's economy. In a frenzy of activity, they have attacked the position of socialism, spread damaging rumors and made every effort to get their hands on goods and cash. In particular, they have been going around buying up essential goods, thereby pushing up prices on the market, undermining the state's policy on the circulation of goods and money, disrupting the market and creating a psychology of instability among the people.

Therefore, in view of the current situation, the struggle against speculation and black marketing has become a matter of very pressing importance. Speculators and black marketers have shown themselves to be economic saboteurs, saboteurs of our efforts to build the country. As Lenin once said: "They are our 'internal' enemies, enemies fighting the economic measures of the soviet administration."(1)

Consequently, the central, immediate, emergency task in market management is to wage a determined struggle against saboteurs and black marketers to remove all negative phenomena from the market, safeguard the newly enacted price, wage and money policies, stabilize the economic situation and standard of living, establish a new economic order and build momentum for the normal development and advance of the economy.

The lesson of recent years is: to manage the market well, we must combat speculation and black marketing.

The struggle against speculation and black marketing is exceedingly complex because it involves many sectors, many agencies and many fields and demands

that such sectors as the public security sector, the courts, the inspection and control sectors, the army, the finance sector, the commerce sector and so forth, truly operate under a unified state command. The proletarian dictatorship administration must use its combined strength to severely punish them, especially their leaders, imposing upon them not only criminal penalties, but also very heavy economic penalties. Black marketers, persons who make fake goods and persons who steal state property together with degenerate and deviant elements within state agencies must be brought out into the light so that they can be promptly and very harshly prosecuted under state law.

To perform this work well, it is first of all necessary to intensify our efforts to build pure, solid and strong party organizations within the agencies of the state so that these agencies truly become the activists of the socialist state. Strong emphasis must be placed upon education and management within state agencies, with the aim of combating negative phenomena within the state apparatus, in order to strengthen our internal management and suppress professional speculators and black marketers. In addition, this work must be closely tied to protecting socialist property, protecting the party and protecting the proletarian dictatorship administration. Only by performing this work well can we combat the tactics that the enemy and dishonest merchants employ to persuade cadres to conspire with them and supply them with materials and goods so that they can engage in speculation and black marketing. This is a very important measure in eliminating speculation and black marketing on the market at their source.

In this work, it is necessary to vigorously build upon the collective ownership role of the mass organizations and people's control organizations, necessary to rely upon the masses on the basic level to uncover and promptly prosecute violations of the law.

To manage the market and combat speculation and black marketing well, we must not only employ administrative and educational measures, but also must apply economic measures very well. In particular, we must strongly develop socialist commerce, successfully organize the efforts to control goods and money and dominant the market. These must be considered the decisive prerequisites to eradicating speculation and black marketing, stabilizing market prices and firmly maintaining socialist economic order.

In the period that lies ahead, all sectors of state-operated commerce must grow stronger, gain control over the market and fulfill their function of providing administrative management in the field of commerce of the trade activities of the various commerce organizations on the domestic market. Every commerce activity on the market must be registered, licensed and comply with the laws and regulations of the state. All agencies, enterprises and social organizations that do not have a business function are prohibited from engaging in trade. Competition among commerce organizations in procurements and sales must be brought to an end.

On this basis, the state must restore socialist order in the market and manage the circulation of goods in accordance with a unified line and policy. Most importantly, it must immediately establish the state's unified management of

and monopoly in the business in grain and primary agricultural products by means of a rational procurement price policy and procurement methods. It must implement a one procurement price mechanism (with regional differentials and seasonal adjustments) based on negotiations between the state and farmers. Through economic contracts, the state must control practically all commodity grain and the vast majority of the other primary agricultural products.

The commerce sector must consider controlling goods to be the most important task of commerce because only by controlling the sources of goods is it possible to take the initiative on the market, promptly meet the needs of production, combat and everyday life, expand trade relations between the cities and the countryside, between industry and agriculture, and strengthen the economic power of the state with the aim of winning victory in the struggle between socialism and capitalism on the distribution-circulation front.

To show that they have a thorough understanding of the viewpoints presented above, commerce units, from the central to the local and basic units, instead of sitting and waiting for goods to be supplied to them, must, in keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee, take dynamic steps to correctly apply leverage policies and procurement measures that involve rational prices in order to develop each potential and strength of the economy for the purpose of increasing the supply of goods to socialist commerce. In the development of sources of goods, importance must be attached to developing local potentials. We are still overlooking very many sources of goods, from agricultural and food products to industrial goods, that are produced within the locality and sources of non-commercial imports obtained through lawful channels within the localities. The development of local sources of goods will enable us to overcome the difficulties being experienced with fuel and means of transportation and provide us with sufficient goods to meet needs while opening diverse sources of raw materials and goods for exportation and for use in the establishment of economic ties with other localities.

In the present situation, in view of the facts that the home trade sector does not control all products or goods, efforts to control goods through procurements are still weak and do not correspond to the results of production and many of society's goods still circulate on the unorganized market, the issue of the state controlling goods must be addressed in a very urgent and positive manner. This demands that the combined economic sectors and the agencies that manage the production and circulation of consumer goods be in high agreement with this policy and take every possible step to concentrate a high percentage of each type consumer product in the hands of socialist commerce in accordance with the state plan and under contracts with commerce. It also demands that production units sell all of their high quality products and goods to the commerce sector. These are the minimum prerequisites that must exist in order for socialist commerce to operate normally and fulfill its function as the rear service force of production and everyday life. As for itself, the commerce sector must do a good job in the area of procurements; quickly shift away from the subsidization and authoritarian approach of past years in its procurement methods; seriously implement plan norms and the economic contracts it signs; and begin planning the circulation of goods on

the basis of correctly calculating needs, balancing supply sources and adjusting the distribution of goods with the aim of insuring that the state's distribution policy is applied in a fair and rational way to everyone against the background of continuing shortages. In the immediate future, the commerce sector must, through the periodic material and product inventories taken at the end of the quarter and the inventory taken of goods whose prices have been changed, determine the quantity, types, quality and value of all the goods on hand at the units of state-operated commerce, collective commerce and transformed commerce (cooperative businesses, joint businesses and agents). On the other hand, it must analyze the new factors in the demand for consumer goods within each area and draw up new supply-demand balance sheets for the entire country and for each area, beginning with important, essential goods in production and everyday life. On this basis, the commerce sector must immediately take truly positive and concrete measures to increase the supply of goods in order to meet immediate needs and establish reserve inventories.

To perform the above mentioned task well, it is necessary to build the forces of socialist commerce under the guidelines of dismantling bureaucratic centralism and subsidization and shifting to economic accounting and socialist business practices in keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee.

Most importantly, it is necessary to strengthen the wholesale corporations on the central level so that they are able to completely control the sources of goods circulated throughout the country, establish a state monopoly in wholesale sales and perform their task of supplying the retail corporations by directly delivering the goods they receive to retail corporations so that the movement of goods is as direct as possible and not obstructed by administrative echelons.

Marketing cooperatives must be strengthened, beginning with village and subward marketing cooperatives, so that they can fulfill their task of selling retail consumer goods directly to farmers, teachers, manual workers and retired civil servants within the village and meet the needs for services while also fulfilling their task of procuring from farmers products that they need to sell, thereby severing the ties between farmers and private merchants and establishing direct economic relations between the state and farmers and the organizations of the socialist collective economy in the countryside. Marketing cooperatives must be established in all villages and the marketing and service network of these cooperatives must be extended into the hamlets. The primary area of operation of the marketing cooperatives must be the villages and subwards and their objective must be to support production and the daily lives of the working people within the village and subward. Additional competent cadres who possess good personal qualities must be assigned to marketing cooperatives so that they are managed well and their operations develop in the right direction and in a way that yields high economic returns.

On the basis of controlling the sources of agricultural products and industrial goods, state-operated commerce and the marketing cooperatives must organize retail sales well and bring to an immediate end the interruption in trade that occurred after the money exchange. Retail units must expand their

network; improve and upgrade their professional techniques and style of service; insure that goods are sold to the right customer; provide customers with convenient and courteous service; combat speculation of all forms; strictly comply with the retail price policy of the state and not take it upon themselves to change prices; continue to provide good public food services and expand their other service activities with a view toward providing customers with high quality support at fair prices and effectively leading the attack on the private services.

To insure that the above mentioned tasks are performed well, the socialist commerce sector must strengthen its material-technical bases with the aim of putting a new face on socialist commerce and meeting business needs. These steps must be taken in conjunction with educating and training a force of commerce workers who fully possess the virtues of "frugality, honesty and fairness" and are always working to develop better business skills, make commerce more civilized and support production and the daily lives of the people well.

The socialist transformation of private commerce must be intensified even more in order to manage the market in a way that is well coordinated and uniform nationwide. The bourgeoisie must be immediately removed from commerce. They must be considered the target of the class struggle on the commerce front. Removing the bourgeoisie from commerce means abolishing the capitalist mode of business in our country; eliminating their activities in wholesale trade and the competition with the state in procurements and sales; eliminating their speculation, hoarding and undermining of market prices; ridding ourselves of their exploitative nature; and reeducating them as workers.

Small-scale, decentralized production still occupies and important position within our country's economy today. Consequently, the "free" market continues to exist to a certain degree. This is an objective necessity. The task of the socialist state is to know how to organize and guide the development of the free market in a direction that is wholesome: it is a market outside the plan that supplements the planned market, a market that can only consist of small merchants who are licensed to do business under state management. To achieve these ends, in addition to removing the bourgeoisie from commerce and ridding ourselves of speculators, black marketers and so forth, we must reorganize small merchants in a way that decreases their numbers by shifting some to production, beginning with those persons who only recently went into trade and persons who are able to shift to production, or by shifting them into service activities of state commerce. The state cannot allow small merchants to freely buy and sell those products in which the state does business exclusively. Rather, it must utilize these small merchants as retail agents and consignment agents or organize them in joint businesses within individual product sectors under the guidance of state-operated commerce. The state must permit them to do business in other products whose circulation is encouraged by the state but must require that these small merchants have business licenses, that they do business in the products for which they are licensed, that they fully comply with state policies and laws concerning market management, such as paying taxes, posting prices, selling products at posted prices and so forth, and that they strictly comply with state price discipline. The state must organize units to inspect and control compliance

with state laws on the market and must place these units under the guidance and management of the committees for the guidance of the transformation and management of the market on the various levels. These inspection units, together with the people's control forces and the various sectors and mass organizations, must thoroughly inspect the posting of prices and the sale of products at posted prices by all organizations and individuals doing business in commerce (including organizations within socialist commerce). At the same time, they must work with other forces to stop and eliminate speculation, black marketing, the manufacture and sale of fake goods and illegal businesses.

Of importance at this time in insuring that we succeed in transforming private commerce and managing the market is the need to quickly deal with the outdoor market economy because the existence of outdoor markets has a very large impact upon production and the daily lives of the people. The outdoor markets are places where many different types of products are marketed via the business mechanism under which the outdoor markets operate, a mechanism characterized by "convenient shopping, clear prices" and controlled by the law of supply and demand. Over the years, the state has only established administrative management of the outdoor markets. However, the essential element of management, the economic management of the outdoor markets, has not been given appropriate attention. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out, by suitable methods and under the leadership of state-operated commerce and the inspection and control of responsible organizations, the transformation, reorganization and education of the small merchants at outdoor markets and gradually bring them within the sphere of the socialist economy. These steps must be taken in a way that avoids relaxing our management of the activities at the outdoor markets. At the same time, we must also avoid transforming and reorganizing these merchants by rigid approaches that do not take into consideration the "convenient shopping, clear prices" aspect of these markets and would cause them to lose their flexibility, mobility and convenience.

Intensifying the socialist transformation of private commerce through the application of suitable models, transforming and restructuring the market and combating speculation and black marketing will create the conditions for socialist commerce to develop strongly, control goods and money and dominate the market. These two efforts must be closely coordinated, must augment each other and neither can be given light attention if we are to achieve the ultimate objectives of managing the market well, stabilizing the price situation and restoring socialist order on the distribution-circulation front.

FOOTNOTES

1. V.I. Lenin: "Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, Book II, Part II, p 489.

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IN CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE PARTY'S THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL REVIEW: GENERAL SECRETARY LE DUAN VISITS THE STAFF OF 'COMMUNIST REVIEW'

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 20-22

[Article by the Vietnam News Agency]

[Text] Recently, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of COMMUNIST REVIEW [TAP CHI CONG SAN]--the theoretical and political organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam--Le Duan, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, visited with and addressed the review's Editorial Board.

Hong Chuong, editor-in-chief of COMMUNIST REVIEW, and the members of the Editorial Board together with a large number of the review's cadres, contributors and comrades in charge of the party's ideological and press activities gave the esteemed general secretary a very enthusiastic and warm welcome. [Photograph of Le Duan addressing this gathering appears here in text]

In his cordial and candid remarks, the general secretary touched upon many matters of theory and practice concerning Vietnam's revolution.

Since the birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam, our country's revolution has won one great victory after another. These have been the victories of Marxism-Leninism within a country that was once a semi-feudal colony, a country that is advancing from small-scale production to socialism without experiencing the stage of capitalist development. Throughout the course of leading the revolution, the party has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to correctly solve the problems raised by the realities of the revolution, thereby making worthy contributions to the development of the body of theory of the most revolutionary, most scientific doctrine of our times. By introducing Marxism-Leninism to the broad masses, the party awakened and cultivated our people's traditional spirit of being the masters of their lives and turned this spirit into a force of enormous strength in order to seize political power, win victory over the most aggressive of enemies in two consecutive wars of resistance and, today, build socialism nationwide. The party's line of firmly maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat and establishing the system of collective ownership of the working people by simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, in which the scientific-

technological revolution is the key revolution and socialist industrialization is the central task, has been proven correct by the realities of socialist construction over the past 10 years. [Photograph of audience applauding Le Duan appears here in text] The most recent resolutions of the party, the resolutions of the 6th, 7th and 8th Plenums of the Central Committee, have set guidelines for dismantling bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, improving every aspect of socio-economic management and implementing democratic centralism based on the plan being the center of operations and on economic accounting and socialist business practices. These steps also have the aims of tapping the strength of ownership, the dynamism and the creativity of all sectors, localities and basic units in the effort to solve the pressing problems of production and everyday life and gradually achieve the exercise of ownership in everything from production to distribution and circulation on all three levels: the central level, the local level and the basic level. With regard to economic construction, in particular, and building the system of socialist collective ownership, in general, the general secretary placed special emphasis upon the need to focus efforts on making the more than 400 districts and the 4 major municipalities of our country solid and strong while also making the economic-technical sectors solid and strong.

The general secretary advised those who work in the fields of information and theory that they must fully adhere to the line of the party and, through their intellect and practical creative labor, help to enrich revolutionary theory and instill the line and policies of the party in the broad laboring masses so that they become spirited revolutionary mass movements to successfully carry out the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland. [Photograph of Le Duan (seated at table) and Hong Chuong (standing to right of table) appears here in text]

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IN CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE PARTY'S THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL REVIEW: CHAIRMAN TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF 'COMMUNIST REVIEW'

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 p 23

[Article by the Vietnam News Agency]

[Text] Recently, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of COMMUNIST REVIEW (1955-1985), Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, received a delegation from the Editorial Board of COMMUNIST REVIEW headed by Hong Chuong, editor-in-chief.

Chairman Truong Chinh praised the Editorial Board of COMMUNIST REVIEW for their many efforts and splendid achievements in applying Marxism-Leninism and propagandizing the lines and policies of the party and state. He thoughtfully reminded the Editorial Board of COMMUNIST REVIEW to further heighten the ideological, militant and topical nature of the articles published in the review. [Photograph of Truong Chinh seated at a table flanked on his left by Hong Chuong and two unidentified members of the Editorial Board appears here in text]

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IN CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE PARTY'S THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL REVIEW: THE COUNCIL OF STATE AWARDS THE ORDER OF HO CHI MINH TO 'COMMUNIST REVIEW'

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 p 24

[Text]

Council of State

No 788-KT/HDNN 7
The Socialist Republic of Vietnam
INDEPENDENCE-FREEDOM-HAPPINESS

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

on the basis of Article 100 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,

and at the suggestion of the Council of Ministers,

hereby decides

To award the Order of Ho Chi Minh to COMMUNIST REVIEW for the many contributions that it has made during the past 30 years in teaching Marxism-Leninism and propagandizing the lines and policies of the party to cadres and the people.

Hanoi, 28 November 1985

Council of State

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Chairman: Truong Chinh

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IN CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE PARTY'S THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL REVIEW: LETTER FROM COUNCIL OF STATE CHAIRMAN TRUONG CHINH TO THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF 'COMMUNIST REVIEW'

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 25-26

[Text] Hanoi, 3 December 1985

Dear Editorial Board of COMMUNIST REVIEW,

On the occasion of the celebration of the 30 anniversary of the publication of COMMUNIST REVIEW, I affectionately extend to the cadres, personnel, editors, contributors and reporters of COMMUNIST REVIEW my warm regards and heartfelt congratulations.

During the past 30 years, under the close leadership of the Party Central Committee, COMMUNIST REVIEW has endeavored to combine Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Vietnamese revolution in order to fully propagandize the lines, guidelines and policies of our party and state. The review has contributed to raising the theoretical and political standards of cadres and party members and has been a driving force behind revolutionary action movements of the masses. The mass of cadres in and outside the party consider the review to be a reliable source of materials for studying and researching the lines, policies and views of our party and state. COMMUNIST REVIEW is worthy of being the theoretical banner of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Dear comrades,

At present, our entire party, all our armed forces and all our people are making every effort to carry out the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. COMMUNIST REVIEW has the task of guiding the application of theory and the activities carried out in the performance of these two tasks, especially the socio-economic task, thereby contributing to preparations for the party's 6th National Congress.

The esteemed Uncle Ho taught: "Practice that is not guided by theory is blind practice. Theory that is not closely connected to practice is empty theory." It is my hope that COMMUNIST REVIEW will remember this teaching of Uncle Ho and more closely combine Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Vietnamese revolution in order to shed light on the issues of our country's

revolution in the period of transition to socialism, especially in the initial stage of this period, and propagandize the lines, policies and views of our party and state in a thorough and systematic manner.

To fulfill their task in the new stage of the revolution, the cadres, personnel, editors, contributors and reporters of COMMUNIST REVIEW must redouble their efforts to learn Marxism-Leninism and the lines and policies of the party and state, cultivate revolutionary qualities and virtues, improve their research and editing skills, keep abreast of practice and maintain close ties with the masses.

I wish you many larger achievements in improving the quality of COMMUNIST REVIEW and insuring that the review vigorously builds upon its role as an effective tool of the party on the front of theory and ideology.

I affectionately extend to you my communist greetings.

Truong Chinh

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IN CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE PARTY'S THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL REVIEW: CEREMONY HELD TO CELEBRATE THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF 'COMMUNIST REVIEW' AND AWARD TO THE REVIEW THE ORDER OF HO CHI MINH

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 27-28

[Unattributed article]

[Text] On the morning of 3 December, at the Hanoi Press Center, a formal ceremony was held to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the publication of COMMUNIST REVIEW--the theoretical and political organ of the party--and award the highest order of the party and state--the Order of Ho Chi Minh--to the review.

Attending the ceremony were Hoang Tung, secretary of the Party Central Committee; many members of the Party Central Committee and chairmen and vice chairmen of the departments of the Party Central Committee; ministers, vice ministers and the leaders of a number of sectors and mass organizations; and representatives of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee. Also in attendance were veteran cadres of the review and a large number of contributors who have written articles for the review over the past 30 years. [Photograph of Hong Chuong and Hoang Tung holding the Order of Ho Chi Minh appears here in the text]

Addressing the ceremony on behalf of the review's Editorial Board, Hong Chuong, editor-in-chief, reviewed the history of the review since the publication of its first issue--as the review STUDIES [TAP CHI HOC TAP]--in December 1955.

Then, Dao Duy Tung, member of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee, formally read the letter sent by Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh, the first editor-in-chief of COMMUNIST REVIEW, to the Editorial Board of COMMUNIST REVIEW on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the review's publication and read the decision of the Council of State to award the Order of Ho Chi Minh to the review.

On behalf of the party and state, Hoang Tung, secretary of the Party Central Committee, formally awarded the Order of Ho Chi Minh to COMMUNIST REVIEW.

Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, unable to attend the ceremony, sent a letter and the text of his speech to the Editorial Board of Communist Review. Hoang Tung read the text of Vo Chi Cong's speech.

In his own speech at the ceremony, Hoang Tung deeply analyzed the reasons underlying the achievements and contributions of COMMUNIST REVIEW as well as the other theoretical research organs of our party. He also presented the guidelines and tasks of COMMUNIST REVIEW in the period that lies ahead.

At the ceremony, Senior General Hoang Van Thai, member of the Party Central Committee; Nguyen Thi Nhu, member of the Party Central Committee and vice chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Union; Vu Mao, member of the Party Central Committee and 1st secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Tran Tan, alternate member of the Party Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; and Vu Xuan Can, member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, congratulated the review on its contributions and offered the review constructive opinions with a view toward insuring that COMMUNIST REVIEW is always worthy of being "the theoretical banner of the Communist Party of Vietnam."

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IN CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE PARTY'S THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL REVIEW: SPEECH BY VO CHI CONG

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 29-30

[Speech by Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee]

[Text] [Photograph portrait of Vo Chi Cong appears here in text]
Dear comrades,

Today, It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the Political Bureau and the Party Secretariat, to extend to you our congratulations on this the 30th anniversary of the publication of COMMUNIST REVIEW, the theoretical and political organ of the party. Our party has always attached very much importance to theoretical work. Immediately after the North was completely liberated, the 7th Plenum of the Party Central Committee decided to publish a theoretical journal to assist in policy research and the teaching of ideology and begin to systematically develop the theoretical work of the party as permitted by conditions. Following the 4th Congress of the Party, the Political Bureau decided to change the name of the organ from STUDIES to COMMUNIST REVIEW.

During the past 30 years, the theoretical review of the party has thoroughly understood and correctly presented the lines, policies and views of the party, thus helping to raise the political and ideological standards of cadres in and outside the party, build unity and consensus within the party on the basis of its political line and give impetus to revolutionary action movements of the masses.

The reasons why these achievements have been recorded are the following: the review has been closely led by the Party Central Committee. The party organizations of all sectors and levels have concerned themselves with developing the review, have helped the review gain an understanding of the situation and have supplied materials to and written articles for the review. The contributors and information workers of the review as well as the cadres and personnel of the Editorial Board have worked hard, overcome every difficulty and made every effort to steadily improve the quality of their research and editing and do a good job of editing and publishing the review. Printing plant workers have worked with selfless dedication. The press

distribution personnel of the posts and telecommunciations sector have diligently worked to distribute the review. Readers nationwide have wholeheartedly welcomed and supported the review.

On behalf of the party and state, I wholeheartedly commend the review for the outstanding achievements that it has recorded over the past 30 years. I praise the Editorial Board, editors, contributors and reporters of the review for the many efforts they have made in researching, editing and publishing the review; printing plant workers who have worked hard around-the-clock to print the review and make sure it appears on schedule; and distribution personnel of the posts and telecommunication sectors who have travelled to all regions of the country, on the frontlines as well as in the rear, to deliver the review to cadres, party members and the masses. You have a right to be proud of the tremendous achievements that the review has recorded during the past 30 years and the contributions that each person had made to these common achievements.

Dear comrades,

At present, the people of our entire country are carrying out two strategic tasks: building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. The tasks of COMMUNIST REVIEW at this point in time are to apply Marxism-Leninism in order to provide theoretical guidance concerning the performance of the two strategic tasks set by the party, especially the performance of socio-economic tasks, and contribute to preparations for the 6th Congress of the Party on the basis of summarizing the practice of our country's revolution.

To complete the tasks of the review in the new stage of the revolution, the cadres, workers and personnel of the Editorial Board and the contributors and reporters of the review must redouble their efforts to learn the theory and lines of the party, constantly raise their political standards, cultivate revolutionary and professional qualities and virtues, keep abreast of life and maintain close contact with the masses. Practice is the standard of truth. Only by keeping abreast of practice, by going down to the basic units of the masses is it possible to see all the new and creative factors that have emerged. Conversely, through practice, we will augment the dynamic and steady development of theory.

COMMUNIST REVIEW is the party's review. The party organizations of the entire country have the duty of helping to develop the party's review. All levels and sectors must fully concern themselves with developing the party's review by reviewing their own work, drawing conclusions of a theoretical and scientific nature from it and writing articles for the review.

All of the fundamental views of the party and its major lines and policies are presented in the review. The various levels and sectors must make good use of the review by organizing and guiding the reading of the review in order to widely disseminate the views, lines and policies of the party among cadres, party members and the masses so that everyone has a clear understanding of the party's views and makes every effort to implement its lines and policies.

Dear comrades,

Our party and state have a high assessment of the contributions made by the party's corps of theoretical cadres and by the party's theoretical review to the revolutionary cause of our people. On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of the party's theoretical review, the party and state have decided to award the Order of Ho Chi Minh to COMMUNIST REVIEW.

The awarding of the Order of Ho Chi Minh to COMMUNIST REVIEW is both an affirmation of the large contributions made by COMMUNIST REVIEW to the revolutionary cause of the party and a reminder to you to always brandish the banner of the great Uncle Ho, make every effort to learn the thinking, ethics and style of Uncle Ho and work very hard to improve the quality of the review so that COMMUNIST REVIEW is always worthy of being the theoretical banner of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam.

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IN CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE PARTY'S THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL REVIEW: CLOSELY LINKING THEORY TO PRACTICE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 31-36

[Speech by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Party Central Committee]

[Text] [Photograph of Hoang Tung at rostrum appears here in text]
Hong Chuong comprehensively summarized the work of COMMUNIST REVIEW over the past 30 years and pointed out the achievements as well as the shortcomings and weaknesses of the review.

In a short letter, Truong Chinh confirmed the large achievements that have been recorded by COMMUNIST REVIEW and the valuable contributions it has made to the revolutionary cause and theory of our party. At the same time, he also pointed out the tasks of the review in the new stage. He reminded us of the teaching of the esteemed Uncle Ho: "Practice that is not guided by theory is blind practice. Theory that is not linked to practice is empty theory."

On behalf of the Political Bureau and Secretariat, Vo Chi Cong also praised the achievements and contributions of COMMUNIST REVIEW and pointed out the new tasks of the review. These tasks are closely tied to the new stage of the revolution, to preparations for the party's 6th National Congress.

A number of representatives of various sectors and localities, speaking as a leader or as a contributor or reader of the review, have analyzed the review's achievements and pointed out its shortcomings and weaknesses. They also placed "orders for products" with the review, fair "orders." The issues they have raised show that even though COMMUNIST REVIEW has done its very best, it is clear that there are still many matters that have not been properly addressed. Thus, the review still owes a "debt" to the revolution in some rather important areas.

COMMUNIST REVIEW is the first organ of speech, the first organ of the press, the first information organ in our country to be awarded the order that bears the name of the great Uncle Ho. Other organs of speech, information, propaganda and education of the party have been in existence longer than the review and have made equally outstanding contributions but have not been awarded this order. I feel certain that the leaders of our party and state wanted to give this singular honor to the theoretical organ of the party.

Progressive theory is the prerequisite to a revolutionary movement. In my opinion, the honor that has been bestowed upon COMMUNIST REVIEW is deserving and fitting. Our colleagues who are gathered here today and all those persons who are engaged in theoretical work, in information work or the work of the press are not undeserving of wholehearted praise because their organizations are second in line to be honored. I feel certain that other organs of speech and information will also be awarded the Order of Ho Chi Minh in the near future.

On the occasion of this grand celebration and especially on the occasion of COMMUNIST REVIEW having the high honor of receiving the distinguished award of our party and state--the Order of Ho Chi Minh--we must see where the origins of the contributions and achievements of COMMUNIST REVIEW lie? They lie with Ho Chi Minh. They began with Ho Chi Minh. Because, it was he who spread the only correct revolutionary doctrine of our times to our country. As Marx said, once theory permeates the masses, it becomes an enormous material force. Our Uncle Ho spread the doctrine of revolution to our country and organized the heroic revolutionary struggle of our nation, of our country's revolutionary armed forces, a struggle that has led to important historic victories and changed the entire face of our country and society. The origins of the theoretical achievements of COMMUNIST REVIEW as well as the theoretical achievements of the other organs of theoretical and scientific research are the revolutionary achievements, the theoretical achievements of the Communist Party of Vietnam, of the Vietnamese revolution. Our party has often said that the victories of the Vietnamese revolution are the victories of Marxism-Leninism in our country, that is, the victories of the doctrine of revolution in Vietnam. This is also an affirmation of an exceedingly important guideline in our theoretical and scientific work, namely, the close link between theory and practice, between the theoretical and the practical.

In every stage of history, the Communist Party of Vietnam founded and led by President Ho has been a party with the ability to closely link theory to practice. There was never one period, never one task in which Uncle Ho and the other leaders of our party failed to closely link theory to practice. As a result, the advance of the revolution to victory was continuous. In my opinion, after Uncle Ho, the second person who most typified the communist, a person who truly reflected Ho Chi Minh's style of closely linking theory to practice, even though his active life was very short, was Ngo Gia Tu. Ngo Gia Tu was one of the organizers of the first communist party in our country in Hanoi. While still very young, he applied the thinking of scientific socialism, the revolutionary thinking of the working class to the practical issues of the struggle for national liberation and class liberation and to the issues of the Vietnamese revolution. In the years since then, many other leaders of the party, such as Tran Phu, Le Duan and Truong Chinh, and many other comrades have always linked theory to practice to correctly and promptly resolve the issues of the Vietnamese revolution. They have addressed these issues not only from the perspective of the status of Vietnam's struggle, but also from the perspective of how these issues relate to the world situation. Our own esteemed Uncle Ho stated back in the early years of the 1920's that, in the present age, following the victory of the Russian October Revolution, the national liberation struggle of oppressed nations can only win victory when it is closely tied to the world proletarian revolution and is a part of

this revolution. This was the thinking of Lenin but it was Uncle Ho who concretized this thinking for us. And, it was also Uncle Ho who, in the 1920's, correctly defined the peasant issue and the role of peasants and farmers in the national democratic revolution. Adhering to Lenin's teachings on the colonial revolution, he said that the communists of the East must solve the problems left behind by medieval systems. [Photograph of Hoang Tung, at rostrum, and audience being addressed appears here in text]

In COMMUNIST REVIEW as well as theoretical work, in general, we still see a certain gap between theory and practice. It can be said that this is a problem which communists, which Marxist-Leninists constantly encounter and have never completely resolved. It might not even be completely resolved in the future. Who dares to say that theoretical work never lags behind practice, that there is no gap between theory and practice? Progressive theory is the prerequisite to a revolutionary movement. This is a truth. However, another factor is at work here: life is constantly moving and developing; therefore, there is always a gap between theory and practice. You no doubt know that a new category is now being added to the categories of philosophy: the category of "theory and practice." This category can even be called a law because it is repeated over and over again in the processes of the development of the relationships between theory and practice, between man's recognition and the living practice of life. The process by which mankind recognizes the objective world is a continuous, gradual process. At the same time, the objective world is constantly developing and changing.

The working class and laboring people recognize and accept revolutionary science, the scientific world view of Marxism, dialectical materialism and historical materialism. These have become militant forces and forces in transforming the world. Marx said that his doctrine not only explains the world, but also has the purpose of transforming it. Practice is continuously moving and changing. There is always something of a gap between theory and practice.

In 1975, following our victory in the resistance against the United States for national salvation, our country entered the new stage of the revolution. However, we have yet to recognize all the changes this stage entails. Ordinarily, when a new process of the revolution begins, especially at important turning points marked by sudden qualitative changes, recognition of what is occurring lags behind. A certain amount of time is needed to recognize the changes that have occurred in practice. COMMUNIST REVIEW, as well as the persons who are engaged in the theoretical work of our party, stand before a new stage but do not fully understand the laws that govern the development of this stage. Our party has made enormous contributions to the body of Marxist-Leninist theory on the national liberation revolution and national liberation wars, on military science and military art, on mass uprisings and revolutionary war... Many revolutionaries from the countries of North and South America, Africa...have come to Vietnam to study and draw from our experience. They have said that the experiences of the Vietnamese revolution are truly extensive, are a valuable treasure house of experience. Without our party's rich creativity, we could not have written theoretical articles of scientific value.

In the present stage, we must continue to constantly give thought to and seek every suitable way to narrow the gap between theory and practice so that theory is not dry or rigid, not divorced from real life, which is undergoing profound changes. Countless problems face a country as it turns its efforts to socialist construction, we are building a new system, a new economy, a new culture and molding the new man. These are issues that were not faced 55 years ago. The issue of paramount importance is to build and defend the fatherland. In defending the fatherland, we face the problem of dealing with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the problem of the common struggle of the socialist countries and revolutionary nations against the threat of a new world war, of preparing to deal with a new world war, be it a nuclear war or a conventional war. Our fight is never our fight alone, just as Vietnam did not fight the United States only to liberate our country, but also to help give impetus to the cause of liberation of all nations and weaken U.S. imperialism, the largest force hostile to the world revolution in our times. Dialectical problems, such as the role of wars of liberation, as well as a host of new problems regarding the people's war to defend the fatherland have arisen and must be resolved. In addition, there are many other problems that must be addressed, such as: is a way of life a strength? Is culture a strength? How is culture related to national defense and revolutionary heroism? What is socialist patriotism? These are problems raised by life that we have yet to address. Surely, you who are on the staff of COMMUNIST REVIEW see that you are swimming in a new sea and that there are still deeper waters to explore. I mean by this that thousands, tens of thousands of problems face us.

Again, we return to the issue of collective mastery. The issue of workers being the collective masters was addressed by Marx and Engels. Today, the CPSU, in the Draft Resolution for its 27th Congress, has asserted that this is the paramount issue of Soviet society. Because, with each day that has passed, it has become increasingly clear that, following the establishment of the public ownership of the means of production and the liberation of the nation and society, man becomes the collective master of the country. The proletarian dictatorship and collective ownership coalesce and become a new strength, one never before seen by mankind because such a society never existed before.

Recently, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, said that a contradiction exists between production forces and production relations in the Soviet Union. According to him, that which has caused stagnation and prevented the production forces, the potentials of the economy, the potentials of man, of human intellect and the potentials of science from being fully developed is the economic system itself. Why is it that, in socialist society, although public ownership of the means of production has been established and culture and education have been very highly developed, the masses do not bring to their work the strong, intense enthusiasm that they would bring to a festival? Because, some aspects of the system are not right. In the new society, the development of each person is the prerequisite to the development of everyone. The "Communist Manifesto" was written nearly 150 years ago and we have nearly 70 years of practical experience in real socialism. However, practice continues to face socialism with a multitude of problems, problems which our theory still lags far behind.

One exceedingly complex, urgent and acute problem we face is the problem of prices--prices and value. What are value and prices? There is no shortage of classical works of Marxism-Leninism on this subject. Many famous theoreticians have discussed this matter at great length. However, how do these theories apply to specific prices in Vietnam, within Vietnamese society, in this initial stage? How do they apply to the price of rice, the price of steel, the price of meat? These are very concrete proof of the gap that exists between theory and practice. COMMUNIST REVIEW has written on the subject of prices but it, too, has sometimes only presented excerpts from books and not explained why the issue of prices is so intricate and complex. To not understand life is to not understand practice. If we do not understand the laws of value and prices, of use value and value or all the other issues concerning prices, finance and so forth, we cannot change the system. Recognizing those issues that are in the nature of laws of socialism in Vietnam is something that must be done by the Vietnamese themselves. No one else can do this for us. We can make thousands of trips and read thousands of books and still not correctly solve this problem. This is also a task that faces COMMUNIST REVIEW. If the review does not participate in resolving such problems, it will continue to face a formidable gap between theory and practice. Practical problems must be resolved in exact accordance with Marxist views. Such is theory. The staff of COMMUNIST REVIEW must go back and study Marx, Engels, Lenin and Ho Chi Minh again. At the same time, it must keep in touch with practice and participate in practical activities. Today, we cannot learn what business is all about if we do not go into enterprises, do not investigate the market. And if we do not, we cannot write theory. Go into the factories, visit stores, see how things are being managed, find out what is being done that conforms with Marxism and what is contradictory to our doctrine. Find out how the persons at these places are implementing the new management system and economic accounting in the face of shortages of supplies, raw materials and energy, changing prices and difficulties in the everyday life of the worker.

The more they control state power, the more Marxists and theoreticians run the risk of divorcing themselves from, not becoming closer to, the realities of life. This is also the opposite of what you would expect. However, this is a problem we can overcome. If the staff of COMMUNIST REVIEW can discover problems, can use and focus its intelligence, can bring theoreticians together and hold scientific exchanges, it will help us to come to grips with and resolve theoretical problems. No mind closed off by four walls can correctly deal with and resolve practical problems.

The fact that three-fourths of the articles carried in the review over the past 30 years were published by contributors and one-fourth were contributed by members of the Editorial Board speaks highly of the contributions made by contributors. These contributors are members of the Political Bureau or Secretariat and members of the Party Central Committee, from the general secretary to the leaders of levels, sectors and basic units.

In keeping with the character and tradition of the revolutionary press, COMMUNIST REVIEW must breathe the breath of life, must closely link theory to practice. If its activities are only of the style conducted at the clubs in

Russia at the turn of the century--which Lenin criticized--it cannot make any impact upon the process of revolutionary change.

The achievements of COMMUNIST REVIEW and the success of our party's theoretical work over the past several decades stem from the fact that we have combined theory with practice and solved the problems raised by practice in exact accordance with the theoretical views of Marxism-Leninism. Now that it has been awarded the Order of Ho Chi Minh, this distinguished award given the party's theoretical review by party leaders, and in order to be worthy of being the theoretical banner of the party, COMMUNIST REVIEW must clearly understand this matter and continue to consider this its guideline.

Thus, I have delivered here a commentary on that which Chairman Truong Chinh wanted to remind COMMUNIST REVIEW, namely, the need to always work to narrow the gap between theory and practice, to not fall victim to the malady of empty theory.

Once again, I congratulate COMMUNIST REVIEW on the large achievements that it has recorded and remind you that if you want to be awarded a second Order of Ho Chi Minh or a Gold Star Order, you must organize the theoretical activities of the review better so that the review is increasingly in touch with the practice of life, of man and society and with the realities of the problems being faced.

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IN CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE PARTY'S THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL REVIEW: SPEECH BY SENIOR GENERAL HOANG VAN THAI

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 37-40

[Speech by Senior General Hoang Van Thai, member of the Party Central Committee]

[Text] [Photograph of Hoang Van Thai at rostrum appears here in text]
Dear comrades,

As a member of the party and a contributor to the party's theoretical review, I am delighted to attend this large and cordial gathering being held on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the birth of COMMUNIST REVIEW.

I would like to take this occasion to wholeheartedly congratulate COMMUNIST REVIEW for its successes and the enormous contributions it has made to the cause of revolution, to raising the grasp of Marxist-Leninist theory throughout the party and among all the people, in general, and within the People's Armed Forces, in particular. Through these achievements, COMMUNIST REVIEW has truly shown itself to be worthy of the distinguished award given it by our party and state--the Order of Ho Chi Minh.

Dear comrades,

Over the past several decades, the review, as STUDIES and as COMMUNIST REVIEW today, has always been a very valuable source of information to me, to all the party's cadres in the army. Through many of the commentaries carried in the review, we have gained a more comprehensive and deeper understanding of matters of theory and practice of the revolution and revolutionary war of Vietnam, of the national democratic revolution as well as the socialist revolution, particularly the economic line of the party and those matters that are in the nature of laws in our country's socialist construction.

Within the army, practically every party chapter subscribes to COMMUNIST REVIEW. The review is found in the libraries and on the bookshelves of all units. In addition to encouraging cadres and party members to regularly read the review, party chapters periodically organize the reading and study of

important articles as part of their party chapter activities. COMMUNIST REVIEW has helped to teach politics and ideology to troops engaged in construction as well as combat.

From time to time, at the request of the review and with the guidance and assistance of the review's Editorial Board, I have written a number of articles on the revolution and revolutionary war in our country that were published in the review, thereby making my own small contribution to the party's theoretical review. Many army cadres have also actively participated in writing articles for the review. Through them, we have also learned more about theory and practice, about scientific research as well as about how to guide our work.

Once again, I wholeheartedly congratulate COMMUNIST REVIEW on its successes and contributions and sincerely thank the Editorial Board and all members of the staff of COMMUNIST REVIEW.

I would like to take this occasion to express a few thoughts concerning the matter of thoroughly reflecting the military line, views and thinking of the party in COMMUNIST REVIEW.

1. In past years, the review carried many important commentaries on military affairs that made positive contributions in teaching and propagandizing the party's correct military line, the unique military art of the Vietnamese people's war, the fine character and tradition of the People's Armed Forces... These articles included articles on the experience gained in the national liberation war and articles that researched and guided efforts to strengthen the national defense system and defend the fatherland in the new stage of the revolution.

However, in my opinion, those articles were not commensurate with the requirements and special characteristics of our country's revolutionary tasks. As we know, in the resistance against the United States, our armed forces and people had to carry out two revolutionary strategies at the same time: the people's national democratic revolution in the South and the socialist revolution in the North. For 10 years, from 1965 to 1975, the entire country was at war, the resistance against the United States for national salvation was being waged by everyone. Today, our armed forces and people must again simultaneously perform two strategic tasks, building and defending the fatherland. These two tasks are closely interrelated and each is a task of very pressing importance. In the thinking of the party, we cannot give light attention to either task. Recently, I learned that the localities along the northern border have gained a deeper understanding of what is involved in combining these two strategic tasks. However, in the rear, not all localities or all agencies and sectors on the central level have a truly firm grasp of these two strategic tasks. In my opinion, COMMUNIST REVIEW must promptly make positive contributions to giving the entire party, all our armed forces and all the people, beginning with the proletarian dictatorship system, a thorough understanding of the party's position. It must display the high militancy of the revolutionary press and correct the mistakes among cadres and the people concerning this matter. I view this as a very important matter that can never be given light attention because it is related to the survival of the

fatherland, to the happiness of the people and because our nation has faced, is facing and will continue to face on a long-term basis, a cruel and cunning enemy, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, whose mainland, air space and seas abut ours. This is my thinking. I suggest that you examine it.

2. In the years ahead, bringing about a thorough understanding of the two strategic tasks of building and defending the fatherland and the close connection between these two strategic tasks will continue to pose a major problem, one that will demand clearer, deeper efforts that are solidly based in theory and practice, both from the standpoint of policies and the measures by which their implementation is organized, efforts on all levels, the central, local and basic levels, in all national defense-security, economic-technical and cultural-ideological sectors, within the party, within the proletarian dictatorship system and among the people, beginning with party committees, especially key leaders.

I suggest that the review carry a series of essays on the fundamental matters contained within the military line of the party in the period of building and defending the fatherland (only those, of course, that can be discussed publicly in order to uphold the principle of secrecy). Concerning this request, I offer you the following several examples:

First, there are the practical and theoretical matters concerning the national defense system of all the people, the most important of which is preparing the country in peace time for war. Specifically:

--Most important are the needs to prepare the country in terms of thinking and spirit and give everyone, through educational efforts, a clear understanding of their responsibility to defend the country, of the violent and intense nature of a future war so that everyone is prepared to make sacrifices, prepared to give their life in defense of their socialist fatherland and joins the army or serves as an officer in an entirely voluntarily and willing manner, considering this to be their historic mission. Many years of exceedingly difficult, arduous, decisive and complex struggle involving untold loss of life and bloodshed were required for us to seize political power and win and defend our independence, freedom and socialism. We positively must firmly protect these priceless revolutionary gains.

--We must prepare the economy, prepare the material-technical base of socialism and clearly show how important it is to build the economy, because only when the economy is strong can the national defense system be strong, only when we bring prosperity to the country can we make the national defense system strong. At the same time, we must know how to combine the economy with national defense: the deployment of the labor force nationwide and within each locality must meet the requirements of both the economy and national defense. Here, attention must be given to sending citizens into areas in which both production forces and combat forces must be redeployed. The deployment of industrial, agricultural and communications-transportation projects must take both economic and national defense requirements into consideration. The participation by troops in economic work must be designed to both improve their standard of living and accelerate the pace of economic development.

We must prepare for the mobilization of forces and build powerful, organized reserves. In view of the special characteristics of modern war, we cannot quickly mobilize large forces when a war breaks out if we do not adopt a mobilization plan in peace time. Only by making good preparations can we avoid being taken by surprise, avoid being confused.

The matters presented above are related to all levels of the party and state, to all sectors of the national economy, to all mass organizations... Consequently, they must be the subjects of thorough educational efforts and be given the form of state laws, of mass movements. Only in this way can the national defense system truly be a system of all the people.

Secondly, there is the matter of developing the people's armed forces into increasingly modern conventional forces under the conditions of Vietnam. We must always firmly adhere to the principle of building all three elements of the military. We must build widespread mass armed forces, with importance attached to the buildup of militia and self-defense as well as local forces, while maintaining our efforts to build conventional, modern and well trained main forces that include an adequate number of skilled cadres. The entire party and all the people must be made to clearly understand that only by building our forces well in peace time can our forces be strong enough to fulfill their role as the nucleus in the fight by all the people against the enemy when the enemy unleashes a war of aggression. Therefore, in the buildup of the armed forces, the buildup of the army, we must teach the spirit of being the master of the country to everyone and mobilize everyone's spirit of doing on one's own what one knows should be done. We must combat negative phenomena and overcome the problem of desertions. We must encourage our sons and daughters to eagerly join the army and to serve as officers. We must build the corps of future officers and these future officers must possess profound national awareness and class awareness. Here, it is most important that the Youth Union recognize its responsibility in this matter. We must attach importance to the army's rear area work and view it as an important factor in keeping the army in a constant state of readiness to fight and die for independence, freedom and socialism, for the tasks of the nation and its international obligation. We must also develop and refine the unique military science and art of Vietnam and Vietnam's ingenious methods of fighting.

Thirdly, we must research the laws of the war of the future and thoroughly research our enemy in that war, including their capabilities and fighting methods. On the basis of the party's military line, we must guide efforts to resolve problems of military science and art in a way that enables us to be steadfast and firm on the defensive and swift and effective in counter-attacks and attacks.

We must educate all cadres and members of the party so that they have a firm grasp of the military science and art of the people's war to defend the fatherland.

The Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee has issued Resolution Number 24 concerning the military line. Very regrettably, the various levels and sectors still do not have a deep understanding of this resolution. Soon, we definitely must take steps to insure that this resolution is deeply

understood, not only within the military sector, but also within all agencies of the party and state, all levels and sectors...in order to turn this correct resolution of the party into reality.

Finally, I want to talk about the responsibility that party cadres within the army have concerning the party's theoretical review. Along with reading and studying the review and making better use of it in the political and ideological activities of troops, cadres also have the responsibility of writing articles for and contributing their opinions to the review. I want to emphasize this responsibility of writing articles for the review. High ranking army cadres must take the initiative in collaborating with the Editorial Board in propagandizing and teaching the military line, thinking and views of the party in a systematic and increasingly thorough manner throughout the party, throughout the army and among all the people.

I will continue to actively collaborate with the review and urge the Editorial Board to take the initiative in giving me their opinions, guidance and assistance.

I wish you good health and victory.

I thank you.

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IN CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE PARTY'S THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL REVIEW: SPEECH BY NGUYEN THI NHU

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 41-42

[Speech by Nguyen Thi Nhu, member of the Party Central Committee and vice chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Union]

[Text] [Photograph of Nguyen Thi Nhu at rostrum appears here in text]
Dear comrades,

I am very happy to be among the contributors to COMMUNIST REVIEW and to have the honor of attending the ceremony commemorating the 30th anniversary of the review's publication and the ceremony to award the distinguished Order of Ho Chi Minh to our party's theoretical and political organ. Throughout the past 30 years, COMMUNIST REVIEW has been a voice guiding the revolutionary thinking of the entire party. I sincerely congratulate COMMUNIST REVIEW on the enormous contributions it has made. I congratulate the members of the Editorial Board and all comrades who have been and are working hard to build the party's theoretical review, that is, to help build the party in terms of its thinking, views and lines so that our party steadily overcomes the many difficulties being faced and leads the Vietnamese revolution to victory after victory.

From the perspective of my responsibility as a women proselyting cadre of the party, I am very concerned about what I see as a shortcoming among we women, namely, the fact that women have contributed very little to presenting and discussing in the review issues related to the proselyting of women, which is an important part of our party's mass work.

Today, on the occasion of this very special gathering, permit me to offer a few suggestions in the hope that they will be taken into consideration by the Editorial Board, editors and contributors of COMMUNIST REVIEW in the course of editing the review and shaping views on issues concerning our party's proselyting of women and its work among the masses.

1. COMMUNIST REVIEW should organize and coordinate forces (which are currently very decentralized and fragmented) in the systematic study of issues regarding the Vietnamese working class, youths, women, children, the nation, religions, society and so forth for the editing of all types of articles on

our party's work of mobilizing the masses in the period of the socialist revolution.

2. An appropriate percentage of the articles carried in the review during the year and in each issue should be articles that deal with politics, the economy and society and clearly define the organic relationships among these fields in order to broaden the perspective and elevate the thinking of cadres and party members. At present, very little attention is being given to social issues. Consequently, the organic relationships between the social issues and the important economic and political issues of the country are not being clearly defined. One small example of this is the family issue. In 1985, our COMMUNIST REVIEW only carried one article on the issue, an article by the woman professor Dang Thanh Le. Nevertheless, the review has at least begun to carry articles on this issue and it is my hope that this article will set in motion within the party's review a process of systematically studying and addressing this important issue.

3. The review's Editorial Board and editors should assist those who contribute articles to the review by organizing and directing their research efforts through a program developed by COMMUNIST REVIEW that is oriented in a specific direction.

I thank you for your attention. I wish you good health.

May our party's theoretical and political review forever be the torch illuminating every aspect of our party's revolutionary work.

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IN CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE PARTY'S THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL REVIEW: SPEECH BY VU MAO

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 43-44

[Speech by Vu Mao, member of the Party Central Committee and 1st Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union]

[Text] [Photograph portrait of Vu Mao appears here in text]
Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of COMMUNIST REVIEW and on the occasion of the party and state awarding to the review the distinguished Order of Ho Chi Minh, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the youths of the entire country, I wholeheartedly congratulate the review on the large achievements it has recorded and the comprehensive growth it has undergone.

Throughout the past 30 years, as the theoretical and political organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam, COMMUNIST REVIEW has actively propagandized Marxism-Leninism and the lines and policies of the party and summarized the good experiences of many progressive models, thereby actively contributing to the development of the theory of the Vietnamese revolution and the struggle to build socialism and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

In the nearly 55 years that have been spent building the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, under the guidance of the party and Uncle Ho, Vietnam's young generation has grown and matured to an extraordinary degree. In each stage of the revolution, the Youth Union has always been the revolutionary shock unit, the powerful militant reserve force of the party. COMMUNIST REVIEW has made tremendous contributions to the training and forging of Vietnam's young generation. Many of the articles carried in the review have guided and assisted the cadres of the Youth Union in gaining a deep understanding of the views and lines of the party, the policies and laws of the state and in doing a better job of mobilizing the mass of youths to successfully implement each resolution of the party and Youth Union.

In fulfillment of its responsibility, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has been making certain contributions to the building of the party's theoretical review for many years. Many Youth Union cadres have written

articles for the review. The Secretariat of the Youth Union Central Committee and the editor-in-chief of the review have held discussions on improving the quality of the review and strengthening the party's leadership of youths.

Dear comrades,

Political Bureau Resolution Number 26 points out: the mobilization of youths is a very important political task of the party. Successful youth work insures the continuity and continuous development of our system and guarantees the present as well as the bright future of the nation of Vietnam. Political Bureau Resolution 26 confirms the outstanding contributions that have been made by our country's youths and the rapid growth they have undergone on all fronts: security-national defense, productive labor and the building of the country. At the same time, it points out the weaknesses of youths and the work of the Youth Union (the level of socialist awareness, spirit of responsibility and sense of organization and discipline of youths are still low, the Youth Union organizations at basic units are still weak, etc.). One of the reasons for these shortcomings is the fact that many party committees and local governments do not realize the full strategic importance of the mobilization of youths. As a result, they have given light attention to and been lax in leading youth work. Some cadres and party members lack a sense of responsibility and are narrowminded in their attitude. They do not have a correct evaluation of the character of youths, do not attach importance to tapping the creative capabilities of youths, do not make efforts to meet the needs involved in the wholesome development of youths...

It is our hope that, in view of its function, COMMUNIST REVIEW will concern itself more with the education and training of youths and guide the party committees in successfully implementing the Political Bureau's resolution on strengthening the party's leadership of youth work. We suggest that the review devote more of its pages to the party's mobilization of youths and present experiences gained by the party in its leadership of youth work, especially experiences in educating the young generation. Those of us who perform Youth Union work will actively write articles for the review, supply information and materials to the review and regularly contribute opinions to the review so that it can publish an increasing number of articles on youth work.

We are confident that, under the leadership of the party, with the experience gained over the past 30 years and with the encouragement and support of its readers, COMMUNIST REVIEW will steadily record even larger achievements and be worthy of being the theoretical banner of our party.

Allow me to take this occasion to wish the members of the Editorial Board and the contributors to the review the very best of health.

I extend to you my communist greetings.

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IN CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE PARTY'S THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL REVIEW: SPEECH BY TRAN TAN

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 45-46

[Speech by Tran Tan, alternate member of the Party Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee]

[Text] [Photograph of Tran Tan at rostrum appears here in text]
Dear comrades,

I am very honored, on behalf of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and Municipal People's Committee, to attend this celebration of the 30th anniversary of the publication of COMMUNIST REVIEW, the theoretical and political organ of our party, and the ceremony to award the Order of Ho Chi Minh, the highest honor of our party and state, to the review. Permit me to convey, on behalf of the party organization and people of the capital of Hanoi, our heartiest congratulations to the Editorial Board and all editors, managers and support personnel of COMMUNIST REVIEW.

Dear comrades!

During the past 30 years, as a theoretical and political organ of our party, COMMUNIST REVIEW has regularly presented to readers at home and abroad the issues related to the lines and the major positions and policies of our party and state. Through articles that have summarized historical experience and delved deeply into subjects dealing with politics, the economy, society, philosophy, security and national defense, culture, education, the building of the party, administration, revolutionary mass organizations and so forth, the review has given our cadres, party members and people and our international friends a clearer understanding of our party's creative application of the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Vietnam. In particular, the review has helped readers, researchers and others to shed light on matters of theory and science contained within the line of our party, analyze the issues that have arisen in practice and inspire and direct the practical activities of basic units and the masses.

We think that the review has not only helped to deepen our pride in the heroic revolutionary struggle waged by our people under the leadership of the glorious party, the party founded and forged by the esteemed Uncle Ho, during

the past half-century, but has also given the fraternal parties and our international friends a better understanding of and respect for our party, our people, our country.

The party organization and people of the capital Hanoi have received from COMMUNIST REVIEW instructions that have given them a deeper understanding of the lines, views, positions and policies of the party. At the same time, we have learned the common experiences and the specific methods of guiding practice of the localities throughout the country, which have been analyzed and generalized through the application of theory. These have opened to us new ways of thinking and working in the practical activities of the capital. For example, new ways of thinking and working have been opened to us concerning the issues of changing and improving the management system, dismantling bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and shifting entirely to economic accounting and socialist business practices; building the district and strengthening the district level; building the party, improving the party's ideological activities and managing party members; teaching and building upon historical and revolutionary tradition, cultivating ethics, the new way of life, etc.

The awarding by the party and state of the Order of Ho Chi Minh to COMMUNIST REVIEW on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of its publication (December 1955-December 1985) is affirmation of the important position, the solid growth and the enormous contributions of the review in the revolutionary cause of our people under the leadership of the party.

Dear comrades!

The capital Hanoi has the honor of being home to the highest leadership agencies of the party and state and the departments, sectors and mass organizations on the central level, including COMMUNIST REVIEW. As a result, the review is distributed first in Hanoi. The party organization and people of Hanoi have the honor of being the first to read the review. On this occasion, it is our hope that the review will give its attention to writing many more articles on Hanoi. Through the application of Marxist-Leninist theory and their writing skills, the Editorial Board, researchers and editors of the review should shed light on and analyze how matters pertaining to politics, the economy, society, culture, education, security-national defense, the building of the party, administration and mass organizations and so forth are dealt with in Hanoi, not only to give the entire country a clearer understanding of the capital, but also to directly inspire and assist the party organization and people of Hanoi in implementing the lines, views, positions and policies of the party and state better and being worthy of being the nerve center of the country.

As for ourselves, we promise, on this occasion, to encourage the sectors and units within our locality, especially research cadres and cadres responsible for providing guidance within the municipality, to assist the editors of the review in writing articles on Hanoi and personally write articles for the review. We will organize an effort to guide the cadres, party members and people of the capital in using COMMUNIST REVIEW to deeply study the matters of party theory and politics presented in the review, in order to improve their

understanding and ability to apply these matters in the implementation of the party's lines, views, positions and policies, and use the review to study and learn the lessons and experiences in every field of the other sectors and localities. In this way, we will elevate the thinking and continuously improve the style of guidance of the party committees, levels of administration and mass organizations within the municipality and give impetus to the revolutionary action movements of the masses to successfully perform each task assigned to the party organization and people of the capital by the Central Committee.

I wish COMMUNIST REVIEW--the theoretical and political organ of the party--continuous growth and many larger victories as the theoretical banner of our party in the new stage.

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IN CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE PARTY'S THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL REVIEW: SPEECH BY VU XUAN CAN

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 47-48

[Speech by Vu Xuan Can, member of the Secretary of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions]

[Text] [Photograph of Vu Xuan Can at rostrum appears here in text]
Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of COMMUNIST REVIEW--the theoretical and political organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam--and the occasion of the review being awarded the Order of Ho Chi Minh, the highest honor of our party and state, permit me, on behalf of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, to extend heartiest congratulations to the leaders and all cadres, workers and civil servants of COMMUNIST REVIEW.

During the past 30 years, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, COMMUNIST REVIEW has continuously grown and matured in every respect. You have regularly brought to the working class, to Trade Union cadres and members, knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, of the line, positions and policies of the party, of the laws of the state, of pressing international and domestic issues, thereby helping to cultivate the views and stand of the working class, cultivate socialist awareness among Trade Union cadres and the mass of manual workers and civil servants.

Through its function, COMMUNIST REVIEW has made positive contributions to clarifying many matters of theory and practice in the Vietnamese revolution, especially the close relationship between building the working class in a manner closely tied to socialist industrialization, to building an increasingly solid and strong party, proletarian dictatorship state and Trade Union organization.

We have noted, with great pleasure, that the relations between COMMUNIST REVIEW and the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions have been steadily strengthened in recent years. You have helped and enabled our Trade Union organization to have a voice in the party's review. You have given your attention to carrying in the review speeches and articles delivered and written by leaders of the Confederation of the Trade Unions to disseminate the

directives and resolutions and the major work policies of the confederation. As a result, the review has helped to give cadres, party members and the masses a deeper understanding of the role, position, tasks and functions of the trade unions of Vietnam, quickly transmit Trade Union policies to manual workers and civil servants and turn them into revolutionary actions. On behalf of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, we thank you for this wholehearted and valuable assistance.

Dear comrades,

Our country's working class currently has the very important tasks of fulfilling its vanguard role and joining with all the people in achieving the full combined strength of the system of collective ownership in order to successfully build socialism, firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and fulfill its international obligation. As the broad mass organization of the working class, as the school of socialism and communism, the school of economic management and state management, our trade unions have a very large responsibility in the struggle to carry out socialist transformation, build the new economy, build the new culture and mold the new socialist man and woman. We are trying to focus each of our activities on educating, training and building the socialist working class, on organizing and launching among manual workers and civil servants movements to emulate in productive labor and the practice of economy, eagerly become involved in science and technology, participate in practical ways in building and implementing the new management system, taking determined steps to dismantle bureaucratic centralism and shift to economic accounting and socialist business practices, display initiative and creativity and develop each capability and potential at basic units in order to develop production in keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the 8th Party Plenum. Together with stepping up production and participating in the management of production and the market, our trade unions will gradually improve their mode of activity, become deeply involved in production and everyday life, maintain close contact with workers, develop upon positive factors, struggle against each negative phenomena, promptly inform the party and state of the aspirations of manual workers and civil servants and work with the state to act upon reasonable proposals with the aim of overcoming the difficulties in production and the daily lives of manual workers and civil servants.

In the fields of politics and ideology, our trade unions will make a greater effort to propagandize and educate manual workers and civil servants so that they have a thorough understanding of the directives and resolutions of the party, of the new economic and social policies and a clear understanding of the socialist constitution in order to deepen their confidence in the leadership of the party, in the ability of the state to organize implementation and heighten their revolutionary vigilance so that they are ready to thwart each scheme and act of sabotage of the enemy, protect production, maintain political security and maintain social order and safety. These are the major efforts that our trade unions are organizing now. These are also issues that COMMUNIST REVIEW can continue to address, in a broader and more thorough manner, in the period that lies ahead. We are confident

that, with the wholehearted assistance of the review, our work policies will quickly be transmitted to all Trade Union levels and all cadres, manual workers and civil servants nationwide.

As for ourselves, we will make even greater efforts and take even greater initiative in coordinating with COMMUNIST REVIEW in propaganda and educational work with a view toward building a solid and strong working class, helping to build a solid and strong party and proletarian dictatorship state and meeting the requirements of the revolution in the new stage.

I extend to you my respectful greetings.

I thank you.

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IN CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE PARTY'S THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL REVIEW: REPORT BY HONG CHUONG

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 49-56

[Report by Hong Chuong, editor-in-chief of COMMUNIST REVIEW]

[Text] Dear comrades,

On behalf of the Editorial Board of COMMUNIST REVIEW, we warmly welcome you and thank you for attending this formal meeting to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the publication of the review STUDIES (15 December 1955) and the 55th anniversary of the publication of COMMUNIST REVIEW (1 February 1931).

Dear comrades,

Exactly 30 years ago, in December 1955, the review STUDIES, now COMMUNIST REVIEW, the theoretical and political organ of the party, published its first issue. The theoretical review of the party was published in accordance with a resolution of the 7th Plenum of the 2nd Party Central Committee held from 3 to 12 March 1955. This plenum, the first plenum of the Central Committee held in the capital Hanoi following our victory in the resistance against France, decided "to publish the review STUDIES to assist in the research of policy and the teaching of ideology and begin developing the theoretical work of the party."

In keeping with this resolution of the Party Central Committee, an editorial board was established with Truong Chinh serving as editor-in-chief. In late 1955, following many months of urgent preparations, the theoretical and political review of the party made its appearance before readers. During its early years, the review was called STUDIES. In late 1976, the 4th Congress of the Party decided to change the name of our party to the Communist Party of Vietnam. In order to make the name of the party's theoretical and political review consistent with the name of the party and with the tasks of our country's revolution in the new stage, the Political Bureau of the 4th Party Central Committee, in Resolution Number 01/NQ-TU dated 5 January 1977, decided to change the name of the review from STUDIES to COMMUNIST REVIEW.

The theoretical and political review of the party has been published monthly throughout the past 30 years. It has carried on the fine tradition of the

revolutionary press of Vietnam founded by Uncle Ho. It has carried on the glorious cause of previous reviews of our party.

Dear comrades,

Our party founded and forged by Uncle Ho has always attached special importance to theoretical work, attached importance to the publication of a theoretical review. The Conference To Found the Party held from 3 to 7 February 1930 under the chairmanship of Uncle Ho decided that the Provisional Central Committee of the Party would publish a theoretical review (for the entire party) and three newspapers for propaganda purposes (one each in Bac Ky, Trung Ky and Nam Ky).

In keeping with this resolution, the Provisional Central Committee of the Party published a theoretical review called RED REVIEW. Issue number 1 of RED REVIEW appeared on 5 August 1930. Tran Phu was the founder of RED REVIEW.

In October 1930, the Party Central Committee held its first plenum. Following this plenum, the Central Committee decided to publish COMMUNIST REVIEW in place of RED REVIEW.

On 1 February 1931, COMMUNIST REVIEW, the theoretical organ of the party, published its first issue. In its "Introduction," COMMUNIST REVIEW clearly stated its objectives: "To explain the policies of the Communist International and our party and vigorously attack erroneous thinking and opportunist and factional trends in order to achieve uniformity of thought and action within the party." After the headquarters of the Party Central Committee were sacked, Tran Phu, general secretary of the party, was arrested and COMMUNIST REVIEW was forced to cease publication.

Following the ruthless campaign of terror in 1931, the supreme leadership committee of the party no longer existed within the country and the Party Central Committee was unable to publish a theoretical review.

In June 1934, with the assistance of the Communist International, an overseas leadership committee of the party headed by Le Hong Phong was established. This committee published BOLSHEVIK REVIEW. BOLSHEVIK REVIEW was "the theoretical organ of the Overseas Leadership Committee of the Indochina Communist Party." Following the party's 1st Congress (March 1935), BOLSHEVIK REVIEW became the "theoretical organ of the Indochina Communist Party." Issue number 1 of BOLSHEVIK REVIEW was published in June 1934. Le Hong Phong was the founder of BOLSHEVIK REVIEW. In 1934, 1935 and 1936, BOLSHEVIK REVIEW was printed overseas and secretly shipped into Vietnam for distribution. In late 1936, the Party Central Committee moved its headquarters backed to Vietnam and began publishing BOLSHEVIK REVIEW (a new version). Issue number 1 appeared on 15 January 1937.

During the years of the democratic front movement, the Party Central Committee did not publish a theoretical review. In its resolution, the party plenum held in March 1938 stated: "The Party Central Committee must publish a clandestine review to explain those issues that cannot be discussed in public books and newspapers." However, due to the difficult circumstances that

existed then, the party was unable to publish a clandestine review as called for in this resolution.

World War II broke out and the Vietnamese revolution reached a turning point. The 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee (May 1941), under the chairmanship of Uncle Ho, decided to change the focus of revolutionary strategy. National liberation became the task of foremost importance. In late 1941, the Party Central Committee published COMMUNIST REVIEW to disseminate the resolutions of the 8th Plenum of the Central Committee.

In 1943, major changes occurred in the domestic and world situations. The Soviet Red Army took the offensive in the great war for national salvation. The revolutionary movement of the Vietnamese reached new stages of development. The antagonisms between France and Japan in Indochina became acute. A mass uprising to seize political power became an issue of pressing importance. The Party Central Committee decided to publish COMMUNIST REVIEW to guide the thinking of cadres and party members with the aim of eventually carrying out a mass armed uprising to put political power into the hands of the people.

The publisher of COMMUNIST REVIEW, the theoretical organ of the Party Central Committee, was Truong Chinh. Articles were written for the review by Hoang Van Thu and a number of other comrades.

On 28 February 1943, COMMUNIST REVIEW published its first issue. Issue number 2 appeared on 24 September 1943. After issue number 3 had been laid out, but before it could be printed, the general uprising erupted. Following the August Revolution (1945), the situation changed and the review was no longer published.

Along with LIBERATION FLAG [CO GIAI PHONG] Newspaper, the COMMUNIST REVIEW of that time played an important role in preparing forces for the armed uprising to seize political power in the August Revolution.

In 1950, our people's resistance against France entered a new stage. The party's ideological work demanded that it have a theoretical review. In accordance with the resolution of the party's 3rd National Conference, the Central Committee published another review called COMMUNIST REVIEW. The publisher of this COMMUNIST REVIEW was Truong Chinh. Issue number 1 was published in July 1950. Issue number 2 of the review appeared in August 1950.

In the "Introduction" printed in issue number 1, COMMUNIST REVIEW stated that the review "has the tasks of explaining the lines and positions of the party and applying Marxism-Leninism to shed light on the issues of the Indochina revolution and international issues."

After the publication of issue number 2, COMMUNIST REVIEW ceased publication (for technical reasons) (as stated in the notice carried in issue number 2). From then until the liberation of the North, the Party Central Committee, as a result of encountering numerous obstacles, was unable to publish a review.

Between the time that our party was founded (1930) and our victory in the resistance against France (1954), our Party Central Committee published a review on many different occasions. However, on each occasion, as a result of encountering very many difficulties, the party's theoretical review only remained in publication for a short period of time. This shows that it is not easy to publish a theoretical review of the party.

Following the victory at Dien Bien Phu, the Geneva Accords were signed on the basis of respecting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the three countries of Indochina. Our armed forces and people took over the management of the capital Hanoi. Only then did the conditions exist for regularly publishing a theoretical review of the party. The continuous publication of the party's theoretical review since 1955 is proof of the enormous victories that have been won by the Vietnamese revolution under the leadership of our party.

Dear comrades,

The party's theoretical review has been in continuous publication for 30 years. The issue of the review being published in December of this year is issue number 360. The history of the review over the past 30 years can be divided into the following three periods:

--The first period lasted from 1955 to 1964. During that period, the review supported the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the North and the struggle to bring about the peaceful reunification of the country.

--The second period lasted from 1965 to 1975. During that period, the review supported the war of resistance waged by the people of our entire country against the United States for national salvation.

--The third period has been underway since 1975. During this period, the review has been supporting the socialist revolution and socialist construction nationwide and the cause of defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

In each of these three periods, the review, as STUDIES and as COMMUNIST REVIEW, has played a positive role in the theoretical and ideological work of our party at all times.

Exactly 30 years ago, in an article entitled "The Publication of 'STUDIES' and the Building of the Party" carried in STUDIES Number 1, December 1955, Truong Chinh wrote:

"It is hoped that the birth of STUDIES will mark a new stride forward by our party in its theoretical and ideological work, in strengthening the party and consolidating its leadership role in every field of the work of the party and state.

It is hoped that, with the birth of STUDIES, our party will intensify the practice of criticism and self-criticism and intensify the struggle against each incorrect approach that is taken when implementing the lines and policies of the party, against each ideological distortion, of which there are

currently a rather large number in our country. At the same time, our party will advance its theory and provide guidelines for practical work, thereby overcoming the nearsighted preoccupation with daily routine that is currently widespread among cadres and party members."

Looking back on the building of the party and the work of its theoretical review during the past 30 years, we can state that these hopes of Truong Chinh, the first editor-in-chief of the party's theoretical review, have been realized to a very large degree.

In fact, during the past 30 years, together with NHAN DAN Newspaper, STUDIES-COMMUNIST REVIEW have been in the forefront of the party's ideological struggle. The review took the lead in the struggle against the reactionary thinking of the Humanism-Great Masterpieces group; against the personalism-spiritualism theory of the Ngo Dinh Diem group, the lackey of the U.S. imperialists; against modern revisionism and against dogmatism; against Maoism and every other opportunist trend; against the reactionary thinking of U.S. neo-colonialism; against bourgeois ideology and its reactionary schools of thinking, such as existentialism, the theory of convergence, etc. The review has made positive contributions to preserving the purity of Marxism-Leninism and defending the revolutionary lines and views of our party.

The review has contributed to clarifying the theoretical arguments of the party concerning collective ownership; the three revolutions, that is, the production relations revolution, the scientific-technological revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution; the mechanism "the party leads, the state manages and the people exercise ownership"; the socio-economic management system, economic accounting and socialist business practices; the initial stage of the period of transition; the use of combined strength; the people's war and the national defense system of all the people; the war of liberation and the war to defend the fatherland; revolutionary qualities and ethics; the party when in political power, etc.

The review has also helped to clarify the theoretical arguments of our party concerning such international issues as the offensive position of the world revolution; the three currents of revolution in our times; peace and revolution; the non-capitalist path of development, etc.

The review has propagandized the international line and foreign policy of our party and state and taught proletarian internationalism to our cadres, party members and people. It has exposed the reactionary and bellicose nature of imperialism and the general crisis in which imperialism finds itself. It has exposed the reactionary nature and the defeats of Chinese expansionism and hegemony, thereby helping to raise our people's vigilance in the cause of defending the fatherland. It has opposed the nuclear arms race of imperialism, headed by the United States, in order to safeguard world peace. It has supported the national liberation movement and the international workers movement. The review has introduced us to the achievements and experiences of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in socialist and communist construction. The review has propagandized the victories of the revolutions of Laos and Cambodia and taught the people the obligation they

have in strengthening the special friendship among the three countries of Indochina.

However, the review also has some weaknesses and shortcomings. In some articles, theory and practice are not combined as well as they could be. The militancy of the review is still not strong. Some articles are unnecessarily long. The quality of some articles is still low. The major shortcoming of the review, one which General Secretary Le Duan pointed out, is that the economic articles carried in the review are weak. This is a shortcoming that we have yet to correct.

During the past 30 years, STUDIES-COMMUNIST REVIEW has applied Marxism-Leninism to propagandize the lines and policies of the party and state, help raise the political and theoretical standards of cadres in and outside the party, struggle against incorrect views and thinking, strengthen the unity within the party and among the people on the basis of the lines and policies of the party and state, give impetus to revolutionary action movements of the masses and contribute to summarizing the experiences of the party. The review has, under the light of Marxism-Leninism and on the basis of summarizing the experiences gained in the revolution, clarified matters of major importance in the lines and policies of the party and state.

The review has been able to achieve the above mainly as a result of the correct leadership provided it by the Party Central Committee. The Party Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the Secretariat have concerned themselves with the review and closely guided the work of the Editorial Board. During the past 30 years, not including those portions of general resolutions and directives of the party that have dealt with ideological work and been used as torches lighting the way in the editorial work of the review, the Party Central Committee has issued seven separate resolutions and directives on the work of the review. These resolutions and directives have been the compass guiding the work of the review in the various periods.

The esteemed Uncle Ho was interested in the work of the review and gave the Editorial Board valuable advice. Although busy with numerous other matters, he made time to write articles for the review. Among the articles he wrote and gave the review the honor of publishing were some that were very famous, such as "Revolutionary Ethics"(December 1958)(this article was written under the penname Tran Luc); "Molding New Socialist Men and Women"(April 1961); and "The Path to Comfort and Happiness"(May 1962).

Uncle Ho also sent to the Editorial Board a number of issues of daily newspapers in which he had outlined articles in red, especially articles on experiences in building the district level, and instructed the review to reprint these articles.

Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong have also been very interested in the review's work. They have visited with the Editorial Board, addressed the editors and contributors of the review and given the Editorial Board valuable advise on many different occasions. They have written articles of high quality for the review.

General Secretary Le Duan has frequently met with the Editorial Board and given the board very valuable instructions concerning the work of the review. Recently, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of the review, Le Duan visited the Editorial Board and spoke to the editors and contributors of the review on many issues of theory and practice concerning the Vietnamese revolution. The interest and concern shown by the general secretary of the Central Committee are a very large source of inspiration to the cadres, personnel and contributors of the review.

As the first editor-in-chief of the review, Truong Chinh guided the review's cadres as they took their first uncertain steps. He spent much time writing, editing and reviewing articles for the review. For many years, he approved the editorials and important articles of the review. In the editing of articles, Truong Chinh not only guided the review's cadres in correcting the contents of articles, but also correcting punctuation and spelling. The style that the review has today was forged at its very inception by Truong Chinh.

The contributions made by Truong Chinh to the party's theoretical review have been very large. Today, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of the review, Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh has again sent an inspiring letter to the cadres, personnel and contributors of the review and given us valuable instructions. On behalf of the Editorial Board, we thank him and promise to follow the instructions contained in his letter to the review.

Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has also shown interest in the review. He has visited with the Editorial Board and written many articles of value for the review.

Pham Hung, Le Duc Tho, To Huu, Vo Chi Cong, Hoang Tung and others have also guided the work of the review and written many articles for it.

Many other leaders of the party and state have contributed many valuable opinions to help build the review and have written many articles for the review.

The articles published in the review by leaders of the party and state over the past 30 years have had a major impact in stimulating the efforts of our entire party, all our armed forces and all our people in their work, productive labor and combat. When they receive an issue of the review, our cadres, party members and people first look for articles by leaders of the party and state in order to gain an understanding of the lines, policies and views of our party and state. The party committees of the various localities and sectors have also greatly assisted the review. They have made it possible for cadres from the review to assess the situation in order to write articles for the review. They have summarized the experience of their locality or sector and then written articles for publication in the review.

In particular, comrades within the Vietnam People's Armed Forces have written many good articles for the review. These articles have summarized the lessons

learned by our party in armed struggle and the buildup of the armed forces. They have made positive contributions to the development of Vietnam's unique military theory.

The members of the Department of Research on Party History of the Party Central Committee and comrades at the Marx-Lenin Institute have contributed to the review articles on party history, thus helping to summarize the historical experiences of the Vietnamese revolution and draw conclusions of theoretical value.

The Nguyen Ai Quoc Advanced Party School as well as the Institutes of Science have supplied many articles for the review.

Comrades engaged in practical activities within the various sectors have written for the review articles that have reflected the dynamic practice of the revolution and introduced progressive models in every field of life.

It is truly a large honor for the review to have become a center of theoretical studies, one that has gathered around itself a large corps of theorists who are politically steadfast and skilled in research and editing. These persons are the review's corps of contributors. This corps has contributed from two-thirds to three-fourths of the articles published in the review. [Photograph of audience being addressed by Hong Chuong appears here in text]

The picture would be incomplete if we failed to make some small mention of the contributions, although very modest, made by the Editorial Board. Our Editorial Board has been given the task by the Party Central Committee of organizing the editing and publishing of the review. Under the guidance of the leaders of the party and state, the members of our Editorial Board have also grown and matured over the past 30 years. We have provided about one-fifth of the articles published in the review, the majority of which have been editorials, commentaries and other unattributed articles. But our skills still fall far short of meeting the requirements of the review's tasks. Therefore, we must constantly study Marxism-Leninism, study the lines and policies of the party, delve into practice, go to where the masses are, raise our cultural and professional standards and make every effort to cultivate revolutionary ethics and qualities in order to truly become the militants of the party on the front of theory and ideology.

The review's Editorial Board has been challenged and forged in the revolutionary struggle. In the war of resistance against the United States, in keeping with the instruction from the Party Central Committee that "the review be published regardless of the situation," the review's Editorial Board remained in Hanoi during the U.S. bombings, even the B-52 bombings, and continued to organize the editing and publishing of the review. As a result, the review continued to be published monthly, even during the months of heaviest U.S. bombings, and was delivered to readers not only in all provinces of the North, but even provinces of the South.

Here, we want to especially emphasize the efforts of the workers at the COMMUNIST REVIEW printing plant, who have struggled bravely, overcome every

difficulty and shortage and worked with selfless dedication to insure that the review has come out on schedule. We also cannot forget the press distribution personnel of the posts and telecommunications sector, who bravely made their way through heavy bombings and shellings and have travelled to all regions of the country to deliver the review to readers.

At this hour, special thoughts go out to the readers of the review. We respect the letters from our readers, of which we receive thousands each year. In these letters, readers have encouraged us, informed us of the useful knowledge they have gleaned from reading the review and, at the same time, pointed out shortcomings in articles published in the review. Readers have offered their observations and criticisms of both the editing and form of the review. At the same time, they have suggested ways to improve and enhance the review.

Dear comrades,

As we look back on the past 30 years, we see that the review has recorded encouraging achievements. These achievements have been due to the correct leadership provided by the Party Central Committee; the wholehearted assistance provided by the party committees of the various levels and sectors; the close collaboration of contributors to the review; the efforts made by printing plant workers; the dedication of the personnel who distribute the review; and the valuable support of re ers nationwide.

On this solemn occasion, permit me, on behalf of the Editorial Board of COMMUNIST REVIEW, to extend our deep thanks to the Party Central Committee, to the party committees of all levels and sectors, to the contributors to the review, to printing plant workers and distribution personnel, to our beloved readers nationwide and overseas.

Dear comrades,

As pointed out in the 12 December 1985 directive of the Party Secretariat, the task of COMMUNIST REVIEW in the period that lies ahead is "to help provide theoretical and practical guidance in the performance of the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the fatherland, especially the performance of socio-economic tasks, thereby contributing to preparations for the party's 6th National Congress."

In keeping with the spirit of the Secretariat's directive on the work of COMMUNIST REVIEW, our Editorial Board is determined to correct its shortcomings and weaknesses, build upon its strengths and achievements and make every effort to further increase the quality and effectiveness of the party's theoretical review. We are confident that, with the correct leadership of the Party Central Committee, the concern and assistance of the party committees of all levels and sectors, the close collaboration of the

review's contributors, the efforts of printing plant workers and distribution personnel, the wholehearted support of readers and the efforts of the Editorial Board itself, COMMUNIST REVIEW will succeed in carrying out the large and glorious task assigned it by the party and people.

I thank you.

7809
CSO: 4210/5

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE PARTY'S THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL REVIEW: SPEECH BY HONG CHUONG ON BEHALF OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD ACCEPTING THE ORDER OF HO CHI MINH AWARDED TO 'COMMUNIST REVIEW' BY THE PARTY AND STATE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 p 57

[Speech by Hong Chuong]

[Text] Dear comrades,

It is truly a high honor for COMMUNIST REVIEW to be awarded the order that bears the name of the great Uncle Ho by the party and state. This high honor belongs to all those persons who have participated in developing the review throughout the past 30 years. First and foremost, this honor belongs to the leaders of the party and state who have written for the review articles of value, written the articles that have mainly given the review its quality and effectiveness. This honor belongs to the corps of contributors of the review, outstanding writers who have contributed two-thirds of the articles published in the review. This honor belongs to the workers at the COMMUNIST REVIEW printing plant, who have worked with selfless dedication to print the review, belongs to distribution personnel, who have overcome countless hardships to distribute the review. Our Editorial Board has the honor and responsibility of continuing to be worthy of this distinguished Order of Ho Chi Minh.

Dear comrades,

In presenting this distinguished award to COMMUNIST REVIEW, the party and state are not only expressing their high assessment of the contributions made by COMMUNIST REVIEW to the revolutionary cause of our people, but also assigning to COMMUNIST REVIEW a weighty task, the task of forever brandishing and defending the ideological banner of the great President Ho Chi Minh.

On behalf of the Editorial Board, on behalf of the editors and contributors of COMMUNIST REVIEW, we promise to the party and state that we will fulfill this weighty and glorious responsibility. We promise to make every effort to study the thinking, ethics and style of Uncle Ho, unite as one, research and edit

articles well and improve the quality and effectiveness of the review so that COMMUNIST REVIEW is worthy of being the ideological banner of Ho Chi Minh.

I thank you.

7809
CSO: 42105

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE PARTY'S THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL REVIEW: LETTERS AND MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 58-62

[Text] To: the Editorial Board of COMMUNIST REVIEW
the theoretical and political organ of the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of Vietnam

Dear comrades!

The Editorial Board of KOMMUNIST, the theoretical and political organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, extends its wholehearted congratulations to the Editorial Board of COMMUNIST REVIEW, the theoretical and political organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of the review's first issue. We have high praise for the contributions that you have made to the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese for freedom and national independence and to the cause of peaceful and creative labor in the construction of the bases of socialist society nationwide. Your voice of party consciousness has been and is supporting the Communist Party of Vietnam in defining the theoretical foundations that underlie socialist construction in the country of Vietnam.

On this occasion, the Editorial Board of KOMMUNIST wishes you many achievements in propagandizing the lofty ideals of communism and many achievements in your determined and consistent implementation of the ideological line of the party.

KOMMUNIST
Editor-in-Chief
Kosolapov

Hanoi, 5 December 1985

To: Hong Chuong
Editor-in-Chief of COMMUNIST REVIEW

Dear Hong Chuong,

On behalf of all the Soviet and Vietnamese cadres working at the Novosti News Agency Mission in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I sincerely congratulate you and, through you, the cadres of COMMUNIST REVIEW on this the 30th anniversary of the publication of the review and on the occasion of your receiving the highest honor of the Vietnamese government--the Order of Ho Chi Minh.

I wish all of you many achievements in your work, good health and happiness.

Sincere regards,

Deputy Director of the Novosti News Agency Mission in Vietnam
A. Ziuzhin

To: Hong Chuong
Editor-in-Chief of COMMUNIST REVIEW

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of COMMUNIST REVIEW (1955-1985), I, on behalf of the collective of NHAN DAN Newspaper and myself, extend to you and the collective of COMMUNIST REVIEW the heartiest congratulations.

I wish COMMUNIST REVIEW many larger achievements in its glorious cause.

Hanoi, 3 December 1985
Editor-in-Chief
Hong Ha

To: Editor-in-Chief of COMMUNIST REVIEW

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of COMMUNIST REVIEW, we extend to you our hearty congratulations. We wish you larger achievements in your work.

Secretary of the Hau Giang Provincial Party Committee
Le Phuoc Tho

To: COMMUNIST REVIEW

The Standing Committee of the Nghe Tinh Provincial Party Committee extends to you its hearty congratulations on this the 30th anniversary of the review's publication. We are extremely delighted over the rapid development of the

review. As readers of the review, we extend to you our sincere thanks. We wish you many larger achievements in your work.

The Standing Committee of the Nghe Tinh Provincial Party Committee

Letters from Readers

"On the occasion of COMMUNIST REVIEW being awarded the Order of Ho Chi Minh, as a reader of STUDIES (previously) and COMMUNIST REVIEW (today), permit me to congratulate the Editorial Board of the review and wish you constant good health and many even more incisive articles."

Hoang Sy Thuc
B2-46, Vinh Ho Street, Dong Da Ward, Hanoi

"...On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of COMMUNIST REVIEW, as a regular reader of the review, I respectfully extend to the Editorial Board my communist regards. I wish our review even larger achievements.

COMMUNIST REVIEW has always been our close friend and dear comrade. The thinking of the party that has been expressed in many articles, especially articles by leaders of the party and state, has guided the actions of our cadres and party members and corrected mistakes in the implementation of the positions and policies of the party and state...

We suggest that the review give much more attention to the role and tasks of the mass organizations. The articles printed in the review should be shorter and more interesting..."

Colonel Pham Huu Loi
Deputy Chief of the Preventive Medicine and Hygiene Office
Military Medical Department, Ministry of National Defense

"Congratulations to the review on receiving the Order
for 30 years of tenacious fighting
for making many contributions to lighting the path to communism
through the application of Marxist-Leninist theory."

Le Chan
34/5A Quang Trung, P12, Go Vap District
Ho Chi Minh City

"...On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the birth of COMMUNIST REVIEW, I extend to you a wish for good health and my sincere thanks. The review has helped me to clearly understand the theory underlying the lines and policies of the party. Partly as a result, I have steadily grown and matured in my work.

I suggestthat the review carry many more articles on national defense and security, especially local military work, inspection and control work and party building..."

Pham Dinh Van
The Huong Son Military Command, Nghe Tinh Province

"...To me, COMMUNIST REVIEW is a college, one that has helped me to make continuous progress in every aspect of my life.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of COMMUNIST REVIEW, I respectfully wish the members of the Editorial Board constant good health. May the quality of your 'product' constantly improve..."

Pham An
The Hai Hung Grindstone Factory

"...On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of COMMUNIST REVIEW, I wish you health and success.

I suggest that the review regularly carry the section entitled Ideological Life because the articles published in this section have a good impact in the education and training of cadres and party members at basic units..."

Ngoc Van
the Song Tra Embroidery Cooperative, Thai Binh City

"...On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of COMMUNIST REVIEW, I extend to you my respectful congratulations.

As regards its contents, I suggest that COMMUNIST REVIEW carry many more articles on the experience of the fraternal countries in socialist construction, the worker movement and the developments of capitalism in the world...

As regards its form, the covers of the review should be made of thicker, better paper because every issue of the review carries articles that serve as a 'compass' and should be kept by us for future use..."

Nguyen Van An
3-Luong Su C, Hanoi

7809
CSO: 4210/5

BOOK REVIEW: THE FACTOR THAT DETERMINED VICTORY IN THE RESISTANCE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES: THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 63-69

[Review by Ha Duong of Hoang Van Thai's book "The Decisive Years and Months," Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House, Hanoi, 1985, 330 pages]

[Text] More than 10 years ago, during the years from 1973 to 1975, our entire country, from the frontlines to the rear area, experienced some exceedingly intense and heroic months and days.

Those were years and months of very important significance in the nation's history. They were years and months during which the High Command of our country's revolution and revolutionary war reached a correct, clearsighted, bold and timely strategic decision: to bring the war to an end, liberate the South and reunify the fatherland. They were years and months during which the compatriots and soldiers of our entire country, from the South to the North, made extraordinary efforts and tremendous innovations in preparing for as well as fighting the final decisive strategic battles in the 20 year resistance against the United States for national salvation and the 30 year war of national liberation.

Now, 10 years after the spring of total victory in 1975, at the request of Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House, Senior General Hoang Van Thai has written a book of memoirs entitled "The Decisive Years and Months" to recall and record the major historical events that occurred in the leadership activities of the party, most directly the Political Bureau, the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the strategic staff of the party, as well as some of the diverse and dynamic activities that took place on the different battlefields, in the different fields of struggle (...) during the final years of the nation's war of liberation.

From his various positions of high responsibility, the author was able to personally guide and keep abreast of many aspects of the important activities of the General Staff as well as the various battlefields, both on the frontlines and in the rear. The majority of the first persons to read the recently released "The Decisive Years and Months"--mainly high level and middle level cadres in and outside the army--have hailed it as a good book, as a book of revolutionary and revolutionary war memoirs that is an objective,

faithful and correct reflection of those years and months, a book that contains much information, some of which is new, and satisfies the desires of cadres, soldiers and the people to learn what it was that lead to the our nation's great victory in a brilliant period in its history.

The signing of the Paris Agreement greatly encouraged all our people and armed forces, from the South to the North. Our people believed that they could gradually advance the revolution in the South through the struggle to implement the Paris Agreement.

In view of the actual battlefield situation and in the face of the frantic efforts by the puppets of the United States to resist and attack the revolution, the author, together with the collective of leaders and commanders and many cadres, soldiers and people, quickly reached the following conclusion: "On the battlefield, the sound of gunfire has not stopped."(1) The author devotes many pages to discussing the intention of the enemy to "sign the agreement with one hand and undermine it with the other." "As soon as the agreement was announced, they hurled their forces into a plan to 'inundate territory' throughout the South. Within the space of only a little more than 1 month after the signing of the agreement they reoccupied nearly all 394 hamlets that we had liberated just before the signing of the agreement. Meanwhile, among our cadres and people, there emerged 'two extreme tendencies': one, to consider the agreement non-existent and continue to 'forge ahead' and, the other, to not dare take up arms and fight back when the enemy was attacking us and to bind ourselves to the terms of the agreement, which had been undermined by the enemy from the very outset."

The realities of the battlefield situation during the early months of 1973 proved: "The puppet army, with the encouragement and support of the United States, was implementing a 'no ceasefire' ceasefire." Despite the signing of the agreement, the enemy continued to commit crimes on a daily basis. Blood of our compatriots and comrades was still being spilled. The sound of gunfire on the battlefield in the South was not abating, but becoming louder with each day." Accompanying the great joy that they felt following the signing of the Paris Agreement were concerns on the part of many persons that, although the United States had to sign the agreement and withdraw its forces, the Thieu administration still remained in power, the enemy's forces were still large and heavily equipped, were brazenly encroaching upon and occupying more land, were carrying out pacification and still being propped up and supported by the U.S. imperialists so that they could insanely resist and attack the revolution in the South. In the face of this situation, how would the revolution in the South move forward? Which path would it take? Which guidelines and methods would it have to adopt? Although the 9th Region was a model of how the struggle should be waged in the new circumstances, what steps had to be taken in the rest of the South and the rest of the country to advance to final victory?

On 1 June 1973, following a week of intense and thorough discussion of numerous very basic and pressing issues of the revolution in the South, the members of the Political Bureau and battlefield leaders and commanders reached unanimous agreement concerning the vital issues of decisive importance. The High Command very correctly predicted "two possibilities for the development

of the situation in the South at that time. The first was that we would, by waging an active struggle on the political, military, diplomatic and legal fronts, force the enemy to comply with the Paris Agreement on Vietnam and restore true peace. The second was that because of their exceedingly reactionary schemes and nature, the Americans and puppets would continue to intentionally violate and undermine the agreement, instigate increasing military clashes and widen the scale of the war and we would be forced to continue the revolutionary war for a while longer in order to defeat the enemy and win total victory. We tried to bring about the first possibility while preparing ourselves to deal with the second. Both of these possibilities existed and the prospects for each were changing and developing. We had to take the initiative, had to be determined and flexible." The High Command emphasized: "Regardless of which scenario occurs, the course followed by the revolution in the South can only be to win victory through violent revolutionary force. We must, in every situation, seize opportunities, maintain an offensive strategy and provide flexible guidance in order to advance the revolution in the South..."

The resolution of the 21st Plenum of the Party Central Committee was then issued and became an historic resolution. Resolution 21 evoked in us "joy over the direction being taken by the revolution in the South" and "confidence in the future of the revolutionary cause to which everyone was putting their efforts."

The central, pressing and overriding issue at that point in time was the need for us to make every effort to "create a new position, create new forces." Our forces were strong--stronger than in any preceding period--but still not strong enough to win final victory. Our position was solid--more solid than at any time since the start of the war--but not solid enough to lead to total victory.

After the adoption of Resolution 21, the "machinery" of the revolutionary war nationwide went into high gear--higher than ever before--and brought about new strides forward, strides equal to the progress made in the space of the preceding 5 or 10 years. On the great frontlines as well as in the great rear area, urgent and effective activities were carried out in many fields. "In only a short amount of time, beginning in October 1973, we managed to create, for the first time ever, a new and increasingly favorable strategic position and new, increasingly powerful forces, which we did before the onset of the 1974-1975 dry season. This new position and these new forces, which extended from the frontlines to the rear area, proved that Resolution 21 of the Central Committee was entirely accurate."

Virtually paralleling the process of creating this new position and these new forces nationwide was the process of gradually developing the "strategic plan" of the High Command to liberate the South. Positive steps had to be taken to create and seize "strategic opportunities" because "the next few years would be the most critical and the most favorable for winning decisive victory... What we needed were the determination and a plan to launch attacks that were so large and swift that the Americans and puppets had no time to react and countries with evil designs could not promptly intervene." Work began on quickly drafting the strategic plan for the 2 years 1975 and 1976. A little

more than 1 month later, on 26 August, the draft of this strategic plan was completed.

The conference of the Political Bureau and Military Commission of the Party Central Committee held from 30 September to 4 August heard reports on the strategic plan for the 2 years 1975 and 1976 and, after very deeply and comprehensively analyzing the possibility of intervention by the United States, the weaknesses and strengths of the puppets, the results achieved in our efforts to create a new position and new forces, prepare our strategy and so forth, reached the strategic decision to "mobilize the greatest possible efforts by the entire party, all the armed forces and all the people of both zones to launch the final general offensive and uprising, bring the revolutionary war to its highest stage of development, rout and wipe out the entire puppet army, attack and occupy Saigon, the central stronghold of the enemy, as well as all other cities, topple the puppet regime on the central and all other levels, put political power entirely in the hands of the people, completely liberate the South..."

In making this strategic decision, "the key factor was determining whether or not the United States could return to the South. It was our judgement in selecting this strategic opportunity that the United States could not. However, we also felt that even if the United States did return and intervene to some extent, they would still be unable to reverse the situation and we would still win victory." Following a period spent completing the preparation of this strategy in accordance with the guidelines discussed above. this strategic decision was officially endorsed at the conference of the Political Bureau and Military Commission of the Party Central Committee held in late December 1974, which was also attended by key leaders and commanders from the various battlefields in the South.

The 2 year "strategic plan" to liberate the South was considered a very bold plan. However, "the realities of the situation proved that the extraordinary strength and inexhaustible creativity of the masses on both the great frontlines and in the great rear area caused the development of history to proceed even more rapidly than our boldest projections."

All our active preparations came together and led to the "March match of wits," "my deepest impressions of which are the conferences of the Political Bureau and Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the meetings held to chart the course for our armed forces and people to victory after victory in March and also chart our nation's course to complete victory in late April."

The attack on Buon Ma Thuot, which began at dawn on 10 March, hit American and puppet leaders like a bolt of lightning. One day later, after the first meeting held in that historic month of March by the Political Bureau and Military Commission, a new possibility was discovered: "The strategic plan we adopted calls for the liberation of the South in 2 years. We recently took Phuoc Long and have now taken Buon Ma Thuot. Can we, therefore, accelerate our timetable?"

On 17 July, having virtually defeated the enemy's counter-attack around Buon Ma Thuot, we saw rather clear indications that they were withdrawing from Pleiku-Kontum. On the very next day, 18 March, the second meeting held in March of the Political Bureau and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee decided to immediately revise the strategic plan. It decided to "complete the 2 year plan for the liberation of the South in 1975."

By 24 March, the Central Highlands campaign had virtually concluded in victory. Nearly all enemy forces had been driven from this important battlefield. On the other battlefields, especially on the Hue-Da Nang front, operations were being intensified. On the morning of 25 March, at its third meeting held in March, the Political Bureau quickly saw: "A major strategic opportunity has arisen. We must rapidly mount the second strategic battle to liberate Hue-Da Nang and focus every other effort on the main objective of waging the final strategic battle and liberating Saigon before the start of the rainy season."

Following the victory of Tri Thien-Hue-Da Nang, puppet military and government leaders in practically all coastal provinces of Central Vietnam were making preparations to flee. On 31 March, at its fourth meeting in March, the Political Bureau, on the basis of its new assessment that "from the standpoint of both strategic position and military and political forces, we have the strength to overwhelm the forces of the enemy," reached a new decision: "To liberate Saigon, literate the South as quickly as possible, ideally in April, no later."

"March 1975 can be called a remarkable month in the history of the revolution and revolutionary war in the South, a month during which we made strides that would normally require 20 years, a month during which, through four consecutive meetings of the Political Bureau and Military Commission, our party's guidance of strategy reached a new pinnacle of development," the month of those decisive years and months that left the deepest impression.

Following its meeting on 31 March and acting under the correct, clearsighted guideline "everything for the key battlefield" adopted by the High Command, the General Staff began the historic month of April with an unusual intensity and urgency. All units, organizations, sectors and levels, millions of persons in all, worked hard night and day preparing for the final strategic battle.

On the morning of 22 April, the Political Bureau observed: "The military and political opportunity for launching the general offensive on Saigon has ripened... We must take advantage of every hour, every day and attack the enemy on all fronts without delay. Timely actions at this point in time are the surest guarantee of total victory... All fronts must take prompt action and attach importance to combining military attacks and uprisings by the masses. Coordination among fronts as well as between attacks and uprisings will be achieved in the course of taking action..."

We assembled the largest force of main force units, rear service units and technical units ever assembled in the history of the Vietnamese revolutionary war in order to not only fully guarantee the success of our strategic plan to

win victory in April, but also make some preparations in case the campaign had to be extended into May.

On the morning of 26 April, through the countless achievements recorded by all the people, by all armed forces and by the entire country in making these preparations under the remarkable guidance of a High Command that adhered to the only correct guideline at that point in time--"everything for the key battlefield"--"the military corps on all fronts, their strength stronger than ever, their spirit higher than ever, were ready to begin the final strategic battle of the 20 year war of resistance against the United States for national salvation and the 30 year war of national liberation." If the period from 1973 to 1975 was the decisive years and months, the historic period from 26 April, especially 29 April, to 30 April 1975 was the decisive hours in bringing to total victory the "final decisive battle" in the 45 year struggle for national liberation waged under the leadership of the party.

At dawn on the morning of 29 April, combat units on all fronts, from staging areas adjacent to Saigon-Gia Dinh, and combined mechanized corps--in perfect coordination with sapper and commando forces that had attacked and occupied bridges in advance--rapidly carried out deep penetrations along main roads, quickly made their way through the suburbs and rushed straight to the pre-selected strategic targets within Saigon, virtually in tandem with the masses in many areas in the suburbs and inner city and local armed forces combining uprisings and attacks to seize control at basic units.

At 1000 hours on 29 April, the Political Bureau and Military Commission of the Party Central Committee issued the following directive to the entire front: "Attack Saigon as planned: advance your forces as swiftly and powerfully as possible, liberate and occupy the entire city, disarm enemy forces, dissolve all levels of the enemy's government, completely crush all resistance by them..."

At 1130 hours on 30 April, many elements of the Saigon liberation force converged at "Independence Palace." The entire puppet central government was forced to unconditionally surrender. Our armed forces and people in the Mekong Delta, quickly seizing upon this major opportunity and through the combined strength of armed struggle, political struggle and enemy proselyting, through attacks and uprisings, quickly advanced on the municipalities and cities there and forced the enemy to surrender, thereby bringing about the complete liberation of the South on 30 April or 1 May. Prior to then or at the same time, enemy forces on the islands were either wiped out or forced to surrender.

The Ho Chi Minh campaign had won total victory!

The general offensive and uprising of the spring of 1975 had won total victory!

Clearly, this victory was the great, unprecedented outcome of a strategic action taken in the history of the war of national liberation in our country. It was also a military and political event rarely seen in the history of wars of liberation fought by the nations of the world.

Senior General Hoang Van Thai's memoirs "The Decisive Years and Months" virtually recreate the major historical events in the great feat of arms recorded by our entire party, all our armed forces and all our people, most importantly the activities of the High Command of Vietnam's revolution and revolutionary war during the final years and months of the resistance against the United States for national salvation.

Ten years have passed since the spring of total victory in 1975. "Looking back after 10 years, one sees the victory won by our armed forces and people in the spring of 1975 as a precious pearl that has become brighter with the passage of time." The final chapter of the memoirs, which is entitled "Some Thoughts 10 Years Later," contains his most profound thoughts on those decisive years and months and the entire heroic war of our nation in a great period of history.

"The victory in the spring of 1975 was, in terms of its breadth, depth, height and importance, the greatest epic in our nation's 4,000 year history of building and defending the country. Its reverberations have been felt at every point in time since then and will continue to be felt as long as time exists.

The victory in the spring of 1975 was a great and unprecedented leap forward in the history of our nation. It brought to a victorious end the several hundred year struggle for national liberation, a struggle filled with sacrifices and hardships, and ushered in a new era, the era of building and defending an independent, unified and socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Our nation's victory in the spring of 1975 stirred the hearts of hundreds of millions of earth's inhabitants... As the world press said at that time: when the flag of the Vietnamese revolution was raised atop 'Independence Palace' in Saigon, the 20 year 'fire storm' on our planet was extinguished and a fresh wind quickly spread far across the seas and continents to each household, each person."

"The victory in the spring of 1975 eloquently disproved the 'ever victorious' claim of the U.S. imperialists and laid to rest the myth of the 'invincibility of American air power.' At the same time, it was the last word in the debate that had been underway for years in many countries of the world over 'who will win, who will be defeated in Vietnam?'"

In his thoughts on the great victory of the Vietnamese revolution, the author tells us what it was that gave our nation the remarkable strength to record the imposing feat of arms of winning victory over the richest, most powerful, most cunning and aggressive imperialist power of our times.

The author thinks that the precious assets of our country's revolution and revolutionary war were the "historic position and decisive role of our party"; "the Central Committee of our party and the nation's Supreme Staff, which focused the clearsighted intellect and tenacious spirit of the entire party"; "the Political Bureau of our Party Central Committee...the outstanding High Command in guiding Vietnam's revolution and revolutionary war"; "President Ho Chi Minh, the brilliant strategist and great organizer of our country's

revolution and revolutionary war"; "our people, our nation and the heroes who recorded remarkable feats of arms"; "the pivotal role of our armed forces, our army"; "the organizations of the general headquarters of the Supreme Command and the General Staff," with whom the author "was closely associated for many years throughout the course of our army's growth, combat and victories"; and "the party's corps of cadres..."

The author also expresses thoughts on the country 10 years after the total victory in 1975. Whereas "the great victory we won in the spring of 1975 made our nation much stronger," "through its labor and combat in the 10 years of building and defending the socialist fatherland and fulfilling our international obligation, our nation--having overcome new challenges--is now stronger than in any previous period."

FOOTNOTES

1. The passages contained within parentheses are excerpts from the book "The Decisive Years and Months."

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INVESTIGATIVE REPORT ON INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SUBWARD ADMINISTRATION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 70-75

[Article by Huu Duc]

[Text] Having been in existence for 4 years, the subward administration, which was organized in accordance with the 1980 Constitution, has shown that it has a position within the people's administration organizational system and within urban social life. It has recorded significant achievements. However, there are still many problems that must be solved to truly increase the effectiveness of the subward administration. Having looked into the situation within a number of subwards in Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong and Hanoi, we have found that the following fundamental problems have arisen.

Our country currently has 847 subwards with a population of 8 million living within an area of roughly 3,388 square kilometers. The subward population accounts for 13 to 14 percent of the country's population but lives on only 1 percent of the country's land. The highest subward population is 25,000, the lowest 2,000. Each subward has from 40 to 70 neighborhood teams. Each neighborhood team encompasses 70 to 100 households consisting of 200 to 300 persons. Examined from the perspective of socio-economic conditions, one sees that the subwards are of several different types: some subwards, such as Kim Lien, Trung Tu and Giang Vo in Hanoi, have practically no small industry and handicraft production units and their population consists largely of cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the state; some subwards have a small number of small industry and handicraft units and some agricultural land or only one or the other; and some subwards have relatively large small industry abd handicraft units organized as cooperatives or cooperative production teams and are capable of formulating their own plans and budgets.

The population within the subward is also diverse. It encompasses many different strata, occupations, ways of life and standards of living and rather complex social, neighborhood and family relations that are not easy to grasp. Cultural activities within the subwards differ in many respects and reflect the continued existence of ills of the old society and adverse influences from foreign countries. The enemy and undesirable elements are conspiring with one another and taking advantage of weaknesses in the subward's management to hide and to sabotage us in many fields. Living as they do within an urban

enviroment, the people of the subwards are sensitive to changes in the social situation and new pieces of information. However, life within the subward is not solely restricted to the subward itself, but is also related to and intertwined with life within the other subwards. As an organic part of the precinct or ward and municipality, the subward cannot maintain normal life without the management of the precinct or ward and municipality.

Clearly, the subward occupies a very important position in upholding the right of collective ownership of the people and implementing each line, position and policy of the party and state. Therefore, increasing the effectiveness of the subward administration is a pressing requirement.

Compared to the functions and tasks assigned to them, 20 to 25 percent of subward administrations are currently rated good, 60 to 65 percent are above average or average and roughly 10 percent are weak and deficient.

At those places rated good, the subward administration has generally focused its efforts on three main tasks:

--Looking after the living conditions of the people, mainly providing jobs;

--Maintaining national defense and security, maintaining social order and safety;

--Building a wholesome cultural life and helping to mold the new socialist man and woman.

In fact, the subward administration is responsible on a daily basis for performing as many as 27 different jobs, some large, some small. However, its largest job of most practical significance is to provide jobs to the people. We have found that the number of unemployed persons of work age in the municipalities today is not small. On the average, more than 200 persons reach work age within each subward each year. Only a very small percentage of these persons can be absorbed within agencies and enterprises of the state. In the subwards of Ho Chi Minh City, dependents make up 60 to 81 percent of the population. In Hanoi, dependents make up 21 to 51 percent of the subward population. Of the persons of work age managed by the subward, only a low percentage is technically skilled (5-10 percent). In Ho Chi Minh City, one subward has more than 2,000 laborers but only 237 are technically skilled. In the face of this situation, some subwards have been providing jobs to the people by restoring and developing small industry and the handicraft trades, providing work in the services and developing the household economy.

The most important requirements in restoring and developing small industry and the handicraft trades are acquiring capital and space for production. The subward people's committees at a number of places have taken the following measures: conducting basic investigations, holding symposiums and presenting specific plans for the development of small industry and the handicraft trades in order to survey the people's opinions directly or throughquestionnaires sent to survey the opinions of elderly persons who have lived in the subward for many years. Subward people's committees have also invited economic management cadres, such as the directors and economic specialists of state

agencies and enterprises located within the subward, to contribute their opinions and inform them of sources of raw materials and discarded materials at places with which they can enter into production or product marketing contracts. Some subwards have sent persons representing the people's committee to sign contracts and establish legally based economic ties, thereby creating a feeling of confidence and security on the part of basic production units and the people. As a result, the people have voluntarily pooled their capital and allowed collectives to rent or borrow production space. Many private households have boldly invested in equipment and machinery and become "satellites" of collective production organizations within the subward. When necessary, subward people's committees have helped collective production organizations borrow money from the people at an interest rate of 4 to 5 percent per month for a period of 3 to 6 months in order to expand production and, in this way, also compel basic production units to practice accounting, thereby insuring efficient production and correctly combining the various interests.

To solve its difficulties with raw materials, the 24th Subward of Tan Binh Ward in Ho Chi Minh City has established a team to procure materials from agricultural cooperatives and production collectives within the city and even in other provinces. The 24th Subward has also adopted a secondary production plan so that workers can keep working when electricity is lost for a long period of time or raw materials are scarce. In particular, the 24th Subward has brought the scientific and technical cadres who live within the subward into a scientific-technical team consisting of 48 persons (three of whom have a post-graduate education, 27 of whom are engineers and the rest of whom are highly skilled technical workers), who work under contracts after state working hours. This scientific team has the primary task of researching the use of domestic raw materials in the restoration and development of the subward's production. It has produced a chemical for tanning from mangrove bark (this chemical previously had to be imported), successfully made glass from Cam Rang white sand and produced lenses for high pressure lights (this product has been exported to a friendly country). The activities of the team have made an important contribution to raising the total value of the subward's small industry and handicraft output in 1985 to 220 million dong (old money), of which the subward received 7 million dong as a result of local innovations and technical advances. The additional income earned by each member of the scientific team ranges from 150 to 200 dong per month. Each year, the 24th Subward of Tan Binh Ward also holds a customer conference to sign processing, production and raw material procurement contracts. Together with its customers, it has gained experience concerning the quality and form of its products. As a result of taking dynamic steps in organizing and developing production, the 24th Subward of Tan Binh Ward has been able to provide jobs for nearly 2,000 local laborers.

Many subwards of Le Chan Ward in Haiphong have established a model for the utilization of labor within the subward: the trade training center of the ward-subward-state enterprise + small industry and handicraft cooperatives and production teams + processing and production within the household. The method of trade training employed here is to invite craftsmen and senior workers to the trade training center or basic units to teach their trade to trainees for a period of 2 to 6 months. As of October 1984, 778 percent of all age groups

(including persons returning from reeducation) have been trained in carpentry, masonry, the blacksmith trade, the weaving of wood, rattan and bamboo products and the production of embroidered and lace goods for exportation. Following their training, these persons, who possess skills equivalent to those of a grade 2 worker, have been introduced by the subward people's committee for jobs at state enterprises located within the subward that need additional labor or assigned jobs at the small industry and handicraft cooperatives and production teams of the subward. The majority of the remaining persons have returned to their households and work under contract processing goods for exportation, earning 50 to 90 dong per month (new money), thereby starting to build a stable life for themselves.

The commerce network of the subwards has contributed to the struggle against the unorganized market. Subward women's teams have been assigned the responsibility of checking to insure that products are sold at the prices posted at outdoor markets. Some of the sales points of subward marketing cooperatives have been selling goods at prices 15 to 20 percent, in some cases as much as 30 percent, lower than free market prices. On holidays and during Tet, some subwards also sell products at prices that require compensation for losses to eligible households. In Ho Chi Minh City, there were 4,479 subward sales points as of July 1985, an average of 1 for every 131 households. However, the transformation of private merchants within the subward continues to be a major problem, one concerning which positive and appropriate measures have not been taken. Through a variety of ways, private merchants are disrupting prices and posing difficulties in the daily lives of the people. In those subwards that have carried out transformation, there are still loopholes being taken advantage of by private merchants. A number of subwards in Hanoi have organized marketing cooperatives as joint ventures with private merchants in order to utilize their skills and capital; however, because these cooperatives are not being tightly managed, a situation has developed in which private merchants submit little by way of profits to the cooperative and are using the cooperative to do business in a number of other products and pose obstacles to the collection of taxes and management of the market. There are even some marketing cooperatives that have found ways to embezzle goods from the state, which they sell to private merchants in order to share in the profits. Private producers make up a rather large percentage of small industry and handicraft production units. In Haiphong, 10,000 of the 11,000 small industry and handicraft units are private producers. In Ho Chi Minh City, more than 19,000 of the 22,000 small industry and handicraft units are private producers. These private producers account for 43 percent of the total value of the city's small industry and handicraft output.

The administration of the 24th Subward of Tan Binh Ward in Ho Chi Minh City has taken good measures to transform private merchants. Public security forces, tax affairs forces, neighborhood team chiefs and the quality control group of the scientific-technical team coordinate in controlling the activities of concerned producers and businessmen and taking inventory of their products. On the basis of production plans and contracts, actual electricity consumption and the volume of procurements and sales, the subward administration has set reasonable tax rates and reduced the taxes paid by private households who join collective production organizations. Collective

production organizations that are not genuine and private producers that manufacture illegal goods must disband or shift to another area of production.

Those subwards that have been successfully providing jobs and looking after the living conditions of the people have truly managed to establish a good base for performing national defense and security tasks and maintaining social order and safety. Many subwards rely upon the chiefs and assistant chiefs of the neighborhood teams, security teams and people's control teams working in coordination with area public security forces and the subward military unit to keep abreast of the order and security situation and changes in census and household registrations and to carry out the classifying of those persons subject to classification. In conjunction with propagandizing and teaching the people of the subward to be vigilant and maintain order and security, a number of places have attached very much importance to the development of suitable forms of organization that bring the various strata of the people into the mass movement to maintain security. One subward has assigned red flag youth forces the responsibility of managing sections of streets and alleys where thefts and muggings have occurred. One subward has organized 24-hour security forces to keep watch on areas along the borders between subwards, where dishonest merchants and thieves disrupt order or hide. One subward uses gongs to sound the alarm when thefts or fires occur in order to mobilize the civil defense forces of the various blocks. One subward has adopted a detailed plan for coordinating with the agencies and enterprises located within the subward in maintaining order and security within agencies and enterprises and out in society to prevent the theft of public property and prevent goods of the state from making their way to the outside. As a result, many undesirable elements have been caught who never suspected they would be caught. Some subwards have taken the initiative in looking for work for the families of cadres, soldiers, public security personnel and members of the subward military unit in order to reduce the difficulties being experienced by them and prevent negative influences upon security forces. At the same time, they have concerned themselves with building and inspecting security forces. However, in more than a few subwards, the people's committee has yet to attach importance to the maintenance of order and security and security forces within the subward do not keep abreast of changes in the situation concerning suspects, lean heavily toward administrative management, penalties and dealing with the consequences of the incidents and cases that occur and, in particular, do not maintain close contact with the people, do not rely upon or create the conditions for the people to truly be the masters on the security front.

Significant advances have been made in organizing the cultural life of the people and helping to mold the new socialist man and woman. Some subwards have, on their own, performed minor repairs to schools, sewers, streetlights and streets; turned muddy fields and garbage dumps into playgrounds for children; opened supplementary education classes for persons unable to attend formal schools; organized "respect for age" associations for the elderly; set up files for use in conjunction with periodic medical examinations and organized the planting of medicinal herbs for use in providing health care to the people. In one subward, more than 90 percent of households meet the standards of a family of the new culture. The administration of the 3rd Subward of the 1st Precinct in Ho Chi Minh City regularly organizes seven

different types of club activities: literary-art activities, lectures, "book lovers" activities, talent training activities, physical culture and sport activities, family of the new culture activities and the raising of flowers and landscaping. These activities have the effect of educating all strata, especially youths, and have attracted 1,500 households to become members of the "family of the new culture" club, the operating costs of which are paid through voluntary contributions by member households. Many inexpensive but still joyous and pleasant weddings have been held at the subward's cultural center. Youths within the subward no longer have to borrow money for a wedding. The subward administration has also used the literary and art activities of the club to encourage families within the subward to go build new economic zones. The love and mutual assistance among the people of the subward have been strengthened. Many families encountering difficulties have received help from their neighbors in the form of money or labor. During the past several years, the people of the subwards of Ho Chi Minh City have raised funds to build 420 houses, which have been given to eligible families in need of assistance.

However, in the field of cultural life, there are more than a few problems that must still be resolved within the subward. Deserving of attention is the fact that the subward administrations have not given appropriate attention to establishing the new way of life in the areas of maintaining order and sanitation, protecting public property, practicing frugality, practicing family planning or abolishing the old way of life and its remnants, as a result of which many negative phenomena still exist. Preliminary estimates show that if each citizen of the municipalities and cities were to use electricity and water frugally and dispose of garbage at the place stipulated, the state would realize a savings of hundreds of millions of dong and tens of thousands of mandays per year. Or, if responsible agencies within the subward were to maintain close contact with each family and take positive measures, they would be able to significantly reduce the birthrate and curb and effectively prevent the negative phenomena that are creeping into the lives of families.

Looking back on the efforts of the subward administrations during the past 4 years, we see the following as the reasons why the subward administration has been able to uphold its role and be effective:

--The corps of subward cadres is united, in agreement, zealous and competent. In particular, these cadres have constantly been dynamic and creative, have not stood idly by in the face of difficulties, have not relied upon the upper levels. They have learned and gained experience in their work and know how to rely upon the people. They have developed the strengths of their subwards and discovered appropriate ways to organize the life of the subward's people.

--The subward administration has truly concerned itself with the living conditions of the people, has relied upon the people and upheld their right of collective ownership in all fields. It has successfully resolved the problems related to the life of the people, most importantly the problems of jobs, food, shelter and transportation.

--Under the close leadership of the party organization, the subward administration has tapped the strength of the mass organizations of the subward in order to perform the large and the small jobs of the subward together.

The subward has been guided and assisted by the ward and municipality, especially on jobs that exceed the capabilities of the subward.

To build upon the strongpoints, correct the shortcomings and weaknesses and further increase the effectiveness of the subward administration at this time, we think that the following steps should be taken:

1. The subward should soon be assigned authority and responsibilities consistent with the realities of life, which includes the matter of defining the substance of and limits to the economic management provided by the subward in order to tap its initiative and creativity and insure unified management by the ward or precinct and municipality. On this basis, the subward should formulate its own socio-economic plan consisting of a plan for the development of small industry and handicraft production, the development of the household economy, the development of the services, the transformation of small merchants and the management of the market; a plan for the development of culture, education, public health and physical culture-sports; and a budget revenues and expenditure plan of the subward.

The experience of Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong have shown that as a result of adopting resolutions on assigning specific economic management authority and responsibilities to the subward, the subward administration has been able to involve itself in production and business and acquire the conditions needed to support the daily lives of the people. At the same time, the vertical sectors of the municipality have specifically defined what their responsibilities are in assisting the subward in implementing its socio-economic plan.

2. In view of the current position and tasks of the subward level, the cadres assigned to the subward should be better qualified. If the present situation persists, many places will be unable to meet the requirements of their tasks. Therefore, the majority of subward cadres should be young, able-bodied, educated persons who have been trained in economic management and who, in particular, take the initiative, are creative and dynamic.

3. The neighborhood teams should be strengthened and the activities they conduct should be practical. Most importantly, it is necessary to build a network of neighborhood team chiefs and assistant chiefs that conducts true activities, assesses the situation of the people within the teams and serves as a strong brigde between the subward administration and the people. Without a good network of neighborhood team chiefs and assistant chiefs, the subward administration will find it difficult to maintain close contact with the people, promptly handle emergencies within the subward and know the thoughts and aspirations of the people. The subward must give its attention to assisting and training this corps of team chiefs and assistant chiefs and providing them with a certain amount of incentive.

4. Appropriate methods and measures must be employed to develop the role of the subward people's council, not only during council sessions, but also when the council is not in session. The committees and members of the people's council must conduct practical activities aimed at implementing the resolutions of the people's council and supervising the implementation of these resolutions by the people's committee.

5. We must gradually establish specific regulations on the exercise of ownership within the subward and on the relationship among the party, the administration and the people within the subward with a view toward implementing and upholding the right of socialist collective ownership of the people within the subward. At the same time, attention must be given to teaching politics and ideology in interesting ways in order to raise the people's sense of ownership and improve their ability to exercise ownership.

6. It has come time to summarize and draw experience from the activities of the subward level administration during the past several years in order to augment and refine its functions and tasks and meet the new requirements being faced today. In the immediate future, the levels above the subward administration must give appropriate attention to its activities.

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IDEOLOGICAL LIFE: SPECIAL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 76-78

[Article Dac Cong]

[Text] In the new society, the working class and laboring people are the masters of society. The party and state assign specific tasks to each cadre and party member on the basis of each person's abilities and strengths. A task is generally assigned along with authority to insure that the cadre can complete the assigned task well. Therefore, every cadre and party member, whether he receives a task that is large or small, whether he works on the central or the basic level, whether he works in the city or the country, has a certain amount of authority to exercise in his work. Every public position and all authority entrusted to cadres today are the result of the long and arduous process of revolutionary struggle waged by the entire nation under the leadership of the party. The authority that each cadre and party member has is authority entrusted by the party and the people. The cadre may only exercise this authority for the sole purpose of serving the interests of the party, of the people.

However, a number of our cadres and party members are abusing the authority entrusted to them to further their personal interests and achieve ambitions and desires contrary to the virtues and qualities of the revolutionary cadre and the interests of the party and state. More than a few persons have used their position or authority to establish special benefits for themselves, benefits that go far beyond the standards set by the party and state. These are the thoughts and actions of persons who feel that they have special rights and privileges. Our party has, on many different occasions, criticized a number of cadres who, "as a result of impure motives stemming from individualism together with other kinds of non-proletarian thinking, such as paternalism, feudalism, the thinking that one has special rights and privileges (...), have caused a lack of unity and cooperation, even factionalism, among some cadres and within more than a few localities, agencies and units."(1)

The words "special rights and privileges" bring to mind something that is abnormal, something that goes beyond the general framework, beyond stipulated

rights and interests. Special rights generally go hand in hand with special privileges. Special privileges are the objective. Special rights are the means by which this objective is achieved.

The thinking that one has special rights and privileges is most often found among a number of leaders who hold important positions and authority. Here, special rights and privileges assume complex, sophisticated forms and are camouflaged as "standards," "systems," "means necessary for one's work," etc. When assigned a public position by the party and state, every cadre and party member is generally given the authority needed to perform his work and becomes eligible for certain standards and benefits, such as housing, items needed for one's work and so forth commensurate with the assigned task. However, these benefits must comply with the general, uniform regulations of the party and state. No one may take special rights and privileges for himself that conflict with the regulations of the party and state. Yet, at one place or another, violations deserving of reprimand have been occurring. An ordinary leadership cadre on the provincial level has managed to get for himself a villa complete with conveniences. A management cadre at a power management and distribution agency has his home brightly lighted and uses electricity "lavishly" both day and night at a time when the rest of his street or collective housing area is using flickering oil lamps. While in their positions, some directors and deputy directors of factories, enterprises, worksites, state farms...order their "forces" to build an estate or villa complete with orchard and fishpond to prepare for their "old age," etc. Some leadership cadres on one level or another who control many goods and materials of the state have "distributed" these items through hand carried letters and letters of introduction to their "neighbors" and "relatives" in order to "get what's there for the taking" (!)(their thinking being that no one loses but the state).

The thinking that one has special rights and privileges is not only found among some persons who hold important positions and have much authority. It is also found among ordinary cadres and personnel. For example, some personnel of the state-operated commerce sector who have an arrogant attitude and act as though they are doing you a favor, cheat when they weigh what you are buying and brazenly give you less than you are paying for right before your very eyes. If you complain or criticize them, watch out! The next time you come back to buy something, they'll get you. They will "reserve" just for you a fatty, worthless piece of meat, a box of broken beans or a bag of dirty rice while giving themselves and their relatives the best tasting, best quality items and the most favorable of terms. But this is not all. If you are a regular customer who must buy grain or food at this store, there is no telling what might happen to you.

Persons who feel that they have special rights and privileges more often than not conspire with one another to take from society. All that is necessary is for the leader of a sector or a locality to want something and he has all the followers he needs and gets whatever he wants. This is not to mention how the thinking on the part of some leadership cadres that they enjoy special rights and privileges have been combined with the thinking of localism to cause major harm to the revolution.

What concerns usnow is that this thinking of enjoyingspecial rights and privileges is rather widespread among the collectives of a number of agencies, enterprises and localities. It is the thinking of the "collective" of a guild and has become rather deeply ingrained in the minds of some strata of society, including youths. It has given rise to the attitude of "working in a trade that will make you money." This attitude is the attitude that many persons have when selecting a sector or trade, requesting a transfer and so forth. Their only objective is to benefit themselves with no regard for whether their job is consistent with their skills and strengths or whether it serves the common effort. They try to "make money" in their occupation through "plan three," "internal distribution," "the improvement of living standards," etc. Even in such sectors as culture, education and public health there are many different forms and styles of this thinking of enjoying special rights and privileges and this thinking has caused much disorder within these fields.

At present, we are shifting entirely from management characterized by bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies to economic accounting and socialist business practices and have closed many loopholes and blocked many roads used to realize illegitimate gains by some cadres and personnel whose thinking is that of individualism, is the thinking of having special rights and privileges. However, these persons have not given up. They are looking for new ways of operating, ways suited to the new conditions that exist, to further their personal interests.

The thinking that one enjoys special rights and privileges is a very dangerous malady. It is often because of divisions, factions and the loss of unity within organizations of the party, administration and mass organizations. It also causes the confidence that the masses have in the party and state to quickly decline because, as President Ho often reminded us: our people do not fear shortages, only distribution that is unfair.

In the final analysis, all expressions of the thinking that one enjoys special rights and privileges stem from individualism. Consequently, the struggle against these expressions of this thinking cannot be divorced from the effort to forge and educate cadres and party members with the aim of "enhancing their revolutionary ethics and sweeping away individualism." Everyone must be imbued with the thinking: the cadre must be the truly loyal and devoted servant of the people, must serve the people, must be concerned about matters before the people and enjoy benefits after the people. The cadre may not abuse his authority, covet personal gain or violate the interests of the state or the people. To accomplish this, the cadre must constantly cultivate revolutionary ethics. Every organization, agency and unit must constantly conduct inspections and struggle through criticism and self-criticism on the basis of current policies, procedures and regulations and the official duties and authority of cadres. They must take prompt steps to revise regulations and improve their organization to suit their new task. One very important requirement is the need to truly uphold the right of collective ownership of the masses in order to stop the thinking of enjoying special rights and privileges and discover and promptly, strictly deal with cadres who show symptoms of this malady.

Waging an effective struggle against manifestations of the thinking of enjoying special rights and privileges will make a very important contribution to fortifying and strengthening the confidence that the masses have in the socio-economic leadership and management of our party and state.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Van kien Dai hoi V"[Proceedings of the 5th Congress], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1982, Volume III, p 26.

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THE HIGH LEVEL SOVIET-U.S. DIALOGUE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 79-83

[Article by Thanh Tin]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. summit in November 1985 was an important political event that drew the attention of all circles and strata of society, including average citizens in all countries on all contingents of the planet. Since then, international commentators and political activists have been continuously discussing this event. The propaganda machinery in the imperialist countries has intentionally advanced psychological warfare style arguments to distort the situation and has made erroneous observations with the aim of embellishing the so called tremendous good will of Washington and diminishing the peace line and constructive attitude of the Soviet Union.

The Most Significant International Event in 1985

The Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva was truly the most significant international event of 1985. During the 3 days 19, 20 and 21 November 1985 it was especially frenetic for the city of Geneva. The largest communications network in the history of international communications was mobilized. Between 15 and 25 November 1985, more than 500 news programs emanating from Geneva were broadcast throughout the world. Some 700 international telephone lines were installed. The Geneva press center opened 52 communications rooms with 3,500 telephones and a network of 2,500 kilometers of lines linking the various news centers and the places where the official meetings, personal meetings and receptions of the Soviet and U.S. delegations took place. More than 5,000 reporters and commentators from the print medium, radio and television, photographers and cameramen of different nationalities covered this event.

That the Soviet-U.S. summit was the international event that received the quickest and most widespread press coverage in 1985 is easily understood. This is because the Soviet Union is the citadel of the world revolution and world peace and symbolizes all revolutionary and progressive forces of mankind and the United States is the bastion of imperialism, is the focal point of all warmongering and reactionary forces in the world. The Soviet Union speaks the voice of the just cause of the emerging new world and the United States is the spokesman for the old world that is now in the period of crisis and decline.

This is because, since Reagan took power, Washington has been pursuing a radical policy of confrontation, one that has brought U.S.-Soviet relations to their lowest level ever. In word and deed, Reagan has gone further than any U.S. president in opposing the Soviet Union, opposing communism. It was not until the end of his fifth year as president that Reagan was forced to go to Geneva to meet with the highest leader of the Soviet Union and open a new period of dialogue. It is very necessary that this change in international political life be analyzed and evaluated.

A Victory for Reason, a Victory for Peace

In its consistent adherence to a foreign policy of peace, the Soviet Union has always advocated that disagreements between countries that have different social systems be resolved through negotiations. In its relations with the United States, the Soviet Union has always proposed diplomatic initiatives designed to have the two leaders sit down, negotiate with each other and engage in a direct and frank exchange of opinions concerning the issues of most critical importance: stopping the arms race; reducing the arsenals of the two sides, both nuclear and conventional; preventing the militarization and making peaceful use of space; normalizing and improving Soviet-U.S. relations together with the other issues with which the two sides are concerned. During the past 6 years, Washington has rejected each of the above mentioned proposals filled with good will made by the Soviet Union.

It can be said that President Reagan's recent decision to go to Geneva and meet with General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev was a manifestation of the defeat of Washington in its foreign policy of blindly opposing the Soviet Union throughout the past 6 years. It was also proof of the fact that Reagan suffered a bitter defeat during his first term as president by not succeeding in achieving strategic military superiority over the Soviet Union, not succeeding in forcing U.S. allies to rally behind the United States in order to confront the Soviet Union together and put an end to detente with the Soviet Union.

Clearly, the frank and direct Soviet-U.S. dialogue that took place was an important victory for the Soviet Union and other socialist countries; was an enormous victory for reason and justice, for the inevitable trend to resolve the common issues of the world, regional issues and issues in the relations among countries through dialogue; and was a significant victory for the peace movement on all continents, including the United States and the other developed capitalist countries.

Only the First Step

In terms of the substance and results of the recent Soviet-U.S. summit, we recognize that it was only the first step. Because of the nature of U.S. imperialism, because the Reagan administration refuses to abandon its policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and because vestiges of the past are still deeply entrenched in the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of U.S. imperialism, the results of the Soviet-

U.S. summit were limited in many respects and failed to satisfy the aspirations of persons of conscience throughout the world.

To begin with, as regards the order of priority in which issues would be discussed, Washington wanted to address regional issues first (the Middle East, Central America, West Asia, Southeast Asia...), with emphasis on the so called human rights issue, followed by the issue of U.S.-Soviet relations, and only then address the issue of reducing and verifying reductions in strategic weapons. Conversely, to the Soviet Union, the number one, most important and most pressing issues of decisive significance in the destiny and future of mankind have always been the issues of ending the arms race, reducing the levels of nuclear and conventional weapons, preventing the militarization of space...

However, as a result of the Soviet Union's steadfast adherence to its policy of good will and peace, the U.S. side was forced to agree in the joint declaration: "The two sides declare that they will never start a nuclear war, a war in which there can be no victor" and that "the two sides will not seek military superiority." If, in its deeds, the United States were to join the Soviet Union in correctly implementing the above mentioned agreements, the world situation would change significantly, world peace and the security of mankind would be guaranteed.

Concerning nuclear weapons and the militarization of space, the meeting produced no concrete results as proposed by the Soviet side and desired by widespread world opinion. This was because President Reagan continued to hold firmly to his stand and defend to the end the so called "Strategic Defense Initiative," that is, SDI, or the so called "Starwars Program." He also falsely characterized this strategic plan as being purely defensive in nature (!), as not designed to kill humans, but only to destroy missiles and warheads in the skies (!). Everyone knows that this plan is essentially offensive in nature because, once the United States has put a complete strategic umbrella in place, it will become more aggressive and bellicose, threaten world peace more and the danger of a nuclear explosion will be brought very much closer. However, concerning this issue, the U.S. side was forced to agree in the joint Soviet-U.S. declaration: "The two sides agree to accelerate work at these negotiations, with attention to carrying out the tasks set forth in the 8 July 1985 joint Soviet-U.S. declaration, these being: preventing an arms race in space and stopping the arms race on earth; limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and strengthening strategic stability"; "the two sides agree to intensify the bilateral discussions on the specialist level of all aspects of the issue of banning chemical weapons, including the issues of verification. The two sides also agree to begin discussions on the issue of preventing the proliferation of chemical weapons"; "the two sides confirm the need for a document containing mutually acceptable measures for building confidence and strengthening security as well as concretizing the principle of not using armed force and insuring that this principle is effectively upheld."

Will the U.S. side truly do what it has agreed to do concerning all issues currently faced, will it truly continue to engage in serious and urgent negotiations? Most importantly, will the Reagan administration truly abandon its policy of confrontation in order to continue to engage in a frank and

useful dialogue in keeping with the essential trend of our times, one that leads to concrete agreements, to concrete, verifiable solutions?

Because these questions still exist, world opinion has many reasons to be cautiously optimistic and maintains that the recent Soviet-U.S. summit was only a first step, that everything still lies ahead and time is needed to observe Washington's next actions and challenge Washington's so called good will, about which they have been constantly clamoring in the recent past.

Advancing the Struggle from an Offensive Posture

U.S. public opinion has stated on many different occasions that there are radical right wing powers in the United States intent on impeding the U.S.-Soviet dialogue. These are militarist forces that have close ties with the financial groups backing the production of strategic weapons, which are becoming enormously wealthy on the nuge profits (in the billions of dollars) resulting from the arms race and the SDI program. It is no longer any secret when even world opinion says that Ronald Reagan, with his radical right wing political views, is a member of the far right. Consequently, there are many reasons for making the observation that Reagan is acting under political considerations designed to support his Republican Party from the start of 1986 until the mid-term elections that will be held to elect the entire House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate and state governors. He is also looking to put the Republican Party in a good position for the 1988 presidential election. Does not this former American actor want to erase his image as a nortoriously hawkish Republican president in order to present himself as a dove, as a moderate who, in his heart, desires detente and peace on earth? Is not the White House engaging sleight of hand in order to win the votes of the right wing and, at the same time, gain additional support among the forces that truly desire detente? Reagan can placate the right wing by saying: rest assured, the U.S. stand is still very hard, as evidenced by the fact that SDI remains in tact. To those who advocate detente, he can declare: yes, I am pursuing a policy of detente and the reduction of tensions, please support and trust me!

As a result, progressive mankind, while clearly recognizing the initial results produced by the Soviet-U.S. summit, must be even more highly vigilant and not harbor the slightest illusions concerning the nature of imperialism. The struggle will continue to be hard and complicated. We cannot relax our vigilance or reduce the intensity of the struggle. Whereas the worldwide peace movement made an important contribution in giving impetus to the trend toward dialogue and in forcing the United States to the negotiating table, now that the summit has concluded, this movement must be even more steadfast and tenacious, must be greatly intensified, even in the United States. The peace movement must see this as an opportunity to charge forth in the midst of victory and generate strong political pressure that forces the United States to implement, through concrete actions, the agreements that have been reached and, in the immediate future, demand that Washington continue the serious negotiations with the Soviet Union at Geneva in order to reach concrete results in the areas of reducing strategic weapons; banning the militarization of space; immediately reducing the number of U.S. and Soviet missiles armed with nuclear warheads that they can fire on the territory of each other by 50

percent; pledging not to use nuclear weapons first; significantly reducing the nuclear weapons and conventional weapons of the NATO military bloc and the organization of countries participating in the Warsaw Pact on the basis of the principles of fairness and equality, as has been frequently proposed by the Soviet side.

One very gratifying sign occurred in early December 1985, immediately after the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. summit, when hundreds of famous scientists in the United States, including more than 100 Nobel Prize winners, issued a demand that the Reagan administration abandon the SDI plan--a military adventure costing more than 1 trillion dollars and lasting for 20 years--and a demand that the United States agree with the Soviet Union to only use space for peaceful purposes. With a determined spirit, peace militants in western Europe and Japan are widening the struggle for the destruction of U.S. missiles and the abandonment of U.S. bases.

In 1986, with the new forays into battle by the exceedingly powerful corps of peace militants throughout the world, the struggle for peace will surely be widened and intensified through a wide variety of forms, block the hands of the war mongerers and force U.S. ruling circles to seriously carry out the agreements reached with the Soviet Union, take the next steps in the direction of frank and constructive dialogue, truly improve the international atmosphere and erase the threat of a destructive war.

Time will be needed to examine the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit in practice before we can fully and accurately define its importance. The broad, closely coordinated struggle of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, the national liberation movement, the movement of workers and laborers in the capitalist countries and the widespread peace movement will surely win new victories, thereby increasing the possibilities for the Soviet-U.S. summit to assume an increasingly positive and large significance, truly become an important milestone in repulsing the imperialist powers' policy of confrontation, their arms race policy and their policy of instigating wars and opens a new period in improving the international atmosphere and completely eliminating the danger of a destructive war that threatens the life of creative labor on our beautiful planet.

[The following notice appears here in text]

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THE ASIA-PACIFIC STRATEGY AND THE DESIGNS OF THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 pp 84-88

[Article by Phan Lang]

[Text] During the past several years, in the United States and a number of Western countries, there have been as many as 20 symposiums on the topic "the strategic position of Asia-Pacific," of "the Pacific community"--purely geographical concepts that have been advanced by the United States as a screen to conceal the implementation of a dangerous aggressive strategy: "The Asia-Pacific strategy." This strategy has also been a "number one" topic in negotiations between U.S. President Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, between White House and Pentagon leaders and the top officials of the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist powers.

The views expressed in commentaries carried in major U.S. newspapers have generally been as follows: "The adoption of the Asia-Pacific strategy is a significant Reagan achievement in the 4 years that he has been in power and will be the main foreign affairs task of this administration in its second term." "Rising in importance in the emergence of a changing world is the position of the long neglected Asia-Pacific region... Our planet will then spontaneously tilt in the direction of this continent and ocean." "The history of man began with the era of the Mediterranean, continued with the period of the Atlantic and is now entering the stage of the Pacific." "Asia-Pacific is of vital and increasing importance to the United States strategically, economically, politically," etc.

This is what has been written and said, these are the specific actions that have been taken: U.S. military forces in this region, which consist of nearly 150,000 troops (one-third of the total number of U.S. forces currently stationed overseas) have, in only a short period of time, been strengthened in every respect, especially air and naval forces. Some 23 destroyers, 6 new generation submarines, 16 F-16 squadrons and 116 of the most modern helicopters were urgently transferred by the Pentagon to strengthen their forces in this region. In conjunction with this, U.S. military bases in the Indian Ocean and other base complexes are being quickly expanded.

Thus, what kind of strategy is the Asia-Pacific strategy really?

The assertion that Asia-Pacific is a region long neglected by the United States is incorrect. The fact of the matter is that after it became an imperialist country and turned the Western hemisphere into its "backyard," the United States came into this region, took the 7,000 Philippine Islands from Spain and made them a U.S. colony. In 1941, the United States was the number one adversary of Japan in the so called Pacific war. Following World War II, the "old bosses" of the region, France and Great Britain, were crippled. This created a rare opportunity for the U.S. imperialists to rush in and "fill the vacuum" in the same way that they did when they kicked the French colonialists off the Indochina peninsula.

Since then, the U.S. imperialists have pursued one consistent policy: constantly consolidating their position, replacing old-style colonialism with neo-colonialism and making intensive efforts to spread their influence throughout the region.

However, because the balance of power has not been the same in every period of history, the policy being pursued by the United States in this region, besides continuity, has also been marked by different stages. The characteristics of each period have been completely dissimilar.

The defeat of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam was a major milestone. It ushered in the "post-Vietnam period," a period characterized mainly by the strategic decline of the United States; the development of cracks in the system of U.S. allies; the loss of military superiority by the United States and the establishment of a strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union; the unprecedented growth of the Soviet Union and the forces of the three revolutionary currents in the world; the emergence of the group of socialist countries on the Indochina peninsula and the positive role of this group of countries in Southeast Asia.

The start of the "post-Vietnam period" also marked the permanent end of the period in which the United States could play international gendarme by itself and realize strategic ambitions with no need for any military forces other than its own.

The Asia-Pacific strategy was put into practice primarily after the measures taken to achieve military superiority by strengthening NATO and recklessly deploying hundreds of U.S. medium-range missiles in the countries of several allies in western Europe whose territory lies near the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact countries failed to produce the results desired by the U.S. imperialists.

Such being the circumstances of its birth, it is clear that the Asia-Pacific strategy is not only the product of the innate bellicose and obstinate nature, but also the product of the defeated position of the U.S. imperialists and their camp.

The Asia-Pacific strategy has global objectives and is the child of the White House's policy of direct confrontation with the Soviet Union, which is aimed at disrupting the strategic balance and achieving global military superiority and military superiority within each region.

The Reagan administration has frequently stated that "wherever the Soviet Union and communism win victory, the United States and the Western world suffer a defeat," that "in every dangerous situation, communism is the center of disaster." Therefore, its policy is one of direct confrontation with the Soviet Union not only in the territory of the Soviet Union, in the territory of the countries near the Soviet Union, not only in Europe, but also in Asia and on all other continents, not only on land, but also at sea and in space.

Under the Asia-Pacific strategy, the U.S. imperialists and their camp seek to establish another "NATO" in the East in a vain attempt to encircle the Soviet Union from two strategic directions. The "Asia-Pacific community" together with the NATO aggressor military bloc, the medium-range missiles recently deployed in western Europe and the SDI program--the combination of all these "cards," according to White House calculations, will create a combined force that will help the U.S. imperialists to move ahead of the Soviet Union militarily.

In addition to being "global" in nature, the Asia-Pacific strategy also has regional objectives: blocking the forces that are struggling for national independence, for peace and social progress and struggling against imperialism and reactionaries within the region. Although the Asia-Pacific strategy is directed against such a broad array of forces, when the Reagan administration defined "communism as the center of tragedy," the central forces against which this strategy is directed inevitably became the socialist countries within the region, among which, after the Soviet Union, immediate mention must be made of Vietnam and the other countries on the Indochina peninsula, countries that are playing a major role in the maintenance of peace and stability within the region. In collaboration with reactionary powers, radical right wing forces in power within the region have been waging a wide-ranging war of sabotage in all fields--military, political, economic, diplomatic, psychological and so forth--with the aims of encircling, keeping in check, weakening and, if conditions permit, toppling the governments of the three countries of Indochina. This is the plan that the U.S. imperialists, the basic and long-range enemy of the world revolution and the revolution within the region, have been making and will continue to make every effort to carry out with a view toward blocking the influence of socialism so that they do not lose additional positions at a time when they are unable to rewin the paradises they have already lost.

In addition to military intentions it should also not be forgotten that the Asia-Pacific strategy has highly ambitious economic objectives as well.

In fact, the Pacific is a region of enormous economic potentials. It supplies to the capitalist countries two-thirds of their natural gas and petroleum, nearly 90 percent of their tin, more than 50 percent of their uranium and a large quantity of other metals. Beneath the Pacific lie 30 to 40 percent of the total petroleum and natural gas reserves of the oceans and virtually inexhaustible reserves of valuable minerals, such as iron, manganese, nickel, copper, cobalt and so forth. The countries of the Pacific account for nearly 50 percent of the industrial output of the capitalist world and consume nearly 70 percent of the exports of Japan, the United States and China and more than 70 percent of the exports of the countries of Southeast Asia.

The Pacific is also a region that has many extremely important trans-oceanic transportation routes, along which lie many major seaports and many international finance and money centers. Air transportation routes have also rapidly developed within the region. As a result, trade among the region's countries has steadily increased.

Due to this exceedingly important economic position, Japan announced in 1963 its plan to establish a so called "Asia-Pacific community," a plan designed to achieve economic, political and military expansion within the region. Later, the United States coordinated its actions with Japan and became the mastermind. Since the Vietnam war, there has been a tendency in the United States to shift political, military and economic emphasis from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. This tendency grew in strength when China began its open collaboration with the United States, betrayed the Soviet Union and betrayed Vietnam. During the Reagan administration's first term, two way trade between the United States and the countries of the Asia-Pacific region exceeded the level of trade between the United States and Europe for the first time in U.S. foreign trade history. Top White House officials have come in a steady stream to this underdeveloped region of abundant manpower and resources to sell the formula "U.S. investment capital and technology + the manpower and natural resources of Asia-Pacific" in the hope of turning this region into a market for goods, into an important source of raw materials and cheap manpower in order to resolve the towering difficulties being faced by U.S. industry, in order to "first get themselves into the yard so that they can then get into the kitchen," that is, get a foothold through trade and then proceed to monopolize the countries of the region economically and politically and keep them within the sphere of influence of the United States and the West.

At the very outset, many observers in the world directed the attention of public opinion to how the Reagan administration intended to line up its forces when adopting the Asia-Pacific strategy. The strategic forces envisioned by the United States for this strategy are as follows: lined up behind U.S. military forces are Japan, then South Korea (in fact, even Taiwan). It must be pointed out that, in Japan, the Nakasone administration has gone further than any previous administration in collaborating with the United States by making commitments to turn Japan into an unsinkable U.S. aircraft carrier, accelerating the restoration of militarism, increasing the military budget at a rate exceeding traditional limits and supporting the United States in the nuclear arms race and the development of the SDI program, a dangerous program that is opposed by some U.S. allies. It is chiefly through this reactionary role being played by the Nakasone administration that the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance is taking shape in practical terms and giving the United States its most solid base for implementing its military strategy in the Asia-Pacific region.

In addition, the United States is looking for ways to draw ANZUS (which consists of the United States, Australia and New Zealand) in the South into its strategy in the hope of having this bloc play the role as activist of the "Asia-Pacific community." With the United States unable to succeed in "reviving SEATO" in any form, the ASEAN countries are being enticed to join the community by the formula: "bilateral and trilateral U.S. ties" with each country or each group of countries within this bloc.

Drawing China into the eastern front headed by the United States with the aim of opposing the Soviet Union, opposing Vietnam and the Asian revolution is one of the most important considerations of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region. In fact, this objective was clearly stated in the Platform of the U.S. Republican Party, an anti-communist declaration by the whole of capitalism in our age. This hope that Washington has pinned upon Beijing, is, in fact, not the least bit illusory. Many persons have not forgotten that Deng Xiaoping volunteered very early on to turn China into an eastern NATO. When the United States put its Asia-Pacific military strategy into effect, Deng Xiaoping quickly announced his support of "the United States concentrating weapons and means of war in this region" and maintained that the activities of the United States in the Pacific are "defensive," are directed against "expansion by the Soviet Union"! Both Zhao Ziyang, during his visit to the United States, and Reagan, during his visit to China, publicly called for the United States and China to strengthen their forces in the Pacific to block the so called "growth of Soviet military power" in this region. In Honolulu prior to departing for Beijing, Reagan, as a result of pinning hopes on China in the Asia-Pacific strategy, proclaimed: "The Pacific, not Europe, will play the main role in the future of the United States." The 30 March 1984 issue of China's PEOPLE'S DAILY carried the following provocative and venomous remarks: "The hard line policy of the Reagan administration toward the Soviet Union is supported by very many countries in Asia, including Australia and New Zealand. This shows the United States that it is necessary as well as possible to send large forces into the Asia-Pacific region to prevent the Soviet Union from achieving the dominant military position in Asia."

According to the 14 July 1983 issue of FAR EAST ECONOMIC REVIEW, China set terms for its joining the "Pacific community"--an integral part of the Asia-Pacific strategy of the United States--namely, that the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries be excluded from participating in this plan. Clearly, China is "coordinating its actions," "coordinating its strategy with the United States" within the Asia-Pacific strategy of the United States, is the accomplice of the United States in every activity against the revolution, from Northeast Asia down to Southeast Asia, to West Asia and the Indian Ocean.

Immediately after the Asia-Pacific strategy was born, many persons raised serious questions concerning its future and pointed out that these alignments of forces frequently only lead to a hastily assembled "loose-knit community" of "strange bedfellows" that have as much in common as they do counterproductive strategies.

In fact, a multitude of antagonisms has emerged. First, there is the antagonism between the United States and the other members of the community, as typified by the antagonism between the United States and New Zealand. This antagonism has become so sharp that it has led to a crisis which threatens to break ANZUS apart. Secondly, there is the antagonism between the member countries and China. In order for China to play the role desired by the United States, the Reagan administration has decided to strengthen its military cooperation with China. But this has caused deep concerns within ASEAN, which is made up of countries that have been and continue to be targets of China's policy of expansionism and hegemony because China still has not

severed its ties with underground suoversive organizations. The United States joining hands with Beijing creates an even greater threat to peace and stability within the region. Thirdly, there is the contradiction between the United States and Japan, between the United States and China. Japan still considers Southeast Asia and Asia, in general, to be its "domestic market." Is Japan likely to sit idly by and allow the United States to rush in and take markets, sources of raw materials and other resources from it? In strengthening its relations with Chinese expansionist and hegemonist powers, the Reagan administration is "helping" this "friendly" country. However, the United States certainly will never help this "friend" become a dangerous adversary. As for China, when the conditions are right, it will not hesitate to kick out the United States, as it has done and is doing at a number of places within the region.

Clearly, the Asia-Pacific community is not a community but a disorganized assemblage. Disregarding the resistance they are sure to encounter from revolutionary forces, it can be asked if the U.S. imperialists and their camp can, through this tool, achieve the objectives that they had resigned themselves to being unable to achieve even during the "pre-Vietnam" period?

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COVER PAGES

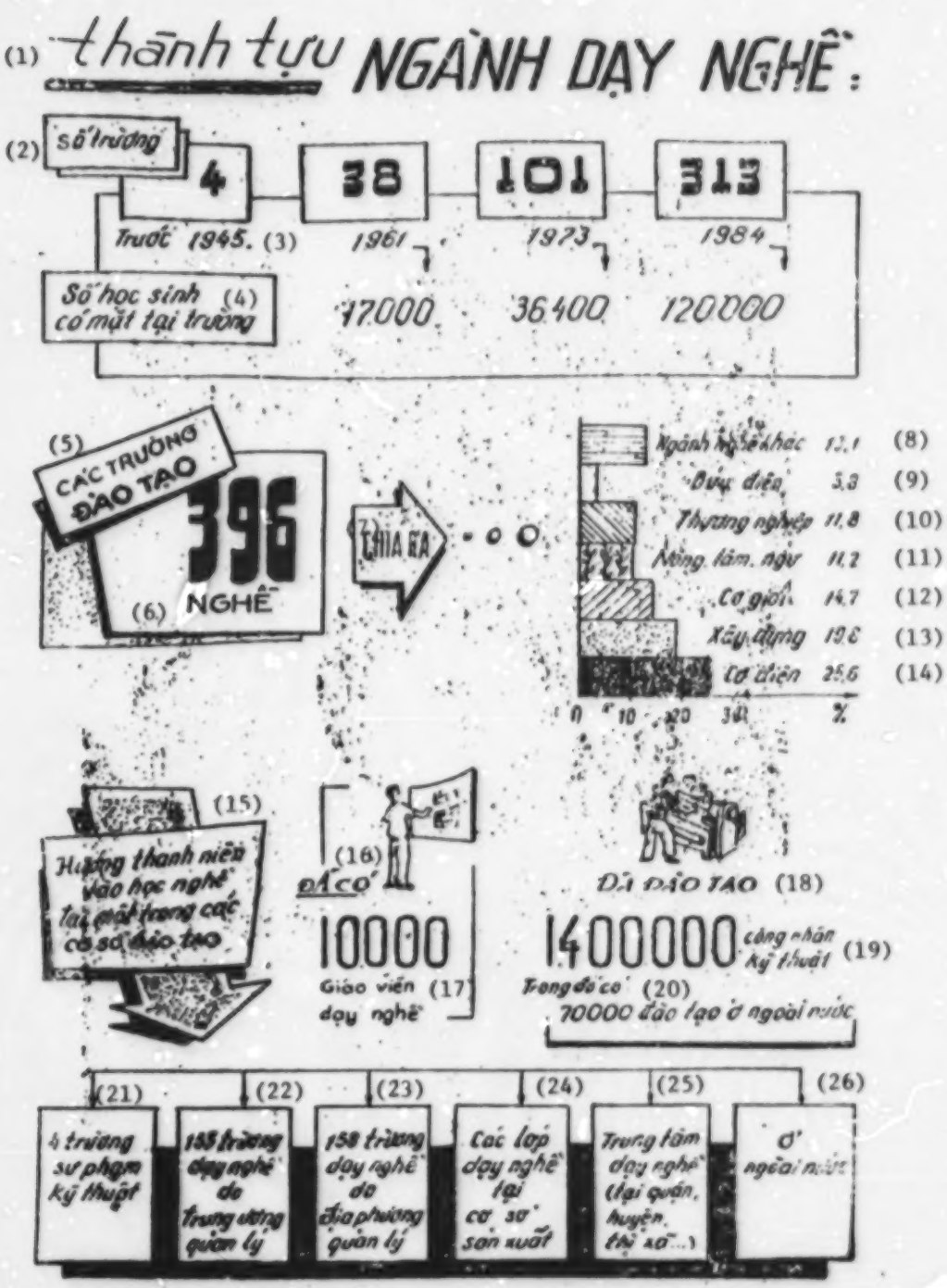
Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 85 Inside Back Cover, Outside Back Cover

[Text] Inside Back Cover

[See chart on following page]

Key:

1. The achievements of the trade training sector:
2. Number of schools
3. Prior to 1945
4. Enrollment
5. Schools provide training in
6. 396 trades
7. Broken down as follows:
8. Other trades
9. Posts-telecommunications
10. Commerce
11. Agriculture, forestry and fishing
12. Engineering
13. Building
14. Mechanical-electrical
15. Youths counselled to learn a trade at one of the following training units:
16. Now working
17. 10,000 trade training instructors
18. Trained
19. 1,400,000 technical workers
20. Including 70,000 trained overseas
21. 4 technical normal schools
22. 155 trade training schools managed by the central level
23. 158 trade training schools managed by the local level
24. Trade training classes at basic production units
25. Trade training centers (in the wards, districts, cities...)
26. Overseas


(1) thành tựu NGÀNH DẠY NGHỀ:
(2) Số trường
4
38
101
313
Trước 1945. (3)
1961
1973
1984
Số học sinh (4) có mặt tại trường
17000
36400
120000
(5) CÁC TRƯỜNG ĐÀO TẠO
396
(6) NGHỀ
CHIA RA
Ngành nghề khác 12,1 (8)
Bưu điện 5,3 (9)
Thương nghiệp 11,8 (10)
Nông, lâm, ngư 11,2 (11)
Cơ giới 14,7 (12)
Xây dựng 19,6 (13)
Cơ điện 25,6 (14)
0 10 20 30 %
(15) Hướng thanh niên vào học nghề tại một trong các cơ sở đào tạo
(16) ĐỘI NGŨ
10000
Giáo viên (17) dạy nghề
ĐÀO TẠO (18)
1400000 công nhân kỹ thuật (19)
Trong đó có (20) 70000 đào tạo ở ngoài nước
(21) 4 trường sư phạm kỹ thuật
(22) 135 trường dạy nghề do trung ương quản lý
(23) 158 trường dạy nghề do địa phương quản lý
(24) Các lớp dạy nghề tại cơ sở sản xuất
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(26) Ở ngoài nước

Outside Back Cover

The glory of being a soldier--defending the fatherland [these words appear on a drawing by Xuan Dong, Ho Chi Minh City, of a young soldier marching in ranks toward the viewer. The soldier is holding his rifle upright in front of his chest. In the upper left-hand of the background of the drawing is the emblem of the Vietnam People's Army]

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AUSTRALIA

LABOR ECONOMIC POLICY 'REWARDED' BY INFLATION DROP

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 31 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The Australian Labour Government yesterday reaped the reward for sticking to its economic guns with another drop in the quarterly inflation rate to 2 percent.

After an unusually low 1.4 percent for the first quarter of 1985, inflation jumped to 2.4 percent in the June quarter, then slipped to 2.2 by September, giving an annual rate of 8.2 percent after statistical adjustments.

The result is a vindication of the tough stand the Treasurer, Mr Keating, has taken on economic policy in the face of sometimes shrill criticism from some who started losing their nerve as interest rates soared and the economy tightened.

The latest rate received applause from the volatile foreign exchange market, which sent the Australian dollar climbing against the United States currency. However, the doomsayers are warning things are going to get worse rather than better. The annual rate is in line with the figure predicted last year by Mr Keating of between 8 and 8.5 percent after which it would fall over the following two years, but it is still the highest it has been for two years.

Independent economists are saying there is still more heat in the economy and the annual rate will go higher.

They are pointing to the effects of several factors which have not worked their way through to the latest figures, and are predicting inflation will not peak until March or June.

Among them are the flow-on from the 3.8 percent national wage rise which came late in the December quarter, the delay in the effects on prices of the November devaluation of the dollar, and various Government charges, with the joker in the pack being the effects of worldwide oil price falls on the Australian economy.

One positive aspect, though, is that the next national wage order will be only 2.2 percent despite a half-yearly figure of 4.2 percent which would normally be indexed straight through to general wages.

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AUSTRALIA

TREASURER OUTLINES REDUCTION OF GOVERNMENT ROLE IN ECONOMY

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 31 Jan 86 p 5

[Article by Paul Keating, Federal Treasurer, reprinted from the IPA Review: "Keating Maps a Road to Growth"]

[Text] THIS financial year's Budget was the first to be brought down in conformity with our trilogy of budgetary commitments.

These required the Government to contain the rate of growth in Commonwealth outlays and tax revenue to no more than the overall rate of growth in the economy and not to increase the deficit as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product. In addition the Government pledged to reduce the 1985-86 deficit in money terms.

These commitments were more than met in this year's Budget – the first time in 17 years that any Government has done so. The last time that the three commitments expressed as a ratio of GDP were met was in 1978-79. But that year, while the three ratios declined, the money deficit level increased. The last time that all three ratios declined, and the deficit was reduced, was in 1968-69.

In addition, this year's Budget contributed to a further very significant decline in the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement. In June this year, as we did last year, the Commonwealth won from the States' agreement that the States' borrowing programs would be subject to a "global" borrowing limit.

Within that global limit the States agreed that there would be a cut of 10 per cent in real terms in State authority borrowings. In addition, they agreed that there would be no increase in real terms in basic general revenue grants to the States. As a result, the total Public Sector Borrowing Requirement, which in net terms had fallen from 7.2 per cent of GDP in 1983-84 to 5.7 per cent in 1984-85, was reduced further to 4.5 per cent in 1985-86.

The Government is committed to continuing this restraint. We have recognised that as the recovery proceeds it is necessary that we progressively withdraw the level of fiscal stimulus to the economy. More generally, the trilogy enables us to fulfill our desire to place a strict limit on the size of the Government sector and the associated overall burden of taxation.

The question that arises in this discussion, however, is why the Government has chosen a course of moderating public sector involvement in the economy. To canvass this issue I will briefly background the economic policy we have implemented.

The success of the Labor Government's policy for growth should now be apparent. GDP grew by around 5 per cent in each of our first two full years in office, and another year of similar, solid performance is well under way. This remarkable transformation from the stagnation of the preceding decade is now sufficiently long-lived to dispel earlier suggestions that it is a simple product of luck.

Much of the credit is due to

an incomes policy, as operated through the Accord, which has ensured that there is an operating mechanism working to prevent inflationary blow-outs of the sort endemic to previous Australian recoveries. At the same time, monetary policy, despite the immense worldwide difficulties with implementation caused by the twin process of deregulation and innovation, has been kept firm. In short, macroeconomic policies have been set to deliver sustainable economic growth. This is a matter of empirics, not ideology.

As an integral part of this approach, outlays have been constrained because there is an economic need for that to happen in the context of a maturing recovery, not because obeisance needs to be paid to any dogma.

In both Britain, in recent years, and in Australia, in the Fraser era, we have been provided with ample proof of the dismal results to be expected from a blind pursuit of deficit reduction at any cost.

And as the EPAC office has recently demonstrated, no simple correlation is discernible across countries between either the size of government or its rate of increase in recent decades and the level of economic performance. Neither a low government share of GDP relative to other countries, nor a small rate of increase by international standards, prevented Australia from turning in one of the worst performances in the industrialised world during the Fraser era.

Budgetary policy has to be placed in the context of what is appropriate for the economy at the time. Australia's need for Budgetry restraint in the years ahead occurs precisely because the private sector is expected to expand solidly. Public stimulus in this context is not only unnecessary: it would be positively harmful to the prospect of sustained growth. For this reason the logic of our economic policies leads to an expectation of smaller government as a proportion of the economy over future years.

In essence, then, the reduction in Budget outlays this year, the trilogy and the cutbacks in the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement form a part of a comprehensive growth strategy being pursued by the Government. They have been made for that purpose. They have not been made in pursuit of any simple-minded dogma that dictates that the public sector must be cut back regardless of the consequences.

While macroeconomic policy inevitably takes centre stage in short-term consideration of economic growth, the Government has been very mindful of the major long-term contributions that can be made by microeconomic policy. These considerations gain sharper focus against the backdrop of Australia's overriding need for a long sustained spell of steady economic growth to overcome the legacy of the late 1970s and early 1980s. Of necessity, our planning has had to adopt a medium or long-term framework.

Properly functioning, the market mechanism is a powerful engine for economic growth. By focusing attention and resources on those areas where our true opportunities exist and by reducing the rewards of those areas whose time has passed, competition can facilitate the transformation to a structure that encourages growth. The benefits of the market mechanism are therefore widely appreciated by this Government.

Where we have been persuaded by the substance of argument that deregulation will lead to net benefits, we have not hesitated to sweep away outmoded regulation and to introduce arrangements that foster genuine competition.

For example, Australia's attempt to maintain an overvalued exchange rate in the early 1980s provides a salutary lesson. The damage that an overvalued currency does to domestic industry through increased foreign competition inevitably breeds responses aimed at "correcting" the position through extra protection.

The sorry stream of plans for problem industries implemented by the previous government must be seen against the backdrop of the overvaluation of the Australian dollar. Industry policy became a short-term band-aid to alleviate the damage caused by inappropriate external policy. Little hope of long-term growth remained in these industries once the corset of protection had been imposed. Moreover, it takes

considerable time to unwind in sensible fashion these complicated and restrictive packages once they are in place, even against a backdrop of healthy overall growth.

Time is also required to recover from the effects of an overvalued currency even where extra protection has been absent. The incorrect signals sent out to industry by an overvalued exchange rate encourage industry to run down its own capacity and to set up new importing arrangements.

Consequently, when inevitably the Canute-like attempt to maintain the exchange rate fails, these industries are not well placed to take quick advantage of their opportunities. Both the capital and labour stock have to be recreated and contracts allowed to expire. In short, the flexibility of the economic system to respond to our growth policy was impaired by the misguided exchange rate stance adopted for so long by our predecessors.

Previous banking arrangements also restricted flexibility. The whole web of regulation administered through a very small number of banks encouraged the safe and narrow range of loans and discouraged the innovative and more risky financing on which competition and development depend.

As the OECD Employment Outlook pointed out anew recently, employment growth depends very heavily on the creation of new firms. With loans subject to rationing at fixed prices, and with alternative investments often providing safe returns due to their tax shelter status, the life juices of the competitive system were severely diluted simply because new ventures appeared to be risky.

The opening up of the banking system to genuine competition further contributes towards our aim of greater efficiency. Our reforms to the tax system, the details of which I have canvassed extensively elsewhere, will make our economic system more efficient as well as equitable.

Underpinning each change was a persuasion that the new arrangements would constitute a sounder base on which economic growth could proceed. Actions needed to be taken to ensure that the market signals coming from the taxation system were encouraging people in productive enterprise.

The principle that a well functioning market economy is a prerequisite for growth has been kept constantly in mind while we have considered a range of seemingly unrelated issues. This is powerful testimony to the importance we attach to the growth objective.

The benefits of the market, however, depend upon empirics rather than textbook ideology. That something works well in the textbooks does not mean that it will also work well in real markets. The labour market is an excellent example.

There is now a large literature on the respective anti-inflationary virtues and vices of centralised and decentralised wage determination systems. My position on this issue is by now well known, and I would argue, strongly supported by the wage restraint evident under the Accord. Recent wage restraint is clearly superior to anything experienced for some very long time. In effect we have achieved a major degree of macroeconomic wage flexibility.

Putting this important aspect of the wage flexibility issue aside, I remain unconvinced of the microeconomic case advocated by the deregulators. Both here and overseas microeconomic wage setting does not seem to proceed in the fashion depicted by the competitive models of the textbooks. Evidence recently produced on the actual working of wage flexibility in the UB economy suggests that it is inconsistent with textbook competitive processes.

The prominent American economist, Professor Richard Freeman of Harvard University, in association with Linda Bell, points out the existence of a strong correlation between the size of wage increases and the growth of productivity, as measured by value, across industries. That correlation has no counterpart in the textbooks.

Bell and Freeman also show that rather than expanding industries using larger wages to attract extra labour and vice-versa, the actual correlation is negative. They con-

clude, "The flexibility of the US industry wage structure has not contributed to employment growth: if anything, it has been inimical to employment and the competitive allocation of labour across sectors".

Similar results have been obtained in Australia. Professor Hancock has shown long ago that the non-centralised portion of wages, over-award payments, exhibit the same correlation with industry value productivity that Bell and Freeman show to be inconsistent with the textbooks.

Another study of over-award payments, published last year by a team based at Flinders University, also shows the actual conduct of individual firm bargaining to be contrary to the results expected from standard competitive processes.

The size of over-award pay depended not on the supply-demand balance facing a particular occupational type of labour (as the textbook would suggest), but instead varied systematically with the profitability and practices of the firm concerned (contrary to the textbooks).

Hence, although the microeconomic flexibility of the textbook is intuitively appealing, it is extremely doubtful that decentralised wage-setting would contribute to employment growth, for the good reason that actual wage processes do not at all resemble those of the textbook – here or elsewhere. Indeed, the evidence suggests that such microeconomic flexibility could set back growth, quite apart from its clear tendency to do so by promoting inflationary wage spirals.

I hold a very healthy respect for the advantages of market processes, but that respect falls short of deification. Where they can be shown to assist our central economic objective of sound, sustained economic growth, market-based arguments will receive a receptive audience. Where they represent mere propaganda, they will go the same way as other dogmas which unnecessarily encumber our progress.

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AUSTRALIA

GOVERNMENT WARNS OIL PRICE CUTS MEAN SPENDING SQUEEZE

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 31 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Paul Kelly]

[Text] THE Hawke Government's early reaction to the world oil price fall is that spending must be squeezed even tighter than expected next year to ensure a substantial part of the decline flows through to domestic prices.

Amid world oil market vagaries there seem to be two certainties — that domestic prices will fall to some extent to match an overseas fall and that the Government will insist petrol pricing support, rather than contradict the present economic strategy.

The looming change in the political and economic landscapes that cheaper oil will bring offers risks and opportunities for the Government and provides a much needed new focus of attack for the federal Opposition.

Since the extent of the world price fall is uncertain and the oil market remains unstable, the Government is only starting to assess the implications of what could yet become the third "oil shock" since 1973.

The Opposition has seized upon the argument that the full extent of any fall in the world price must be passed on domestically. This would mean that if the fall were $US10 ($14) a barrel, the price should drop 6c a litre.

The Government's problem is that while passing on the full extent of any oil price fall is desirable it is probably unrealisable in budgetary terms.

The reality is that substantially lower petrol prices can only go hand in hand with much tougher cuts in government spending.

As world oil prices fall so does federal revenue from the crude oil levy, leaving the Government with the choice of either letting the domestic price fall and absorbing the lost revenue in spending cuts, or alternatively of maintaining its revenue by some new combination of petroleum levy or increase in excise on all petrol products.

This is a decision over whether cheaper petrol or raising revenue is more important.

The ultimate outcome inevitably points to compromise.

Cheaper petrol means a lower consumer price index (CPI). Rough government estimates are that a $US10 fall would slice 1 percentage point off the CPI with the indirect effect being the same again.

With Australia's inflation rate higher than that of its trading partners such an obligation cannot be ignored. But raising revenue is basic to delivering on promised personal income tax cuts and a lower deficit — both fundamental in lowering inflation.

The oil crunch, if it comes, will force the Government to order its priorities and the fundamentals in its approach are clear.

The first is that the promised 1986-87 tax cut of $2000 million is non-negotiable.

This tax cut is a function of wages policy.

It is basic to the Government-ACTU accord, which means that yesterday's 2 per cent CPI increase will not flow through to wages.

For the Government to abandon its wages strategy would be to abandon political life itself.

For different reasons the 1987-88 tax cut of $4500 million can also be expected to stay.

This gives effect in an election year to the lower marginal tax rates that are an essential part of the Keating tax reform.

The second fundamental for the Government is a further cut in the Budget deficit next year – the fiscal link into winding down inflation.

Only after the priorities of tax cuts and deficit reduction are met can the Government turn to the next objective – passing on as much of the petrol price fall as possible.

It is here that the Government does hold a trump card. Given the total government tax on crude oil any price fall is born 70 per cent by government and 30 per cent by the company. So in revenue terms the Government needs only to recoup 70 per cent of the price fall.

It could, for instance, increase excise or impose a tax on all petrol products to regain all the lost revenue from the crude oil levy and still preside over a fall in petrol prices for the motorist.

So a revenue neutral result is consistent with some fall in domestic petrol prices.

But a big fall will necessitate further cuts in government spending and, contrary to popular mythology, these are difficult to make and politically risky.

Cabinet decided this week to set up a task force to advise on the next price adjustment on March 1.

The political danger for the Government is that by refusing to pass on the full price fall it will be accused of putting taxation ahead of lower inflation and regaining international competitiveness.

This attack will be potent in the bush.

But if oil prices fall significantly this must stimulate activity in northern hemisphere economies with some spin-off for Australia.

The risk is that the international financial crisis will deepen with debtor nations that rely on oil revenues only facing an even greater balance of payments problem.

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AUSTRALIA

U.S. LOAN RATE CUT LOWERS MINIMUM WHEAT PRICE

North Richmond THE LAND in English 16 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Phillip Bate and Bruce Mills: "GMP to Drop in Wake of Farm Bill"]

[Text] THE GUARANTEED Minimum Price (GMP) for Australian wheat in the 1986-87 harvest could fall $A5-$10 a tonne as a result of a sharp cut in the US loan rate.

Retiring US Secretary of Agriculture, Mr Block, announced on Monday the US 1986 loan rate would be set at $US2.40 a bushel ($US91.20 a tonne), down from $US3.30 bushel ($US125.40 a tonne) in 1985.

The loan rate is a minimum US farmers can be paid for wheat and it has, in the past, acted as a world benchmark price.

For Australian farmers the loan rate cut could mean a drop in their benchmark price from $A180 a tonne to $A130 a tonne.

Due to market conditions the AWB estimates world grain export prices could drop $US20 ($A29) a tonne.

Economist with the Australian Wheatgrowers Federation, Mr Ray Jeffrey believes the new loan rate will cut the world price by only about $A20 ($US14) a tonne.

He said the loan rate cut will be bad news for Australian farmers, as next season's GMP could be cut by $A5-$10/tonne.

Mr Jeffrey said the lower US price will only apply to new harvest receivals in the US and will not apply to grain already held in stock.

"By then the AWB should have sold most of this year's harvest so the impact for Australian farmers will come for the 1986-87 harvest," Mr Jeffrey said.

Because of the GMP averaging arrangements — taken over three years — for the 1986-87 GMP to fall $10/tonne, world wheat prices would have to fall by $A30/tonne this year, he said.

"This could well happen, but if the Australian dollar depreciates against the US dollar Australian farmers would be protected."

Mr Jeffrey said although the loan rate would no longer underpin world wheat prices, there was a strong likelihood of less wheat being available.

Aggressive

The loan rate cut will have longer term benefits for Australian growers in that it will discourage production in the US and lead to a rundown in stocks and ultimately higher world prices.

The lower loan rate will also make the European Community's task of supporting its internal wheat price more expensive and thus help boost reform of the Common Agricultural Policy.

The short term effects on Australian growers is likely to give added strength to demands from the farming sector for Government assistance in restraining costs.

The new US loan rate forms part of a new Farm Bill, passed by Congress to take effect on July 1, designed to cut increasing US farm production and stocks while at the same time adopting an aggressive export program.

This effectively reduces floor prices for US wheat by $US30 a tonne and lowers US export prices accordingly.

World wheat prices have already declined slightly in anticipation of a

lower loan rate and the AWB expects a further $US20 ($A29) tonne drop in prices when the Bill takes effect in the second half of the year.

According to AWB staff, the decision by Mr Block to set the US loan price as low as possible signals a US intention for an aggressive export program backed by subsidised deficiency payments to US farmers.

If there is an 85 per cent participation in the US Farm Program then the subsidy paid by the US Treasury in the form of deficiency payments will be about $US3 billion or some $US72 a tonne, a rise of more than 80 per cent from the 1985 level.

With US farmers in the Farm Program required to leave 25 per cent of their farm wheat area idle, 1986 US wheat production is expected to fall about 10 per cent to 59 million tonnes, due to the already announced fall in 1986 winter wheat plantings and the expected high participation in light of the 30 per cent lower loan rate and 80 per cent higher deficiency payments.

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AUSTRALIA

ARTICLES EXAMINE 'MYTH' OF WIDESPREAD AGRICULTURAL REVOLT

Melbourne THE AGE in English 28, 29 Jan 86

[Article by Geoffrey Barker: "The Myth of the Rural Revolt"]

[28 Jan 86 p 11]

[Text] **In the first of two articles GEOFFREY BARKER examines claims of a widespread revolt among Australia's agricultural community.**

IT IS widely held that a powerful new political movement may be emerging in the Australian bush. The country's farmers, once sturdy, self-reliant sons of the soil, are perceived to be converting themselves into an organised body of angry and unpredictable political militants.

Motivated by deteriorating economic prospects, the farmers have held some impressive mass protest rallies throughout Australia under the banner of the National Farmers' Federation. These and other NFF activities have worried the Federal Government which has sympathised with the plight of farmers but offered only limited concessions so far.

Now the NFF is talking about intervening directly in the pre-selection of political candidates in rural areas, and about directing votes away from candidates who are not sufficiently enthusiastic supporters of its doctrinaire free-market policies. "All the Labor people in the rural marginal seats know we could boot them out if we wanted to," the NFF president, Mr Ian McLachlan, boasted last week.

But — as these articles will argue — it is far from clear that anything like a "rural revolt" is taking place in Australia, and it is extremely doubtful whether NFF pressure is capable of exercising anything approaching a decisive influence on the outcome of the next federal election.

There are powerful and obvious social, economic and political reasons why the Government should respond to the plight of Australia's troubled rural industries, but it can at the same time afford to be reasonably relaxed about the thunder from the NFF. Despite serious long-term difficulties facing some Australian rural industries, the number of farmers at risk, although increasing annually, is still a small minority.

So what produced the perception that a new and politically destabilising militancy is emerging among Australia's 172,000 farmers? Obviously it is partly because of the serious economic difficulties now affecting roughly half the country's farmers. Just as important is the rise of the doctrinaire NFF and Mr McLachlan.

A key indicator of the overall health of Australian agriculture is the real net value of rural production, which, according to a recent EPAC report, will fall by an estimated 20 to 25 per cent in 1985-6 to its second lowest figure for 30 years. At the same time there has been a long-term decline in farmers' terms of trade.

While the protectionist agricultural policies of the European Community and, more recently, the United States drive down farm commodity prices, many Australian farmers face an economic witches' brew of low incomes, falling land values, high interest rates and rising indebtedness. Increasing numbers of farms are classified by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as "at risk" and farmers have falling levels of equity in their property.

Although the Primary Industry Minister, Mr Kerin, says he is not sure whether current farm difficulties are cyclical or more profoundly structural, the BAE strongly believes that there are important structural difficulties in the grain, sugar and dairy industries particularly. "Those industries will

survive, but not in their present form", a spokesman said last week.

This broad overview of the rural outlook might seem to provide fertile ground for a substantial rural revolt by farmers threatened by domestic and foreign forces over which they have no control. But there is a brighter side to the picture.

Prospects for the wool and beef industries will be, according to the BAE, quite reasonable for several years. Therefore roughly half Australia's farmers are facing no immediate crisis, even if they are not enjoying boom prices.

While it seems that more than a third of all farms had zero or negative incomes in 1984-5, and many had very low incomes, it is also true that many farmers supplement their farm incomes by taking jobs off their farms which bring in several thousand dollars a year.

BAE figures to be presented at this week's National Agricultural Outlook Conference will show that the number of farms "at risk" is increasing. (An "at risk" farm is one with a negative cash margin and less than 70 per cent equity.)

But it is also true that percentage of "at risk" farms remains in single figures for most categories of farms. In 1984-5, seven per cent of sheep farms were at risk, 2.4 per cent of beef farms, 4.4 per cent of sheep-beef farms, 5.8 per cent of wheat farms and 7.4 per cent of dairy farms. That, of course, implies, that around 90 per cent of most farms were not "at risk". Furthermore there is no evidence that banks are foreclosing on any farms.

Despite falling levels of equity, 1984 figures show that 82.2 per cent of sheep farmers held between 80 and 100 per cent equity in their properties, 93.7 per cent of beef farms held 80 to 100 per cent equity, 87.5 per cent of sheep-beef farmers held 80 to 100 per cent equity, 76.3 per cent of wheat farmers held 80 to 100 per cent equity and 78.4 per cent of dairy farmers held between 80 to 100 per cent equity. A BAE spokesman said it was a rough rule of thumb that farmers could continue to borrow so long as they had 70 per cent or more equity in their properties.

Concluding its recent report, EPAC noted that "a significant proportion" of farmers had no debt at all. It added:

"This is expected to continue to be the case despite the sharp increase which has occurred in the aggregate debt of the farm sector during 1985 and the decline of land values in some areas.

"Nevertheless the combination of high interest rates and low incomes and the associated fall in land values in some regions has threatened the viability of a relatively small group of farmers with already relatively low levels of equity."

None of this is intended to diminish the serious problems facing Australia's wheat, dairy and sugar farmers. But it does suggest that there is a certain hyperbole in Mr McLachlan's frequent claim that farmers are close to being out of control and ready to rush to the barricades. It suggests that grim reports on the struggles of individual farmers are highly selective and not at all representative of all or even many farmers.

There may be hardship, frustration and anger in the bush, but there is hardly any evidence of an emerging mass movement of militant politicised farmers. Mr McLachlan's NFF may be able to turn out a crowd; it is quite another thing to turn out a vote.

What Mr McLachlan has done most successfully is to give popular expression to the bitterness of farmers towards Australia's protected manufacturing sector. Despite his Cambridge education and well-cut suits, he is still a bit of country larrikin. "For Christ's sake, we are sick of paying for everybody else", he said this week. "Sick of it. Had it. It's not a matter of logic any more . . . not going to bloody-well pay for every other bastard in secondary industry. Don't give a bugger about what the Government says is the logic of it".

By getting out the crowds behind his calls for further devaluation, an end to tariff protection for secondary industry, and for free-market industrial relations, Mr McLachlan has concentrated the minds of both the National Party and the Labor Government.

Within weeks of his slashing attack on the National Party at its Federal Council meeting last October ("there is great dissatisfaction with your performance in the bush"), the party's national secretariat published a long document entitled 'Broad Policy Comparisons — Nationals and NFF". It sought to show that the two organisations were not seriously at odds on central policies, and revealed the party's belief in the potential rural political influence of the NFF.

So far the Federal Government has reacted with cautious sympathy to NFF demands. The decision to float the dollar benefited farmers, and last year's budget gave farmers concessions worth $46 million in a full year. Mr Kerin is known to be apprehensive about the potential political influence of the NFF and anxious to get Cabinet agreement to further concessions for troubled rural industries.

Last week Mr McLachlan had a considerable victory when the Government backed down on its fertiliser bounty to WA farmers. Mr Kerin said later that governments were "used to all sorts of threats and provocations . . . you really can't govern by taking into account the relative militancies or who's yelling the loudest". That was, of course, precisely what the Government did to correct what was a stupid decision in the first place.

But still Mr McLachlan maintains the NFF has not yet had great success. "We have made a lot of noise. I did not design the noise; the noise was designed for me. I'm not a PR man". Not much he isn't.

[Article by Geoffrey Barker: "Farmers: Limits of Electoral Bite"]

[29 Jan 86 p 13]

[Text] THE National Farmers Federation sees itself as the uncompromising vanguard of economic rationalism. Its sacred mission is to force all political parties to abolish protectionism, dismantle centralised wage fixing and let market forces adjust exchange and interest rates.

Mr Ian McLachlan, the NFF president, summed up the organisation's approach in his address to the NFF council last November: "... the challenge facing the NFF is to marshall the frustration and anger among our members and use it as a force to achieve changes ... we must focus on fundamental changes, and not allow ourselves to be placated by short term-palliatives ... we must be the catalyst."

Translating these objectives into electoral pressure is the job of NFF deputy director Mr Rick Farley.

He has prepared a target list of 29 rural and provincial marginal seats (13 ALP, nine National, and seven Liberal) in which, he argues, the NFF could play a decisive role. Initially, he says, the NFF would encourage its members to question candidates for party preselection and rank them according to the extent to which they supported NFF policies. They would repeat the process when candidates were selected and urge voters to support those most favorable to the NFF, irrespective of party.

In fact, the NFF's claim to be party neutral is at odds with the political reality, despite Mr Farley's observation that "there are 'Dries' in all parties at the moment". The reality is that the still-evolving economic policies of the Liberal and National Parties are certain to be closer to the NFF's doctrinaire position than policies of the Labor Party. Therefore it seems reasonable to assume that the NFF will be overwhelmingly directing votes away from Labor at the next federal election if it organises its proposed campaign.

To assess the potential impact on the parliamentary majority of the Labor Government, it is necessary to make some large assumptions. The first is that the electoral swings in marginal rural seats in 1984 will be roughly the same when the next election is held. The second is that voters in regional towns will identify their interests with those of the farmers of the NFF.

Bearing in mind these arguable assumptions, the coalition parties have to win nine seats from Labor to return to government. At present, Labor and the coalition parties each hold 28 seats which are classified as marginal by election expert Malcolm Mackerras.

Of the 28 Labor marginals, eight are classified as rural and four as provincial by the Commonwealth Electoral Office. But it is significant that several of the rural seats (eg, McEwen, Vic, and Eden-Monaro, NSW) have large and growing urban components which tend to favor Labor. In three, there was actually a swing against the coalition parties in 1984, and the swing to the coalition in only two (Brand, WA, and Rankin, Qld) was greater than the overall swing of 1.4 per cent to the coalition in the last election.

The 28 coalition marginals include 17 seats that require a swing of less than four per cent to fall to Labor (four NP and 13 Lib). Nine of the 17 are either rural or provincial, and five of those nine seats would fall to Labor on a swing of 1.5 per cent or less.

But rural and provincial electorates are funny things. A good country member can defy a national swing against his party; and while people in regional and country towns tend to identify their prosperity with the prosperity of surrounding farmers, it is far from obvious that they would identify their prosperity with the uncompromising anti-McEwenism of the NFF.

Furthermore, there is a grudging recognition in the country that Labor's Primary Industry Minister, John Kerin, understands and sympathises with troubled farmers. At the same time, the Labor Party has been improving services — especially communications — to marginal rural and provincial electorates.

Although it is imposible to predict how strong or weak the Hawke Government will appear in nearly two years time, it is reasonable to assume that it will not campaign as long or as badly or as complacently as it did in 1984. That can only help the Government.

None of this is, of course, decisive. But it certainly suggests that Labor is not necessarily vulnerable in its marginal rural and provincial electorates. Indeed, conservative country people may feel more comfortable with Labor if the coalition parties embrace NFF views too enthusiastically.

For all its noisy visibility, the political aims of the NFF are far from clear. It claims to be an unaligned pressure group of angry, frustrated farmers who are seeking to push all political parties further down the free-trade road.

But it has brought more grief to the National Party than to any other party. Indeed, Mr McLachlan spoke last week about the need to "bludgeon down this old McEwenism". Deputy NP leader Ralph Hunt has seemed happy to wield the bludgeon in several speeches, but NP leader Ian Sinclair has had some emotional public exchanges with Mr McLachlan.

Mr McLachlan, a South Australian grazier

who cannot remember whether he is a financial member of the Liberal Party, certainly combines the Liberal "Dry" line with his populistic style. "We should be looking at real absolute cuts in government expenditure across all programs at both federal and state level . . . the case for selling off some or parts of many of these government-owned bodies will be established", he told the NFF council.

Mr McLachlan protests that he has no political ambitions. He just wants to serve his term as NFF president and go back to running his four sheep farms. He also has strong views about political parties: Labor started well, but has gone into reverse; Mr Hunt's directions for the National Party are better directions; Liberal policies most closely reflect NFF views, but he doubts the Liberals would implement them.

Given his belief that the Liberals would be more likely to implement their policies under electoral pressure from the NFF, it would be logical for him start casting around for one of those safe SA Liberal seats. Perhaps we are witnessing, in the NFF, the rise the rural wing of Liberal economic rationalism.

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AUSTRALIA

SOCIALIST LEFT MEETING AVERTS SPLIT

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 31 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Paul Austin: "'Cordial' Meeting of Socialist Left Averts Split"]

[Text] A SPLIT in the strife-torn ALP Socialist Left has been averted, at least for the time being, by a "cordial" meeting yesterday of 10 of the faction's most influential members.

The meeting of the crisis committee, which includes leaders of the warring old and new guards, was a small but significant step towards bringing the two sides together so the Left can remain the dominant faction in the Victorian ALP.

The convener of the committee, Mr Ray Hogan, said after the meeting that he was confident a formal split could be averted.

Mr Hogan, the Victorian secretary of the Miscellaneous Workers Union (MWU), told The Australian last night: "The meeting was very constructive and I believe there is every opportunity for the Socialist Left faction in Victoria to iron out any differences that may exist and to continue to be a very progressive force in the Labor movement.

"The committee members agreed it was important to work as a committee to maintain a unified Socialist Left grouping."

Mr Hogan, who does not fit comfortably in either the militant old guard or the more moderate new guard, is committed to avoiding a split.

He is a member of the ALP national executive, which on Sunday will resume hearing the expulsion case against the leader of the old guard, Mr Bill Hartley.

Mr Hogan said Mr Hartley's case was not discussed at yesterday's meeting.

Influential members of the new guard had previously feared the old guard might try to use the committee to gather support for Mr Hartley in his bid to avoid expulsion from the ALP. They had warned there was no way they would allow the committee to become a "Save Bill Hartley Committee".

Mr Hogan said the committee had agreed to meet again on Friday. It is expected Mr Hartley will have been expelled from the party by then.

Preliminary discussions were held at yesterday's meeting on the Left's internal feuds and the controversial structure of the faction, which gives small unions equal voting power with larger, more influential unions.

The 10 left-wingers who attended yesterday's two-hour meeting at the Melbourne offices of the MWU were: Mr Hogan; the convener of the Left and former Victorian ALP president, Mr George Crawford; the State ALP president and federal MP, Mr Gerry Hand; the State secretary of the Amalgamted Metalworkers Union (AMWU), Mr John Halfpenny; the Victorian secretary of the Australasian Meat Industry Employees Union (AMIEU), Mr Wally Curran; the State Member for Melbourne West Province and campaigner

against secret police, Mrs Joan Coxsedge; the State president of the AMWU, Mr Percy Johnson; the ALP organiser, Mrs Jenny Beacham; the administrative secretary of the Left, Mr Kim Carr; and executive member, Mr Ralph Edwards.

The committee seemed to be slanted towards the new guard.

Mr Hand is regarded as the new guard's nominal leader, and Mr Halfpenny, Mr Curran, Mrs Beacham and Mr Carr are all closely identified with the group.

Mr Crawford and Mrs Coxsedge are leaders of the old guard, and Mr Edwards normally votes with this group.

Mr Johnson is not regarded as a member of either group but is known to be a close friend of Mr Hartley and Mr Crawford.

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AUSTRALIA

BISHOPS ASKED TO DISBAND GROUP 'LEANING TOWARDS COMMUNISM'

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Errol Simper: "Catholic Commission 'A Communist Haven'"]

[Text] A PROMINENT Catholic group has called on Australia's Catholic bishops to disband the church's controversial Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace and give its funds to the poor.

The president of the Newman Graduate Association, Mr Patrick Newman – the association is named after the distinguished English priest and scholar of the last century, Cardinal John Henry Newman – yesterday accused the commission of being little more than a mouthpiece for "atheistic communism".

Mr Newman said the commission, which was widely criticised for its latest social discussion paper, Work For A Just Peace, wielded a substantial influence over Catholic education and the Church's media, and claimed the arguments the commission was provoking could weaken the structure of the Catholic Church.

Mr Newman's deputy, Father Terrence Purcell, accused the commission of "choking left-wing political views down people's necks".

Work For A Just Peace has several aims, including a re-evaluation of Australia's defence relationship with the United States, the removal of the North-West Cape military base and the declaration of Anzac Day as a "national day of peace and reconciliation".

Speaking in Sydney, Mr Newman said he was appalled by the inaction of Catholic bishops in the face of a nominated church body blatantly "giving out leftist propaganda".

"The only way I can excuse what they're doing – allowing the church to be politicised towards the Left – is to assume they believe if they do nothing this will all just blow over and the church will survive and everything will be all right.

"I think they should withdraw all funds from the commission (about $250,000 last year), with the money given to the poor for which it was intended. And I think it is the duty of the bishops to make sure that is done."

Mr Newman also proposed the commission be disbanded in its present form.

"We certainly need something of its type. There does need to be an organisation, I admit, for stating the doctrines and the teachings of the Church in social matters. I think this is very necessary.

"But as things are, the wrong people are saying the wrong things. Communists do have a very healthy regard for the Catholic Church in that they realise its teaching is anti-communist.

Awareness

"And I think the bishops have got to realise this is what we're talking about. They're allowing a bureaucracy like the commission – which they're funding so generously – to speak volubly for Marxism, leaning towards atheistic communism."

The assistant national secre-

tary of the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace. Mr Peter Frazer, said last night that the commission had been deliberately misinterpreted and misunderstood.

"We are not anti-American and we are certainly not pro-Soviet," he said. "The fact is that the theology of the paper has never been questioned.

"But Third World poverty is linked in with the nuclear arms race, and in order to conform to our charter we have a duty to raise people's awareness of the situation."

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AUSTRALIA

ARTICLE DETAILS ANTARCTIC SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 27 Jan 86 p 6

[Article by Richard Brewster: "Australia Looks to Holding in Antarctica"]

[Text] Australia has stepped up its scientific activities in the Antarctic with the most extensive research programme in the Australian Antarctic territory for at least seven years.

A total of $33.9 million has been allocated to the Australian Antarctic Division in Hobart for 1985-86 -- a 9.8 percent budget increase -- and activities include an ambitious summer research programme involving 94 scientists and technicians.

The major projects are:

--A survey of Commonwealth Bay in the eastern sector of the Australian Antarctic Territory. This is a preliminary step towards establishing the first Australian station there since Sir Douglas Mawson's hut was set up in 1911.

--A multi-disciplinary study of the Bunger Hills, a large ice-free area 450 kilometres west of Casey station.

--A research programme at Heard Island, a glacier-covered volcano about 2500 km south-west of Perth which erupted last summer.

--A two month cruise to investigate life at the edge of the sea ice.

--A study of the Totten glacier, 220 km east of Casey station, as part of the detailed international investigation of the dynamics of large glaciers.

When he issued details in September of Australia's summer programme, the Minister for Science, Mr Barry Jones, said Australia, which claims 42 percent of Antarctica, had a large stake in it.

Life at Edge of Sea Ice

"We were among the first nations to establish a presence there, and we have a long and proud history of discovery, exploration and research," he said.

"We are taking our Antarctic responsibilities very seriously. In a situation in which more and more countries are expanding their programmes there, Australia cannot be left behind."

The first project to get under way was the two-month cruise to investigate life at the edge of the sea ice.

One of Australia's two chartered Antarctic supply vessels, the Nella Dan, left Hobart on September 16, dropped an expedition of 14 at Heard Island to examine elephant seal populations, and continued to Amundsen Bay, of Enderby Land in the Australian Antarctic Territory, to carry out its research. The Nella Dan subsequently became trapped in ice.

Although it became necessary to ask the Royal Australian Navy for assistance with supply voyages normally carried out by the Nella Dan, the director of research at the Antarctic Division, Dr Pat Quilty, said that with the ship trapped, scientists were able to conduct projects usually not possible on a cruise of this nature.

Little Known Seal

For example, by being stuck in an ice floe, the ship acted like a drifting buoy, providing scientists with information on surface water movement in the area, he said.

The satellite readings of the Nella Dan's movements were compared with those of three drifting buoys deployed in the region in March.

One of the major aims of the research cruise was to study the little-known crab-eater seal, considered to be an indicator of the health of Antarctic marine life because the main part of its diet comprises krill, prawn-like creatures central to the ecosystem.

Dr Quilty said the seals could be a useful indicator of krill populations. A means of monitoring krill was necessary before any large-scale harvesting of krill -- the largest relatively untapped source of animal protein in the world -- could be contemplated.

Dr Quilty said that, because the Nella Dan had been trapped, scientists on board had been unable to estimate total crab-eater populations. However, they had been able to closely study family groups and record the weight of individual pups.

'Greenhouse' Effect

By sending specially equipped divers under the ice, scientists attempted to study krill populations and to determine where the vast swarms went in winter.

Two different species of krill -- one for shallow and one for deep water -- were found as a result of the experiments.

Other experiments were important to knowing the long-term effect man was likely to have on the Antarctic environment.

Dr Quilty said scientists believed that in about 50 to 90 years temperatures, particularly in the polar regions, would increase by six to eight degrees celsius because of the "greenhouse" effect and result in a melting of the ice caps.

Work being carried out at Melbourne University and an extensive glaciology research programme near Casey was trying to determine the rate at which the various gasses -- carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrous oxide and methane -- which control the greenhouse effect were increasing.

Dr Quilty said the scientists so far had drilled to a depth of 600 metres to ice 40,000 years old. Within 10 years they would reach 4,800 metres to ice up to 500,000 years old.

"Each layer of ice contains bubbles of air, enabling us to determine the composition of the atmosphere at that time," he said.

"If we can study several glaciation cycles back 500,000 years, perhaps we can predict both the start of the next one and also the beginning of the next warmer period."

Australian scientists would study the Totten glacier this summer as part of an international glaciological programme to examine ice stability in the Antarctic, he said.

Geological Research

Scientists on board the Nella Dan have used the time while trapped to drill through the four-metre ice floe to learn more about the factors controlling heat exchange as the ice began to melt.

World weather patterns were affected by heat exchange between the ocean and the atmosphere and both the Arctic and Antarctic played a major role in the process.

Dr Quilty said that this summer an expedition of 23, including scientists from the Bureau of Mineral Resources and universities throughout Australia, would be carrying out geological field programmes.

"They will provide information on the past geological history of Australia when it was part of the much larger Gondwanaland," he said.

Australia's other supply vessel, the Icebird, was involved in a site survey of Commonwealth Bay to determine the feasibility of establishing the first Australian station since Mawson's 1911 expedition.

Dr Quilty said 105 people would winter at Australia's four stations -- Casey, Davis and Mawson in the Antarctic and Macquarie Island in the sub-Antarctic.

Fourty-five winter research projects would be conducted in upper atmosphere physics, medicine, cosmic ray physics, geophysics, glaciology and terrestrial biology.

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NEW ZEALAND

LANGE BELITTLES U.S. CONGRESS VIEW ON ANZUS SUSPENSION

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 23 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] The armed services committee of the United States House of Representatives did not speak for the Reagan Administration when it said New Zealand could be suspended from Anzus because of the nuclear ships row, the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, said yesterday.

A congressman, Mr Sam Stratton (Democrat), the leader of a committee delegation which visited this country earlier this month, said in Washington yesterday that it might be possible to suspend New Zealand's membership in the expectation that when the present restrictions were lifted, New Zealand might be readmitted.

But Mr Lange said such a statement was not unexpected in view of the strident comments made in Christchurch by Mr Stratton.

"I think it is important to realise that the committee does not speak for the United States Administration," Mr Lange said.

Constructive

"New Zealand will not welsh on treaty obligations. There is no [Reagan] Administration statement which gives substance to any of Mr Stratton's reported remarks."

Mr Lange compared the statement with those made by the chairman of the Asian and Pacific affairs subcommittee of the House of Representatives foreign affairs committees, Congressman Stephen Solarz, who met Mr Lange last week.

Mr Solarz had a much closer involvement in the ship-visits issue, Mr Lange said.

Before Mr Solarz left, he had said he felt that, with genuine determination on both sides, a solution was possible and that he would work for a constructive settlement on his return to the United States.

Official Line

And Australia has made clear that at no time has it suggested that New Zealand be suspended from the alliance while it is given time to reconsider its stand on nuclear-ship port calls.

"Neither the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, nor the Defence Minister, Mr Kim Beazley, in talks with a congressional delegation proposed that New Zealand be suspended from Anzus," a senior Australian official said last night.

In Washington, United States officials would not comment on Mr Stratton's remarks except to reiterate the official line that should New Zealand enact adverse legislation with the effect of banning United States ships its defence commitments to

New Zealand under Anzus could be terminated.

Arms Sales

Mr Stratton said later that Congress would also have to consider the sales of high-technology Sidewinder missiles to New Zealand as part of its pressure on this country.

"It is something you have to think about," he said. "How can you ask the United States to provide the latest in missile technology, but don't allow sailors to go in for a beer?"

However, it is the Senate, not the House of Representatives in which Mr Stratton holds his seat, that has oversight of foreign arms sales.

The Sidewinder deal — a government-to-government purchase order — was agreed to late last year by the United States Department of Defence.

Once a sale has been approved by the Defence Department it is virtually unknown for it to be stopped by the Senate.

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ENVOYS TO U.S., UK OPTIMISTIC ON ANZUS SOLUTION

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 24 Jan 86 p 4

[Text] New Zealand's nuclear ship visit problems with the Americans are "quite small and definitely not insurmountable," the New Zealand High Commissioner to London, Mr Bryce Harland, told British businessmen yesterday.

Mr Harland told the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry that the Government was looking for a way of carrying out its own policy without challenging those of the United States and Britain.

The objective was to "open the door for the resumption of American and British naval visits to New Zealand."

In Washington, the New Zealand ambassador, Sir Wallace Rowling, said New Zealand and United States political ingenuity would be tested over the next few months as they sought to find a solution to the Anzus dispute.

"The legislation at present being construed to confirm our nuclear-weapon-free status is being carefully devised so as not to directly challenge the United States and United Kingdom policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons on their naval vessels," he said.

"We are hopeful that before the measure finally becomes law we will be able to reach an understanding with the United States which would see a resumption of ship visits."

Sir Wallace was giving a lecture on New Zealand at the Smithsonian Institution.

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NEW ZEALAND

USSR DISARMAMENT ENVOY LAUDS WELLINGTON NUCLEAR POLICY

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 24 Jan 86 p 4

[Text] The New Zealand ban on nuclear-armed ships was praised yesterday by a representative of the Soviet Union, Mr Yuri Nazarkin, who said his nation would not fire any missiles at the South Pacific.

Russia supported in principle the proposals for a nuclear weapons-free South Pacific but the details of such a treaty would be discussed in Moscow early next month, Mr Nazarkin told a press conference in Canberra held to promote Soviet plans for nuclear disarmament.

"The Soviet Union is not going to target its missiles to the South Pacific," he said.

Mr Nazarkin said his Government believed the New Zealand ban was a move in the right direction.

"Any limitations on nuclear weapons activities could help to reduce the nuclear danger and from this point of view I think New Zealand's actions are quite helpful," he said.

Mr Nazarkin acknowledged that his country had military forces in the South Pacific, but he said these were only there because the United States facilities in the region were a "threat to our communications."

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NEW ZEALAND

LANGE SUPPORTS INQUIRY ON DEFENSE LEAKS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 29 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, last night brushed aside mounting political pressure for the resignation of his Minister of Defence, Mr O'Flynn.

Mr Lange expressed full confidence in the Chief of Defence Staff, Air Marshall Sir Ewan Jamieson, who has launched an internal Ministry of Defence investigation into recent "leaks" of information to the Opposition and the news media.

"The military are disciplined, he is a person of integrity, they will investigate it and action will be taken," said Mr Lange last night.

Slim Chances

But he admitted that the chances of finding who had released the information on issues such as the procurement of military equipment, manning levels and defence exercises were slim.

The inquiry is being left to the ministry, even though this week both Mr Lange and Mr O'Flynn accused some military officers of disloyalty as a result of the leaks.

Mr Lange yesterday avoided answering a question about Mr O'Flynn's allegations that the ministry had flouted his ministerial authority in some instances.

The latest defence row flared this week when Mr O'Flynn distributed a 12-page explanation of actions and decisions made during his time as the Minister of Defence.

He cited two instances when his requests for more information were ignored by the ministry, and where his authority had apparently been taken for granted.

The statement brought to the surface the military establishment's deep suspicion of the Government — its anti-nuclear policy in particular.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr McLay, last night labelled the situation "an unprecedented rift between an incompetent Minister of Defence and his senior advisers."

Mr Lange had a constitutional responsibility to deal with the rift, and if this could not be done then there was no alternative but to seek Mr O'Flynn's resignation.

Mr McLay said he could not recall a similar, or more serious, rift between a minister and his officials for more than 20 years.

"Clearly Mr Lange must deal with the situation urgently, with a major review of defence policy under way and with very serious problems facing New Zealand's defence forces as well as the possibility of, the suspension of

Anzus," he said.

Mr McLay rejected suggestions that his defence spokesman, Mr Doug Kidd, had been receiving defence material improperly for some time.

Controls

"Mr Kidd's only contact with the military has been in accordance with strict controls imposed on all Opposition MPs by Mr O'Flynn," he said.

For the first time the Minister of Defence had insisted that any such contact by Opposition MPs had to be approved by him.

"The real problem lies with Mr O'Flynn — he is not competent to control his department," said Mr McLay.

"He is not even allowed to talk to the media. In short, he can do none of the things expected of a minister. He should resign."

But Mr Lange said last night that Mr McLay was always asking people to resign.

"This is one more opportunity for him to do that before he is asked to resign," said Mr Lange.

He said the National Government had ended up with a complacent Defence Minister and there had been a "defence establishment which had two days of spares and ammunition at one stage, four frigates in a bad state of repair, and run-down morale."

Short Holiday

Mr Lange said that all this time the then Minister of Defence had got on very well with the ministry.

Meanwhile, Mr O'Flynn will try to turn aside the controversy today, when he leaves his Beehive office to take the rest of the week on holiday in Auckland.

A spokesman for his office said yesterday that the holiday had been arranged for some time. Mr O'Flynn would be back in Wellington in time for the cabinet meeting on Monday.

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NEW ZEALAND

FINANCE MINISTER MOVING TO REFINANCE DEBT

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 31 Jan 86 p 4

[Text] Restructuring the overseas debt would eventually save many millions of dollars, the Minister of Finance, Mr Doublas, said yesterday.

Mr Douglas has moved to refinance existing overseas debt at lower interest rates or with an improved spread of currency risks.

"This reflects the Government's commitment to a very active programme of debt management aimed at reducing the debt servicing costs burden which New Zealand incurred under the previous Government," he said yesterday.

Over the past year the Government had reviewed the structure of the debt incurred by the previous Government and found that large savings could be made in long-term costs.

Longest Term

"We then undertook an on-going programme to adjust the mix of currencies, and where possible achieve longer maturities, to diversify the overall balance of existing debt."

Mr Douglas said actions in the programme included:

● A £100 million floating rate issue last July which would save about $700,000 a year through a lower interest rate than the debt being replaced.

● A $US200 million issue offered in New York in November with a 20-year maturity, the longest sought by New Zealand for some years in any currency except sterling, to refinance debt in other currencies.

● A fixed-rate, 25-year issue announced earlier this month of $US150 million in the domestic American market at 9.875 per cent, the first time since 1979 that a note of that kind had been issued with a coupon below 10 per cent.

● This week's announcement of a further programme of United States dollar borrowing. United States interest rates are at their lowest point for a number of years.

Mr Douglas said it was not possible yet to say exactly what the savings would be.

"But they are massive. The programme is worth many millions of dollars to the New Zealand taxpayer for a long time to come."

Since July 1984, the Government had borrowed $6.1 billion overseas and made repayments of $4.8 billion, leaving a net increase of $1.3 billion in Government overseas borrowing.

No Requirement

As a result of the float of the dollar, the Government now had no requirement to borrow overseas except to refinance maturing debt or when it chose to increase overseas reserves, Mr Douglas said.

Any money borrowed over and above refinancing needs went into reserves, which now stood at about $3 billion, compared with $1.46 billion at the time of the election.

Mr Douglas said: "We are now able to obtain significantly better deals on behalf of New Zealand than we could have under the previous Government's policies."

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NEW ZEALAND

OPPOSITION LEADER PLEDGES TO REVERSE STATE EXPANSION

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 29 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] The Leader of the Opposition, Mr McLay, pledged last night to reverse what he called "a massive increase in the size of the Government" under Labour Party rule.

In the last of a series of "state of the nation" speeches by political leaders this month, Mr McLay told the Mt Albert Rotary Club that the growth of the public sector was one of three major problems which needed to be addressed.

The others, he said, were:

- The national award wage-fixing system.
- The rapid decline of New Zealand agriculture.

'Masquerade'

Mr McLay said one of the greatest myths about the Labour Government was its claim to be creating a "competitive" economy.

"It is masquerading as a Government that supports an open and competitive economy when, in reality, state activity is expanding at an unprecedented rate," he said.

"It is not just reflected in the doubling of the number of means and income-tested social welfare beneficiaries but also in the expanded role of Government agencies and corporations."

He said the Development Finance Corporation and the Government Life Office were both now competing directly with private financial institutions.

The new Forestry Corporation would force all other timber companies to buy from their main competitor.

Borrowing

Mr McLay said the Labour Government had already created three new departments and was in the process of creating others.

It had hired an extra 3500 public servants.

All of this would be paid for by the goods and services tax and by increased borrowing.

"The National Party's position on the question of competitive activity by Government agencies is very clear," Mr McLay said. "Not only do we oppose the expansion of these Government activities, but we have also pledged to examine opportunities to give ordinary New Zealanders the chance to invest in Government corporations.

"Quite simply, the Government should not be involved in activities that can legitimately be undertaken by private enterprise — whether it be forestry, finance or conveyancing."

Mt McLay said the present national award system

for setting wages imposed uniform rates on many companies that could not afford to pay, leading to redundancies and unemployment.

"We will reform those wage-bargaining procedures to provide for more flexible bargaining, especially through enterprise or industry awards," he said.

Farmers

National would also abolish compulsory unionism. But it would keep the present legal minimum wage system.

On agriculture, Mr McLay said that in its eagerness to remove protection from farmers, the Labour Government had completely disregarded the impact of its moves on farming families and rural communities.

National's agriculture policy, by contrast, was designed to provide "positive encouragement" for farmers, including incentives to adopt new technology.

On other issues, he promised again to appoint 451 extra police officers if elected.

National would restore New Zealand to full and active membership of Anzus.

Performance

Mr McLay criticised the new Family Care benefits for families earning full-time wages. National's priority would be to reduce living costs such as interest rates so that such families did not need state aid.

"This year, 1986, the Labour Government will learn that you cannot survive on political rhetoric alone, that finally, when it comes to the crunch, the public wants performance," Mr McLay said.

"Farmers, business people, families — all have been hurt, and now they want to see some results.

"The Prime Minister himself has effectively said in his state-of-the-nation speech that those results will be a long time coming — if they come at all."

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NEW ZEALAND

SECRET LIVESTOCK TAX PLAN LEAKED

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 31 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Leaked details of the proposed livestock taxation scheme, which show that it could impose an effective "assets tax" on farmers, have been released by the Opposition.

The details, contained in secret Inland Revenue Department notes, were published in a 14-page statement last night by the MP for Selwyn, Ruth Richardson, who is a deer-farmer and a former legal adviser to Federated Farmers.

The notes show that the offspring of animals will be taxed as "income" at standard values in the year when they are born — well before farmers actually receive any cash income from them.

In effect, farmers will pay a tax on the value of their newly born assets.

Ruth Richardson said that would discourage farmers from building up their herds of deer, goats or other livestock, and could drive some of them out of farming.

In one example cited at a Deerfarmers' Association meeting in Queenstown this week, a farmer who builds up a herd from 90 to 140 hinds within two years will pay $52,000 in tax in the second year, when actual profit is only $48,000.

"They would be technically bankrupt on the basis of two years' trading," Ruth Richardson said.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Douglas, has personally been a long-standing advocate of an assets tax for farmers, on the ground that it would force them to earn the maximum income possible in order to pay the tax.

But in this case, the main reason for the change, outlined in the mini-budget in December, was to remove the present system of artificial livestock values.

These allow, say, a farmer who buys stock for $15 a head to immediately write its value down to $6, making a paper loss of $9 to offset against income for tax purposes.

Limited

Under the new scheme, this write-down will be limited to the difference between the purchase price and new standard values which will be set at 70 per cent of average market values.

However, what has not previously been revealed is that the scheme will also introduce a new tax on livestock offspring before they are sold.

The reason is that under the new "trading stock" scheme, livestock will be treated the same as a re-

tailer's stocks.

A retailer is taxed at present not only on the profit margin on the goods sold during a year, but also on the increase in the value of stocks between the beginning and the end of the year.

Applying the same principle to farmers, the increase in the value of stock from one year to the next must include the value of any offspring born and not sold during the year.

In practice, farmers will have to "write up" the value of such offspring immediately to the standard value for that animal, and pay tax at normal tax rates on that write-up.

Nor can farmers escape this tax by choosing an alternative "herd basis" scheme, under which livestock will be treated as a capital asset which is not tax-deductible when it is bought and not taxable when it is sold.

The Inland Revenue notes show that all immature breeding stock will be taxed under the "trading stock" scheme, on the assumption that most will be sold.

If they are actually retained by the farmer to build up a herd, they will be taxed at the standard value as the equivalent of a sale from trading stock to the herd stock.

Fallacy

Ruth Richardson commented that the new scheme was based on the "fallacy" that farmers could actually afford to pay tax merely because they owned livestock.

"In fact, the capacity to pay tax is not created until the livestock is traded and income actually generated," she said.

She said it was also a fallacy to regard the present system of artificial livestock values as a "tax dodge."

"The [present] standard value system is no more or no less than a deferral of income," she said.

The farmer writing down the value of $15 stock to $6 would gain a tax benefit from a $9 paper loss while getting established in farming. When the stock was sold later for, say $20, tax would be assessed at the full difference between $20 and $6 — when the farmer could afford to pay it.

Ruth Richardson also said that if prices fell in the meantime, farmers could be over-taxed.

If, for example, the standard value of deer was $1000 and a deerfarmer was required to pay tax on that for a new fawn, but the price eventually received for the grown deer a few years later was, says, $500, then the farmer would have paid too much tax.

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NEW ZEALAND

GOVERNMENT TEMPORARILY UNDERWRITES LAMB EXPORTS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 28 Jan 86 p 5

[Text]

The Government is underwriting meat company purchases of farmers' lambs to enable the exporters to pay higher prices than the animals would fetch if sent to the boiler.

But the guarantee lasts only until March 31.

It is designed to tide the meat industry over the period before exporters receive final word on negotiations with Iran on a new lamb deal.

New Zealand has become increasingly dependent on the sensitive Iranian market, which buys about a third of this country's lambs each year.

The Government agreed nearly a fortnight ago to guarantee company purchases of stock after the exporters argued, through the Meat Industry Association, that they would not otherwise be able to offer farmers a price schedule above the rendering-down value of lambs.

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NEW ZEALAND

EDITORIAL ON HOPE FOR NEW GATT DISCUSSIONS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 31 Jan 86 p 6

[Editorial: Getting a Grip on Gatt"]

[Text] Much hope this year for sustaining international economic recovery lies on securing a new round of tariff-cutting and allied free-trade measures within the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade organisation. Yet it is still too soon to be altogether confident about such expectations.

Agricultural exporters and smaller nations have long placed considerable faith in Gatt. More often than not, they have been disappointed. Successive multilateral bargaining rounds, from the Kennedy-Dillon Round of the early 1960ε to the Tokyo Round of the late 1970s, have powerfully spurred the ninefold growth experienced in world trade during the post-war era. But the benefits have largely gone to trade in manufactures.

Raw commodity producers have found difficulties over access to markets compounded by quite recent plunges in prices. Commodity price falls, not only in foods and fibres but also in metals and fuels, have sharpened arguments over protectionism.

Even the United States (still the world's greatest agricultural exporter) has been showing impatience over deficiencies and inadequacies within Gatt. Indeed, the chief American trade negotiator, Mr Yeutter, recently declared that if the projected new global round of talks failed, Gatt itself could collapse.

Earlier American withdrawal of support for other international bodies, such as the United Nations education and (temporarily) labour agencies, suggests that such statements should not be dismissed as mere preliminary position-taking.

The last full ministerial meeting of Gatt proved rather a fiasco, agreeing on little. Since then, major powers have been inching towards a major

new negotiating round, with the United States leading the quest for support. Preparatory meetings have begun; but even an agenda will not be agreed upon before September. Experience suggests that negotiations proper, even if started before 1987, could take years.

Prospects that the American exchange rate will continue to decline -- and may even yet suffer a so-called crash landing, inducing wider recession -- lend urgency to the too-sluggish approach to a new round. Liberalising trade in all fields, from agriculture to high-technology goods and including services such as banking, insurance and telecommunications, may sound ambitious. But it is a worthy way to reaffirm collective commitments to rules of free and fair trade.

New Zealand has done much lately to clear its credentials by dismantling protectionism and encouraging the freer play of trade within and across its borders. It would be more chagrined than most if Gatt failed to rise to the occasion.

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NEW ZEALAND

OPPOSITION LEADER OPPOSES TRADE SANCTIONS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 21 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] The Leader of the Opposition, Mr McLay, yesterday urged the Government not to impose trade or economic sanctions against Libya.

The cabinet is expected to decide today what action, if any, the Government will take in response to a request by President Reagan for New Zealand to give some support to measures already taken by the United States.

The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, said President Reagan had written to him recently "expressing the hope that New Zealand would join in a broad-based international response to Libya's support of international terrorism."

But Mr McLay said yesterday that the National Party believed trade and economic sanctions did more damage to New Zealand than the country they were directed at.

"Furthermore, there is little evidence that they have any practical effect."

Mr McLay said the party, while it would be obliged to honour mandatory sanctions initiated by the United Nations, had generally declined to go along with calls by individual countries for such embargoes.

One example was the refusal by the National Government in 1980 to agree to sanctions against the Soviet Union, following the invasion of Afghanistan.

However, Mr McLay said there was strong evidence of Libyan involvement in international terrorism and he called on the Government to be more vocal in its condemnation.

"Apart from the Rainbow Warrior affair, Mr Lange has said little on the subject and, in particular, he was not prepared to go along with strong Australian comments on the Achille Lauro hijacking," he said.

Mr McLay said all law-abiding countries should combine to make clear the consequences of terrorism.

These should include a clear commitment to extradite terrorists for trial, a refusal to give in to terrorist demands and a commitment to use force, if necessary, to free hostages.

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NEW ZEALAND

LABOR DEPARTMENT FORESEES EMIGRATION REVERSAL

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 23 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The exodus of New Zealanders to Australia during the past year will be reversed in the next two years, according to Labour Department forecasts.

The forecast, prepared just before Christmas, shows that there was a net loss overseas of 5500 members of the labour force in the 1984-85 financial year.

But this is forecast to turn into a net inflow of 1000 workers in the present financial year up to March 31, and a further inflow of 3000 workers in 1986-87.

A senior advisory officer for the department, Mr Bill Hunter, said that a major factor in the reversal was the high wage round in New Zealand late last year.

"Our real wages have gone ahead faster than Australia's, although of course in absolute terms they still get a lot more than we do," he said.

Kiwi Dollar

A second factor was the fall in the Australian dollar and the high value of the kiwi dollar, boosting the value of New Zealand wages in international terms.

The forecast was prepared before the kiwi dollar dropped back in December. But even after its fall, the New Zealand dollar is still 28 per cent stronger against its Australian counterpart this week than it was a year ago.

However, the turnaround is not all good news for New Zealand.

It will come at a time when economic growth is expected to pause, and the department is expecting the number of jobs in the country to drop by 8000 in the 1986-87 financial year.

At the same time, there will be 20,000 extra people looking for jobs because of the natural growth of the population.

Unemployment

Consequently, the department forecasts that unemployment will increase by just over 18,000, with registered unemployment rising by 15,000 to almost 70,000, and unregistered unemployment rising by 3200 to 15,300.

A further 12,700 people are forecast to be so discouraged by the tight job situation that they will give up looking for work altogether.

These changes are forecast to raise the unemployment rate from 4.4 per cent of the labour force last year to 4.7 per cent by March this year and 6 per cent in 1986-87 — as bad as in the last recession in 1983-84.

However, the same slight fall in the Kiwi dollar in December which could moderate the turnaround in migration could also make the prospects for unemployment not quite so black.

Mr Hunter said the depreciation should help exporters to hold on to at least some of the staff they had planned to lay off, while boosting import-substitute industries.

NEW ZEALAND

RESERVE BANK OFFICIAL CLAIMS DEC 85 SIGNALS MISREAD

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 27 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] The Reserve Bank believes interest rates should never have dropped as far as they did in the Rakiura tender for Government stock last month.

The chief manager of the economic department of the bank, Mr Grant Spencer, said the money market "got a bit carried away" in its excitement about low food-price statistics and signs of a recession.

"There was probably an over-reaction in the market in terms of the rates falling in response to the weaker economy and lower inflation figures," he said.

"So in the sense that rates have come back [upwards] considerably since, the movement does support the idea that there was an overshooting in the downward direction of interest rates."

Justified

The Reserve Bank rejects claims that it has been incompetent in pushing rates too high by pointing to other factors which justify high rates.

These are not hard to find. They include:

● The default by Rakiura Holdings on $100 million of Government stock, which will now have to be auctioned again next week when there is less spare money to fund it.

● The Government's decision to write off on or about March 14 the increased debt of about $350 million which the Meat Board ran up in subsidies to farmers last year. This would give the trading banks that much extra cash, unless it was taken out of the system again by a further stock tender next month.

● Fears about finding the cash to make final tax payments for the 1984-85 financial year this March.

● Fears that the high wage round late last year will drag up inflation and Government overspending.

All these factors mean there will be a higher-than-expected demand for cash in the next two months, from both the Government and the private sector, when the Government's policy is to keep the money supply unchanged.

Higher demand and static supply can mean only one thing — a higher price, or interest rate.

Misperception

Yet interest rates fell before Christmas. Mr Spencer believes this may have been partly because the market "misread the signals" and thought that what was only a "technical adjustment" on December 3 was actually an easing of monetary policy.

In the same way, the rise in interest rates this month may have been partly because dealers thought they saw a tighter policy.

"There was a perception of tightening, but it does not make sense for us to validate a misperception of policy," Mr Spencer said.

"If there has been a misperception that policy was easier and is now corrected, that does not mean that we should move to an easier stance."

In fact, he said, on a day-to-day management basis, the Reserve Bank had been aiming all along at a long-term average of trading bank cash balances of around $50 million.

Monetary management was not a precise science, however, and fluctuations of plus or minus $50 million or so had to be expected around that target.

In practice, it so happened that these fluctuations tended to be on the positive side before Christmas. This month, they had been negative as often as they had been positive.

'No Tightening'

"In that sense, lower average cash levels have not represented a tightening of policy, just a shift to errors [from the $50 million target] on both sides," he said.

"There has been no tightening of policy."

As far as longer-term policy was concerned, the aim of "fully funding the deficit" had also remained constant all along.

This means that any excess the Government spends over and above what it takes in taxes will be taken out of the internal market through borrowing.

In effect, it means that Government overspending will not be allowed to increase the money supply.

Velocity

Since the floating dollar means that anyone wanting to bring money into New Zealand must find someone wanting to spend an equal amount overseas, foreign exchange transactions also are not being allowed to change the money supply.

There is, however, another factor which the Government cannot control. This is the "velocity of circulation" of money, or the speed with which it is lent out again as soon as it is deposited in a bank or institution.

The deregulation of financial markets in the first 18 months after the July 1984 election, when business and the economy were expanding, accelerated the circulation of money so much that the broadly defined money supply "M3" continued to rise rapidly despite the policy of fully funding the deficit.

Conversely, the release of figures on the weekend of January 18 which showed that seasonally adjusted trading bank lending fell by 0.7 per cent last month triggered money market fears that the slowdown in the economy was also slowing the turnaround of money.

The National Party's call last week for a "more moderate" monetary policy implies that a National Government might respond to such a slower velocity of circulation by loosening its more direct control of the money supply.

It could do that either by allowing a net inflow of money from overseas, perhaps by borrowing overseas itself, or by not borrowing internally all that it needs to cover the excess of Government spending.

Not Sacred

Mr Spencer agreed that the policy of borrowing everything required to cover the excess internally could change in different circumstances.

"There is no sanctity about it," he said.

But he said there was still something to be said for consistency in policy.

"There is no way we can exactly fully fund the deficit over this financial

year anyway. There is a lot of margin for error in the tax flow [forecast for March]," he said.

"But in terms of our intentions, the confidence in the policy and the credibility of the policy require that we stick to it."

The intention was to hold fast to a fixed "quantity" of money, while allowing the "price" of money — the interest rate — to fluctuate.

But it was not true to say that the bank paid no regard to interest rates.

If interest rates rose because of an increased demand for cash (a reduced willingness to lend out money, perhaps because of fears of a recession), "then you could allow liquidity to build up for a period, and then go back to fully funding."

"But if, for example, an increase in interest rates resulted from an increase in expectations of inflation, then obviously you would be worsening the situation to ease up," Mr Spencer said.

"That judgment about the source of interest rate pressure is the difficult thing.

"We are certainly having to make those judgments. But because of those difficulties in interpreting what interest rates really mean, we use optimally based control procedures."

Mr Spencer said bank officials had regular meetings with a wide range of financial institutions, and were "constantly talking to the market to try to get a feel of what is going on."

Two Mistakes

But he did concede two mistakes.

. First, he said, the statement on December 3 announcing new technical procedures "could have been worded more effectively to avoid this obvious misperception that occurred."

And secondly, he said the formula of setting the interest rate for bankers' cash at the Reserve Bank at 65 per cent of market rates was "not sufficiently high to encourage the banks to hold much more cash than they had previously."

"It is a possibility that we could adjust that ratio at some time," he said.

"That is something the minister has to decide."

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PHILIPPINES

NEGROS BISHOP, NPA LEADER, PEASANTS VIEW PROBLEMS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 31 Jan 86 p 11

[Article by Cameron Forbes: "Hunger Under the Volcano"]

[Text]

UNDER THE volcano, the workers of Santo Rosario hacienda tend crops on borrowed land, preparing desperately against the full onset of "the hunger". Cania-on has its peak hidden in the clouds this morning, but a spume of smoke and steam will be pushing through the mist. Hidden on Cania-on's jungle-clad flanks will be guerillas of the New People's Army and, probably, one of their leaders, Silvano Gallardo.

Over the centuries, Cania-on and other volcanoes have coated the lowlands of the Philippines island of Negros with rich black soil. Early Chinese traders brought sugar cane to the island and from the black soil sprouted riches and political power for the sugar barons who controlled the industry.

For the planters there was the sweet life in hacienda mansions, some sprawling, some soaring in improbable castle shapes.

For the peasants displaced from their lands, there was at best feudal paternalism, with their baptisms and — after a short, hard, life — their funerals provided; at worst there was bitter oppression and hardship in virtual slavery.

But now thousands of hectares lie idle. The sugar empire has collapsed, and while there is still wealth for some, the black soil produces much hardship. "The hunger," as the people of Negros call the syndrome that progesses from want to malnutrition to death, flourishes in the off-season, after the diminished crops of cane have been harvested and milled.

And the New People's Army flourishes too, becomes bold, harvests some hearts and some minds.

Churchworkers come to the province of Negros Occidental, weep, feel impotent and write poems of fear and killing which are distributed by the National Federation of Sugar Workers:

The soldiers demanded, santol, langka, all the eggs,
They took a short break in the feasting to murder him.
They tore open his empty stomach
lying among the sugar cane
that he couldn't touch in life.
They tore up the bananas and casavas
planted perilously by mothers
of empty children
in the eyelash of land
between the fence and the river.

Her eyes were not empty.
There were tears enough to
fill the river,
to bloat the empty stomachs
of the children.

President Marcos comes to scatter promises of millions and millions of pesos in aid on the heads of an election rally crowd; his wife Imelda sings songs and throws her watch into their hands.

But the promises fall on the stony ground of cynicism. The people have heard so many promises before, and, anyway, pesos alone will not be enough to solve the social problems of Negros.

For the workers of Santo Rosario hacienda, tending their corn, sweet potatoes, radishes and tapioca, the election means nothing. The promises of the President and the hope held out by his challenger, Cory Aquino, are equally empty.

They will boycott the polls on 7 February.

Their leaders, Bobby Tomolin and Rudolfo Villaneuva say: "It is just a drama, a play for us. All elections are. Politicians and promises are nothing for us.

"Cory Aquino and the Opposition cannot

help. They cannot help because they come from the highest people. They have guns and goons and riches too. They do not come from the workers."

For three or four generations they have lived on and worked the 170 hectares under the volcano. They are among the lucky ones, for the land is owned by a member of the Hilliardo family, Roberto. The patriach of the family was a man who was close to his workers and became an independently-minded judge of the Supreme Court. His sons and nephews are tough, nuggetty men.

Roberto is a member of Bayan, a left-of-centre political movement; Roberto's cousin, Serge, was a founder in 1984 of IMPACT — Integrated Miller and Planter Action.

"With the collapse of the industry, we could see the hunger coming. We began the land-use scheme. Because they can't get loans, many planters can't plant all their land. There is decreasing money for the workers, so we lend them land, perhaps 10 per cent of it.

"We have an agreement with the National Federation of Sugar Workers that when sugar rises again and we can use the land and there is work, we will get the land back.

"The thrust of this land-use is the development of the worker as a person — to have pride in themselves."

Which is just what most hacienda owners fear. They fiercely oppose the scheme, particularly the few who own 80 per cent of the land.

I asked the people at Santo Rosario how they would feel when the day came to hand the land back: "Very sad. We are having a dialogue with the owners. We want to keep it, not just a short time, but for a long time."

Serge Hilliardo himself thinks that eventually some of the loaned land will be used by the workers for as long as they remain on the haciendas.

Certainly, even in the best of times on the best of haciendas, the workers need something to supplement their existence. For a day's work, cutting and loading one to one-and-a-half tons of cane, a man or woman can earn 16 to 18 pesos. There are about 14 pesos to the Australian dollar. A dancer in one of Manila's tacky bars can earn 70 pesos a night, plus the commission on drinks and whatever other services she supplies.

A 2.5-kilo pack of rice costs 16 pesos, and a family with four small children will eat about one pack a day.

For many there is no work now and no money. For all, there will be no work during the four months of the off-season, which begins in April.

Even with a sympathetic owner and seeds provided by the National Federation of Sugar Workers, the people of Santo Rosario cannot prevent malnourishment among their 75 small children.

On other haciendas and among the unemployed in the towns, children die.

In Bacolod, every morning at 11 o'clock, 200 children who are close to death from malnutrition are fed at the Catholic cathedral. Each week, food is provided for another 40,000 stricken children.

"We are only scratching the surface," Bishop Antonio Fortich says.

For 17 years he has been Bishop of Bacolod, speaking out against political corruption and military abuses, earning the enmity of the powerful. Last year his residence was burned down by what he calls "unseen hands".

He says: "In this election, the issue is change, because the present government has lost credibility. This may be the last election we are going to have, especially if it is a rigged election.

"There may not be violence so much by the use of guns, but soldiers will be used to frighten voters in the distant towns. If there is changing of votes, it will be there. Last time in one town of 3000 people, officials said they had counted 9000 votes.

"But the people are afraid of the post-troubles and the people say that if Mrs Aquino wins, President Marcos will not step down."

Bishop Fortich says that the insurgents are watching to see if there is confusion: "They are watching to see and they will come in and join the disappointed groups. There will be bloodshed."

Among those watching from the mountains and jungles will be Silvino Gallardo, the second-ranking member of the NPA organisation in Negros Occidental. And watching in the provincial capital, Bacolod will be his brother Leonardo.

Leonardo, 37, is a successful businessman. The walls of his office in the Negros Navigation Company are hung with citations for leadership and motivational messages; for 13 years Silvino, who is two years younger, has been in the hills. "It is a tragedy," Leonardo says. "He has given the NPA a unique kind of leadership from the upper-middle class."

According to Leonardo, Silvano took to the hills in 1972, when martial law was declared, because of maltreatment by the military. "He was in his last year of university, studying agriculture. He was beaten by the soldiers for no reason. They bruised his mind more than his body. He wasn't NPA then. The ideology came much later."

But admiration for his brother shows through: "He has held on steadfastly to his cause while the others who had gone to the hills with him in 1972, have either died, surrendered or have been caught by the military."

They keep in touch, Leonardo says with a smile, on "a don't call me, I'll call you basis". In 1984, Leonardo went up into the mountains to see his brother. He spent the first night in a camp near the lowlands. "There were about 16 young men, neatly dressed in clean-looking T-shirts tucked into denim jeans. They were well-armed with AK-47s, M-16s and M-203 grenade

launching armalites."

Deeper and higher in the mountains, the brothers met. In the second camp there were about 20 people, including four girls "who all looked like students except they each had a 45-calibre pistol tucked into their belts."

There are conflicting reports of just how militarily effective the NPA is. Estimates of its strength throughout the Philippines go as high as 16,000 — from a rag-tag handful of about 35 in 1969.

The Government puts total deaths for 1985 at 1242 army, 2071 guerillas and 1195 civilians. It claims that the military is now initiating most of the engagements and that cadres and guerillas exert influence on only six per cent of the nation's 42,000 barangays.

However, Leonardo Gallardo says the growth of the NPA in Negros has been phenomonal in the past five years because of military abuses and the lack of government service and help.

They clearly have made their presence felt. Twenty minutes drive from Bacolod on the way to Santo Rosario is the town of Murcia where an NPA Sparrow (assasination) squad shot down the police chief in 1984.

The NPA also raided the Maritime School on the outskirts of Bacolod itself cleaning out the armory. An Australian defence expert has described the "sheer professionalism" of the raid as exemplary and another on the town of Isabela as even more skilled and daring.

There, taking on the elite Scout Rangers, they attacked on a Sunday, shooting a lookout on a high tower. Armed men emerged from three large trucks and were joined by guerillas who had infiltrated earlier.

Roads into the town were sealed and in minutes 11 Scout Rangers and six villagers caught in the cross-fire were killed. The armory was emptied and four NPA men released from jail.

The people of Santo Rosario hacienda say they have no dealings with the NPA, but point to the volcano and the mountains, saying they are there. They say also they understand that the NPA only hurts those who hurt the people.

This is an attitude that the Government is desperately trying to change. Among the torrent of television advertising is footage showing President Marcos surrounded by children, interspersed with shots of communist chaos.

In Negros, video units tour villages showing the film "The Killing Fields", with the horror of Cambodia, and the government press office hands out copies of a 'Commentary' article on the NPA headed "The New Khmer Rouge".

But, sitting in his office in Bacolod, Bishop Fortich says, laughing: "The authorities call me communist. But this is a very good kind of communist still believing in God.

"We wanted dialogue with President Marcos, but he stopped it. During martial law, it was only the church that spoke out.

"Now we respect the opinions of the NPA. Not all of them are communists. Some of them are nationalists first. Maybe the hard-core are really communists, but others couldn't get legitimate reform on the lowlands and went to the hills. Some of them were tortured by the military and they went to the hills."

The real issue is that justice has been denied to the common people, Bishop Fortich says.

As they tend their borrowed land under Canla-on, the common people of the Santo Rosario hacienda are convinced that next week's presidential election will not bring them justice, whatever the outcome.

The whole of Negros — indeed, the whole of the Philippines — is a social volcano.

/12851
CSO: 4200/705

PHILIPPINES

AUSTRALIAN WEEKLY ON 'MIXED' AFP LOYALTY TO MARCOS

Broadway THE NATIONAL TIMES in English 31 Jan-6 Feb 86 p 25

[Article by Gwen Robinson: "Fraud Puts Marcos Offside with Army"]

[Text] Last week a special writer for THE NATIONAL TIMES, Dr Alfred McCoy, revealed US Army archives which showed that President Marcos's claims to be a war hero are fraudulent. The McCoy revelations have focused worldwide attention on next month's Philippines election. This week we report the reaction from Washington and Manila.

"DISILLUSIONED? Betrayed? You could say many of us feel that way," says the young military officer, sitting with a group of his colleagues around a table in the comfortable beer hall they frequent in Manila.

Comprising a cross-section of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), the officers are members of an 11-month-old reform movement within the AFP.

In question tonight is the exposé of the fraudulent World War II record of President Ferdinand Marcos, published last week in The National Times and the New York Times.

Despite a week of denials and elaborate war-time accounts from Marcos's associates, some of the reformist officers echo a growing feeling that the charges against Marcos could have serious implications for the regime's one-time absolute control over the 130,000-strong military.

Whether the reports will affect Marcos's performance in the February 7 presidential elections is not the current talking point in Manila. With widespread reports of vote-buying already taking place in the provinces, the reports would probably have little effect on the voting patterns of the pro-Marcos camp, say local analysts.

The real issue, they say, is how the reports could affect Marcos's position if he wins the election through massive cheating, or, in another possible scenario, refuses to relinquish power.

In both cases, the military would prove the critical element.

"If Marcos wins, he will need extra authority — the matter of his control over the military is crucial, and that control rests largely on his credibility," observed a local academic last week.

"Just imagine their hero, their Commander-in-Chief, the object of popular comic books, being revealed as a fraud," said a prominent human rights lawyer. "It could undermine his moral authority to ask the AFP to do anything major."

Within the AFP, reaction is mixed.

"We were raised on tales of the President's war exploits," pointed out one naval officer. "Although in many cases there were doubts about the truth, this story has confirmed those doubts like nothing else ever has."

But most of the officers, said a reformist spokesman, would still most likely follow Marcos — at the outset. "Even though we know he now has feet of clay, the obedience is still there in most of the officers — but we can't speak for the rank and file soldiers. And the ultimate factor will be the people's reaction. If there is an unmistakable sign that they have been pushed and cheated too far, who knows . . ." he trailed off, leaving unanswered the questions about the military's post-election reaction.

Growing reports of dissension within the military are fuelling speculation in Manila about where the various factions would stand in the event of a possible emergency.

THE REFORMIST movement is small, numbering only an estimated 700 or so officers. Since it was launched in a publicity blitz last year, the movement's members have remained faceless and, for the most part, quiet. The reformists have always maintained that their aim is to work for badly needed reform within the military, using a strictly peaceful approach.

Now, in their most ambitious operation ever, the group is mounting a nationwide information drive for clean elections.

In their spare time, reformists have been meeting with other sectors of the military, printing and distributing leaflets, and organising "prayer rallies" for soldiers to gather together and pray for clean elections. Their efforts are receiving attention and support from other sectors, including the Church and citizen bodies.

While this highly visible display of fresh-faced good intentions is generally well received, other sectors of the armed forces are taking a more cynical view.

Initially deriding the reformists as a harmless bunch of do-gooders, military factions loyal to Marcos associates such as AFP Chief, General Fabian Ver, are now visibly concerned at the organisational power of the reformists.

Ver is known to have met with the group last week, to request they cancel their election drive. He reportedly backed down when it was argued the operation was now so public that a forced cancellation would further damage the AFP's image.

The continuing election drive of the reformists could then, conceded one military officer, be seen as a test of their own strength — a mobilisation exercise in disguise.

"More to the point, we are being regarded increasingly as a threat to certain elements in the military, although we have stressed a coup is not in our consideration. The fact is though, we are soldiers, which in the end means we can arm ourselves and move as an organised group more readily than any civilian body," said one officer.

The growing attention being paid to the reformists is just one signal that the palace could be losing its grip on the AFP. Other more serious signals stem from persistent rumours and reports of other, less visible factions, organising within the armed forces.

Evidence that concern over the possibility of a military takeover attempt have increased within the palace became clear recently, when a new crack "counter to" force was established under the leadership of army chief, Major-General Joseph Ramas, who has so far reportedly trained 600 men for his force.

On top of continuing doubts over the military's absolute loyalty to the Marcos Government came last week's shock revelations.

Marcos's war record is known to be one of his most sensitive spots. Last week, according to palace sources, he was furious and cancelled public appearances for three days running, although in issued statements he described the reports as "almost laughable".

Within media circles and activist groups are growing fears of a backlash that would feature a severe crack-down and mass arrests.

ADDING to the damage have come follow-up expose's, first by the Washington Post and then by the local Philippine Inquirer. Both newspapers added new information to the original article by Sydney-based American academic, Alfred McCoy. Both reports raised further doubts about Marcos's war exploits and his relationship with the Japanese.

Government officials and ministers interviewed this week, including Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and presidential media adviser, Bert Lumuaig, said the article had no impact and was the work of the US Government and the communists respectively.

Enrile said he is confident the military retains a healthy scepticism to "who the US does and does not recognise as heroic World War II guerillas. They all know that the US has recognised all sorts of fake guerillas. There are many truly brave fighters that receive no recognition."

But in the inner circles of the KBL, Marcos's ruling party, there is growing panic. The war hero reports, said one source, could not have come at a more critical time.

In the lively alternative press, there have been recent reports of a drastic deterioration in Marcos's health. From the US, new and damaging information is

coming in every day from US Congressional investigations into the "hidden wealth" of the Marcos family (see panel).

And for the past few weeks, confidential poll surveys, carried out by a special presidential research centre, have shown the KBL is lagging badly behind Opposition candidate Cory Aquino's party, UNIDO. The last of these polls is believed to indicate a 65-35 lead for Aquino.

This week, there are plans in the Aquino camp to reprint the Marcos war story and distribute the leaflets in heavily militarised areas.

While the President continued to casually dismiss the war record reports during an ambitious campaign sortie to the southern Philippines last week, moves in Manila suggest the scene is being tightened up considerably.

The clearest indicators include the suspension of all university classes for a 10-day period up to and including the election.

THE REASON, according to the Government is to enable students to return to their home provinces to vote. But the students, said a Manila lawyer, are always the most active and militant participants in street demonstrations, the most popular form of protest in the Philippines.

"Overnight, the ranks of the boycott and anti-Marcos rallies have been dramatically and miraculously depleted," he said.

More worrying moves, according to human rights groups, are the directives to disarm all civilians and the placing of police and military forces under "red alert".

The "red alert" was accompanied by statements that the military had received intelligence reports indicating the presence of the guerilla New Peoples Army in Manila.

The atmosphere is tensing up. Several diplomatic missions in Manila have placed all their staff in hotels for election week.

Adding to the fear of violence throughout the Philippines is genuine concern that the military will be used to intimidate and cheat on election day.

Such concern was recently reinforced by US statements on the issue.

Last week, US Assistant Secretary of State, Paul Wolfowitz, described the commitment of the military's leadership in keeping the military neutral as "critical in determining the credibility of the election".

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CSO: 4200/701

DAILY COMMENTS ON SONTHI'S VIEW ABOUT U.S. BASES

BK151022 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 15 Feb 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Moving Military Bases From the Philippines to Thailand"]

[Text] There has been renewed concern over the possible relocation of U.S. bases in the Philippines to Thailand. Admiral Sonthi Bunyachai, deputy prime minister from the Prachakon Thai Party, voiced his concern and said the issue would have to be examined carefully by the whole nation. Deputy Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat meanwhile rejected the proposal categorically. What has made the question of U.S. bases resurface again in the news media?

Adm Sonthi Bunyachai was not the first to make his view known. Prior to that, Henry Kissinger sounded out the matter during his visit to Thailand, citing the situation in Indochina, especially in Cambodia, as an important factor. His comments met with opposition as well as a negative reaction from the government.

When Adm Sonthi Bunyachai brought up the matter once again, there were two more factors in addition to the situation in Cambodia. First is the political crisis in the Philippines following the general election, and this could lead to chaos and a violent change threatening the presence of U.S. bases there. Second is the enactment of what we know as the Farm Act by the U.S. Congress which will have a great impact on our Thai farmers.

The concern felt by the deputy prime minister of the Prachakon Thai Party comes from fears that while negotiating with the United States for relaxation over the Farm Act, Thailand may get what it wants subject to conditions imposed by the U.S. Government--that Thailand will have to accept U.S. military bases to be relocated from the Philippines.

Although this kind of a bargaining rather seems strange--an exchange of a relaxation of the Farm Act with an agreement to allow U.S. bases there, and although it is impossible for the U.S. and the Thai Governments to escape from condemnation if they ever should reach a compromise on the matter, one cannot overlook the matter entirely as the views belong to the deputy prime minister who was formerly the deputy commander in chief of the Thai navy.

The question then is: why did the Thai deputy prime minister express his concern over a matter which sounds rather unthinkable?

There are two answers for this: first, he does not want to see negotiations for an incongruous and unequal exchange, and second, he wants to sound out the reaction of the Thai people to such an important question, just as Kissinger did. As Thai who love their country, we pray that the reason the deputy prime minister is airing his view is the first.

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CSO: 4207/172

THAILAND

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS ON CAMBODIAN BORDER

BK160950 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] The Supreme Command Headquarters' Information Office reported on the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border during the past week. It said that Vietnam sent its forces and various kinds of weapons to (Preah Ang) village opposite Kap Choen District of Surin Province, and deployed troops at an area opposite Chong Bok, Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani Province, and at (Trapeng Koul) village, Choam Khsan District of Preah Vihear Province.

Reporting on the situation at the border opposite Prachin Buri Province, it said that the Vietnamese 753th Infantry Regiment, which has recruited Cambodians to build barbed wire fences and plant land mines along the Thai-Cambodian border opposite Phanom Chat mountain, Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri, had built a 10 km barbed wire fence. It is believed that the barbed wire fence is meant to prevent the Cambodian people and military deserters from the Vietnamese and Heng Samyin forces from fleeing the country.

Regarding the situation in the area opposite Pong Namron District of Chanthaburi Province, Vietnam sent its personnel and a number of weapons from Phnom Penh to reinforce the 59th Infantry Division based in Pailin District of Battambang Province.

Regarding security along the Thai-Cambodian border, the Supreme Command reported that artillery shells frequently landed inside Thai territory in Ban Lem, and Ban O Lam Chiak of Pong Namron District in Chanthaburi Province, killing and wounding a number of Thai authorities and civilians.

Reporting on the situation in Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani Province, it said that Thai authorities sent forces to observe areas where Vietnam had sent infiltration and engineering troops to plant many land mines. We suffered a number of losses after stepping on the land mines.

Regarding the number of refugees and illegal immigrants from Indochina, 14,543 were held at Khao I-Dang center, 112,886 illegal immigrants were under the responsibility of the Interior Ministry, 351 illegal immigrants by the Thai Red Cross Council, and 237,526 illegal immigrants crossed the Thai-Cambodian border: 53,319 in Ubon Ratchathani, Sisaket, Surin, and Buriram Provinces; 169,577 in Prachin Buri; and 14,630 in Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces.

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CSO: 4207/172

THAILAND

CIVILIAN EVACUATION FROM BORDER DISTRICT CONFIRMED

BK180945 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1230 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Excerpts] There was a report yesterday that on 14 February the Ubon Ratchathani Provincial administration evacuated many people in an area along the Thai-Cambodian border in Nam Yun District to another area 35 km from the border in the same district as fighting between Heng Samrin and Cambodian resistance soldiers is expected. Heng Samrin soldiers apparently intruded into Thai territory. A total of 594 families were evacuated to Ban Pla Khao School. Only the men remained in their villages to guard their homes in their bunkers.

Niramon Methisuwakun, our correspondent, interviewed the commander of the Suranari Force [date of interview not given].

[Begin recording] [Suranari Force commander] This is [word indistinct] territory; we are not an enemy of Vietnam and we do not regard Vietnam as our enemy. We never thought of bullying anyone but only want to live peacefully. The Vietnamese should realize that the force which is confronting them is Thai soldiers, not Cambodian resistance forces. They should be aware of this and I believe Vietnamese soldiers in this area are aware of this to a certain extent because my units have used leaflets and loud speakers to inform them that they and Thai soldiers are confronting each other in our territory. For this reason, they ought to leave our territory. They must not remain in our territory. If they do not, they will definitely clash with Thai soldiers; it is unavoidable. I do not think a clash will be good for either side. The Vietnamese must understand this.

[Niramon] In any event, everyone hopes that a clash will not occur as long as Vietnamese soldiers do not intrude into Thai territory. If in the future Vietnamese soldiers clash with Cambodian resistance forces and refuse to pull out after the clash, they could clash with Thai soldiers. To this, the commander of the Suranari Force has said that the Thai people in the area have been evacuated to facilitate an armed operation. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Ubon Ratchathani governor said in an interview today that the evacuees would be returned to their villages gradually this evening. It is expected that the situation has returned to normal.

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CSO: 4207/172

VOFA ON SRV CHARGES ON THAI-U.S. EXERCISE

BK130900 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Since mid-January, the VNA and the news agency of the puppet Heng Samrin government have attacked a joint Thai-U.S. military exercise in Chanthaburi Province by alleging that Thailand has colluded with the United States and China to threaten Cambodia, thus creating political and military tension in Southeast Asia. In fact, Vietnam should realize that the political and military conflict and tension in this region are the result of Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, whose borders touch both Vietnam and Thailand, in 1984 [year as heard] by over 200,000 of Vietnamese soldiers. After rotations, these soldiers have remained in Cambodia until today.

The Thai Government stated officially on several occasions of its good intention and desire to befriend every neighboring country irrespective of its different political ideology. With exception of the Cambodian problem, Thailand has no problem regarding its relations with Vietnam. Regarding the Cambodian problem, it is a matter of a bigger nation using its military force and greater strength to wage an aggression against a smaller nation. The Vietnamese occupation force has also organized military forces to control and suppress the Cambodian people, which is clear violation of international law and poses a threat against Thailand's security. Vietnam has also employed various oppressive tricks, such as forcing Cambodians out of their homes to arid areas and replacing them with Vietnamese, forcibly drafting Cambodian civilians into military service or activities such as digging bunkers, planting landmines and booby traps along the Thai border, building roads and strategic bridges, and so forth. These Vietnamese actions are the basic and main cause of this regional tension, gravely threatening security of free world countries, particularly Thailand whose border is next to Cambodia.

Thailand has had to exercise great restraint vis-a-vis Vietnamese forces' belligerence and aggressiveness. Evidence of this was during the past dry season when Vietnamese soldiers deliberately violated Thai territory several times, forcing Thailand to define its sovereignty which resulted in many casualties. Another important repercussion for Thailand is the influx of over 200,000 Cambodians into its territory, greatly affecting its economic, social, and security situation. Thailand has reported this matter to the

United Nations on dozens of occasions. Many peace-loving and neutral countries have also strongly condemned Vietnamese violations of Thai territory.

Thailand has always said that it has a policy of peace, has no desire to be an enemy of any country, and wants the Cambodian problem resolved through political means. Thai soldiers and officials reserve the right to defend their national sovereignty and every inch of their country against deliberate violations by any country. Vietnamese leaders should have full experience of this from the Vietnamese aggression last dry season. Every Thai is always ready to courageously and resolutely defend his country from external aggression and to deal equal punishment to the aggressors. Thai people's will is the same as that of people of other countries who cherish peace.

Joint military exercises with ally forces strive to train Thai soldiers to ensure their readiness, and they are held in Thai territory. The Thai Armed Forces may not have to conduct exercises if there was no aggression against Cambodia which shares a common border with Thailand. Moreover, because Vietnam does not share a border with Thailand, it has no right whatsoever to clamor about military exercises in Thai territory. Vietnam's uneasy feelings about military exercises in Thailand can only be attributed to biased mind, because aggressors' nature make them think of others as aggressors as well.

In conclusion, we want to remind Vietnam that Thailand has legitimate right and sovereign power to do anything it wishes in its territory free from external interference. If Vietnamese leaders sincerely want peace and an end to conflict in this region, the thing they ought to do first is to withdraw all Vietnamese soldiers from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people settle their problems peacefully. Only this way can all sides and suspicion of each other and conflict in Southeast Asia be resolved.

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CSO: 4207/172

THAILAND

EDUCATION MINISTER BEGINS VISIT TO CHINA

BK151205 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Education Minister Chuan Likphai yesterday led a team of nine officials to visit the PRC at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture. The Thai cultural delegation will visit the PRC until 1 March. The visit is aimed at forging closer cooperation between Thailand and China as both countries have expanded their programs of exchanges in education, art, and cultural fields, both at government and private level. There have been exchanges of educational and cultural delegations at various levels as well as scholarships for students and officials of both countries. This contributed to the strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries.

The Thai cultural delegation will visit Beijing, Chengdu in Sichuan, Lhasa in Tibet Autonomous Area, Kunming in Yunnan, and Jinghong in Xishuangbanna where the Dai community lives. This ethnic group has similar customs, language, and traditions as the Thai people.

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CSO: 4207/172

NAVY COMMANDER REVIEWS RECENT VISIT TO INDIA

BK141244 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Navy Commander Admiral Niphon Sirithon told reporters about his visit to the Indian Navy earlier this month. He said that he was invited by the Indian naval commander. During the trip, which was beneficial, he met with the Indian deputy defense minister and commanders from each of the armed forces, and visited state-run and naval dockyards. He also learned that most weapons used in India are made in Russia.

Admiral Niphon Sirithon said that Indian military leaders had asked about incidents at the time China invaded the northern part of Vietnam. He explained to them that Vietnamese troops intruded into Thai territory in Trat Province and took about 3 weeks to be dislodged. China has made known that if the opposite side intrudes into Thailand, China will retaliate in order to force Vietnam to withdraw. Thus, China's attack on Vietnam at that time was in accordance with its promise to Thailand. Such clarification enabled the Indian military leaders to understand.

Asked whether the navy will make any special requests for help from the prime minister when he visits the naval headquarters on 19 February, he said there will probably be no such requests because the prime minister is well aware of the problems of each of the armed forces.

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CSO: 4207/172

KRIANGSAK DENIES SEEKING FOREIGN AID FOR RELEASE

BK190957 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1230 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] After his release from detention this afternoon, General Kriagnsak Chamanan went to his Lak Si residence at Bang Khen where a large number of his family members and friends were waiting for him. According to our reporter, he looked happy, especially in the arms of Khunying Wirat [his wife] and First Lieutenant Phongphiphat, his son. On the occasion, he granted an interview to newsmen on several issues, particularly concerning the charge that he sought help from abroad for his release.

[Begin recording] [Kriangsak] The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reported that I sought help abroad for an amnesty. I have never sent a letter to anyone. I should be thankful and apologize if the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW could produce a letter or any kind of evidence as proof. I do not understand why the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW made such a report just to discredit me, although I did not do what I was accused of. I do not wish to become an enemy of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, but I am upset with its report, which constituted a lie to the people and which is untrue. It also constituted a lack of responsibility. Meanwhile, I will never forget those who were kind to me during my difficulty--during my detention as a suspect in this case. It is still to be established who is wrong and who is right.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think that other suspects who are low-ranking military officials should also be given bail as were you and the other four suspects?

[Kriangsak] It is up to the court. It depends on how the court hearings proceed. If there is no more evidence or witnesses left to be called, the court may in that case agree to bail. As a suspect or defendant, when we see that there are no more prosecution witnesses to testify against us, we can request bail according to court procedures as we are entitled to. I have submitted four to five requests already. This time I made it. We are happy, not for our own sake, but for my wife, my children. Earlier today my daughter called home from the United States to get news about me. She hoped I could return home tomorrow. Here I am.

[Reporter] Is she going to complete her studies soon?

[Kriangsak] Nearly. Why, do you have a son?

[Reporter] Are you going to work at Parliament when the season reconvenes soon?

[Kriangsak] Of course, I am doing my work as usual. It is a pity that I had to be absent from the work of Parliament. I take this opportunity to present my escuses through the news media to the speaker of the House of Representatives. I am sorry for not having done my duty to the fullest.

[Reporter] Concerning your rejection of the report by the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, I would like to ask whether any of your family sent a letter to a foreign embassy or a foreign government to that effect?

[Kriangsak] I do not know whether others did that. When you are in trouble, your friends are concerned. Your friends may write a letter, or your son may do it, or somebody else may be making efforts for you. Am I right? If you are in trouble, will your children or your wife do the same? Anyway, I myself did not write a letter. I never begged or bowed to anyone. Yet, for those who were kind to me, I will never forget any of them. Their names will always remain in my heart. They may have written me a letter or given me a bunch of bananas or some oranges. I have all their names written down. It made me very happy. I wrote all their names down. I am thankful to them--all of those who were kind to me during the 154 days of detention. As for those who wrote me letters, I will answer them. Some of them, I have already told others to write back to on my behalf as it was difficult for me to write from detention. Now that I am out, I will reply to them. [end recording]

These are the views of Gen Kriansak Chamanan. General Yot Thephatsadin Na Ayutthaya left the Police Hospital at 1810. According to a report, Gen Yot said he was happy for freedom after a long detention. He was going to temple to be sprinkled with holy water from the monks. The reporter tried to track him down, but one of his followers asked the reporter not to follow him. According to our reporter, Gen Yot may have to go from his house to the Police Hospital for daily checks concerning his health.

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ATHIT DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN POSTCARD CAMPAIGN

BK171015 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 16 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Speaking to newsmen in Wang Saphung District in Loei Province yesterday afternoon, Supreme Commander in Chief Athit Kamlang-ek said that he knew nothing about the distribution of anonymous postcards among army units soliciting support for the extension of his term of service because he was abroad at the time. He added that he did not know the real intentions of the masterminds behind the postcards; he has paid no attention to the postcards because their circulation has no benefits.

Asked whether the postcards will damage his image, Gen Athit said: "I had nothing to do with them, and there is no benefit to distributing such postcards. It cannot be concluded whether or not it will affect my image. Thai people are sensible enough not to draw conclusions from such a small thing. People in a society like to do different things; it is not necessary for the things to be related. It would be unwise to be confused by such a small incident."

Asked whether he had ordered an investigation to uncover the masterminds, Gen Athit said that he knew nothing of the issue and did not want to pay it any attention. He added that he saw it as a small issue and was not interested. If those people who had received the postcards pay no attention to them and tear them up, the issue will end. He said that he thought it is useless to waste any time on such an issue. It would be better for us to do things for the good of our country, national security, and the well-being of the people. There are a lot of such opportunities in society. Leaflets and postcards are distributed almost all the time. If we pay attention to all of them, we will have no time to do our duty. It would be better for us not to pay any attention to them. Nobody will do such things again if no one pays attention to them.

Gen Athit stressed at the end that "I believe that soldiers are not so stupid as to do such a thing. It is just a waste of money. However, I do not know who is behind it, nor whether they are stupid or wise. Soldiers would not do such a stupid thing because they know what they should and should not do; they would not waste their money on such an unbeneficial thing. However, I do not know who is behind the postcards or what their real intention is. A person like me does not need to waste money circulating postcards. I just want to carry out my duty. I do not think that the postcards were distributed by soldiers."

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PHNOM PENH REPORTS THAI VIOLATIONS, BATTLE SUCCESSES

BK140549 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 13 Feb 86

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] Along the Cambodian-Thai border, the Thai authorities on several occasions sent their L-19, A-37, and F-5 aircraft and helicopters to conduct reconnaissance and target-spotting flights over the border junction of the three countries, Anlung Veng, Phum To, O Bok, Yeang Dangkum, Poipet, O Da, Soda, areas west and northwest of Smat Deng, and northwestern Koh Kong. Thailand also fiercely fired artillery shells of all calibers into Cambodian territory at an average of 500-1,000 rounds a day in areas, such as the areas west of Pailin and southwest of Smat Deng. The Thai also fired 1,500 mortar shells against Hill 971.

Taking advantage of the support from the Thai authorities and of arms and financial aid from Beijing and Washington, the Pol Pot remnant bandits and other reactionary Cambodian bands mobilized their routed forces and sent them to conduct provocative activities inside our territory on orders from their expansionist boss--Deng Xiaoping--who colludes with the U.S. imperialists. It is known to all that the Chinese authorities pledged to support the three reactionary Cambodian groups for another 100 years. However, all their attempts inside the country were intercepted and dealt a heavy blow by our armed forces, authorities, and people in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer army.

According to statistics received from all battlefields, in 46 sweeping operations launched by our armed forces in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer army, we put out of action 326 enemies of all kinds. Out of these, we killed 178, wounded 18, captured 67, and persuaded 66 others to return to the national society. We seized 97 assorted guns, 7 metric tons of rice, and a large quantity of war materiel.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 10-16 FEBRUARY

BK170725 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 10-16 February:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1152 GMT on 13 February 1986 reports that by the end of January, peasants throughout the country had sown 69,300 hectares of dry season rice, fulfilling 46 percent of the plan. Outstanding producer provinces are Kandal, Takeo, Prey Veng, and Kampog Cham with 16,600 hectares, 15,230 hectares, 14,360 hectares, and 11,380 hectares of rice transplanted respectively.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 12 February 1986 reports that between October and the end of January, fishermen in Kandal Province caught nearly 10,700 metric tons of fish. The radio at 1300 GMT on 13 February 1986 adds that in 1985 peasants in Kien Svay District of Kandal Province raised 15,500 head of oxen, 850 more than in 1984. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1106 GMT on 14 February says that by the end of January, peasnats in Kandal Province had harvested 34,000 hectares of monsoon rice, or 78 percent of the cultivated area. At the same time, they plowed 21,500 hectares of land, raised rice seedling on 3,800 hectares, and transplanted dry-season rice on 16,600 hectares, including 11,500 hectares of the high-yielding IR-36 and IR-40 varieties. The provincial agricultural service provided the peasants with 830 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 4,000 liters of insecticide, and 250 kg of rat killer. SPK in English at 1113 GMT on 16 February notes that by the end of last month, the solidarity fishing groups in Kandal Province had netted 19,690 metric tons of fish or 95 percent of the plan. In January alone, they netted 18,800 metric tons.

Battambang Province: SPK in French at 0426 GMT on 11 February reports that by the end of January, peasants in Thmar Puyok District had sold more than 200 metric tons of paddy to the state. SPK in English at 1116 GMT on 11 February says that by the end of January peasants in Battambang Province had harvested 70 percent of the 100,910 hectares under monsoon rice. They have planted 570 hectares of dry season rice, or one-fifth of the earmarked area. Moreover, 2,600 hectares have been grown with maize, beans, and cassava. Also by that time, peasants in Mongkolborei District had completed harvesting 32,000 hectares of monsoon rice. They also covered 50 of the 100

hectares of land earmarked for dry season rice. Phnom Penh Domestic in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 10 February notes that by the end of January peasants in Mongkolborei District had harvested all rainy season rice with average yield of 1.5 metric tons per hectare. More than 50 hectares of dry season rice had also been transplanted.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Radio 1300 GMT on 11 February reports that by 19 January, peasants in Kompong Siem District had harvested all the rainy season rice with a yield of more than 11,000 metric tons of paddy. They sold more than 119 metric tons to the state and planted almost 1,400 hectares of subsidiary crops and 190 hectares of vegetables. The radio at 0430 GMT on 13 February adds that in 1985, people in Kompong Cham Province repaired 2 water gates, almost 12,000 meters of ditches, and 13 dams and built 8 dikes. SPK in English at 0424 GMT on 16 February says that the peasants in Kompong Siem District have also sown and transplanted more than 1,050 hectares of dry season rice or 90 percent of the plan. They also planted 1,600 hectares of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops.

Kompong Thom Province: SPK in French at 1130 GMT on 16 February notes that in 1985, in spite of prolonged drought, peasants in Kompong Thom Province succeeded in planting more than 24,100 hectares of rice or 82 percent of their annual planting plan. During the same period, they covered more than 4,070 hectares with subsidiary food crops and industrial crops. Phnom Penh Domestic in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 11 February reports that in January, peasants in Stoung District harvested almost 17,000 hectares of rice, transplanted more than 270 hectares of dry season rice, and planted more than 220 hectares of subsidiary food crops. The radio adds at 1300 GMT on 13 February that by mid-January peasants in Kompong Thom Province had sold more than 400 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh Domestic in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 10 February reports that by the end of January, fishermen in the province caught more than 1,420 metric tons of fish. Last year, they caught more than 8,400 metric tons. The radio at 0430 GMT on 15 February adds that during this year's rainy season, peasants in Puok District planted 33,000 hectares of rice. This is 1,000 hectares above the planting plan. SPK in English at 1112 GMT on 11 February notes that by late January, solidarity fishing groups in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province had netted (?8,420) metric tons of fish. For this reason, the groups expect to get 8,500 metric tons.

Kampot Province: According to SPK in English at 1126 GMT on 15 February, peasants in Angkor Chey District have almost fulfilled the harvest of 14,600 hectares of monsoon rice. For this dry season, they plan to grow 650 hectares. They sold more than 250 metric tons of rice to the state and covered 130 hectares with subsidiary food crops. The same service at 0358 GMT on 15 February adds that by the end of January, peasants in Kampot Province had transplanted more than 180 hectares on the 1,600 hectares earmarked for dry season rice cultivation and planted more than 900 hectares of subsidiary food crops. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 12 February says that between 27 December and 24 January, the trade service in Kampot Province bought more

than 1,000 metric tons of paddy from the peasants and collected more than 500 metric tons of paddy and more than 1 metric ton of rice as national patriotic contribution from the peasants. The radio adds at 0430 GMT on 13 February that by the end of January, peasants in Angkor Chey District harvested and collected 95 percent of the 14,500 hectares cultivated area of rainy season rice. They sold more than 250 metric tons of this rice to state. In the same period, they sowed 20 hectares of dry season rice and transplanted 40 hectares of rice.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 15 February reports that by the end of January, fishermen in Kompong Chhnang Province had caught more than 6,900 metric tons of fish from which they produced more than 40 metric tons of dried fish, 10 metric tons of smoked fish, and more than 140 metric tons of fish paste. The Domestic Service at 2300 GMT on 13 February says that by mid-January, peasants in Baribo District distributed more than 200 metric tons of rice to state.

Kratie Province: According to Phnom Penh Radio at 0430 GMT on 14 February, by the end of January, peasants in Kratie Province sold 1,540 metric tons of rice to the state. SPK in French at 0358 GMT on 15 February notes that so far, fishermen in Kratie Province had caught more than 1,060 metric tons of fish, 60 metric tons above plan. SPK in English at 1145 GMT on 12 February says that peasants in Kratie Province have put 5,450 hectares under rice. By now, they have reaped 2,770 hectares with average output of 2 metric tons per hectare. They also gathered the 17,5-0 hectares of monsoon rice with average output of 1.5 metric tons.

Prey Veng Province: SPK in English at 1302 GMT on 10 February reports that by late January, peasants in Sithor Kandal District had harvested 16,200 hectares of monsoon rice with an average output of 1.5 metric tons per hectare. In the same period, they covered 2,400 hectares with dry season rice. The earmarked area is 2,670 hectares. They also planted 114 hectares of beans and 40 hectares of subsidiary food crops. The peasants in Kanhchriech District had by mid-January harvested 70 percent of the 18,500 hectares of monsoon rice. SPK in French at 0418 GMT on 12 February reports that since the beginning of the current dry season, peasants in Peam Ro District have transplanted more than 2,000 hectares of rice. Dry season rice production plan is 4,900 hectares. In the same period, they planted more than 1,280 hectares of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops. The same service at 0424 GMT on 16 February adds that in 1985, peasants in Prey Veng Province raised 204,580 head of cattle, 135,000 hogs, and 800 horses. The province's veterinary teams have vaccinated 43,500 head of cattle and 1,600 hogs against epizootic disease. Phnom Penh Radio at 1300 GMT on 13 February reports that in 1985, peasants in Prey Veng Province planted 107,250 hectares of rainy season rice and 7,497 hectares of subsidiary food crops. However, 9,384 hectares of rice were damaged by flood and drought. By 31 December, peasants had harvested 65,426 hectares of monsoon rice. They plan to grow 25,000 hectares of dry season rice and 7,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops. By 31 December, they had transplanted 10,490 hectares of dry season rice and planted 2,796 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh Radio at 0430 GMT on 13 February notes that by early February, peasants in Phnum Sruoch District had sold more than 270 metric tons of rice and paid more than 140 metric tons of rice to the state as national patriotic contribution. The Domestic Service at 1300 GMT on 16 February adds that by early February, peasants in Kong Pisei District had sold more than 400 metric tons of paddy to the state and paid more than 600 metric tons of rice as national patriotic contribution.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HUN SEN RECEIVES NEW INDIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

BK180758 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, received at the cabinet of the Council of Ministers on the afternoon of 17 February Indian Charge d-Affaires A. K. Pandey, who came to pay his courtesy call at the start of his diplomatic mission to the PRK.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Hun Sen expressed a very cordial and warm welcome to A. K. Pandey on his mission in Cambodia. He went on to note the all-round steady development of the Cambodian revolution which has materialized in the past 7 years. Despite the multiple maneuvers put out by the counterrevolutionary enemy of all colors, he said, no one can reverse the situation of the Cambodian revolution. Once again, Comrade Hun Sen expressed firm belief that the relations between Cambodia and India will further develop and strengthen.

In his reply, A. K. Pandey highly appreciated the all-round development of the Cambodian revolution. He went on to say that the Indian Government and people will always firmly support the Cambodian people's just cause of struggle for national reconstruction and defense. He affirmed that he would work hard to further strengthen and develop the relations between Cambodia and India in the interests of both countries.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HENG SAMRIN, HUN SEN THANK USSR FOR GREETINGS

BK141440 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently sent a message to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, thanking them for their greetings on the seventh anniversary of the 7 January national day.

The message stressed: We firmly believe that henceforth the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and the Soviet Union will further develop in the interests of our two peoples, for the consolidation of the socialist community, and for international peace and security.

We wish the Soviet people as a whole more successes in welcoming the 27th CPSU Congress and in materializing the advanced socialist society in the step toward building communism throughout the Soviet Union.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

LEADERS THANK LAO COUNTERPARTS FOR GREETINGS

BK180814 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Recently, high-ranking leaders of the party and state of the PRK sent a message to thank Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, for their greetings on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the PRK national day.

The message reads: The 7 January victory of the Cambodian people is a strong force of the great solidarity of our three peoples in Indochina, which is the prime factor in the cause of the defense of the country and the nation, as well as the construction of socialism, contributing actively to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. We are elated to note that the bonds of friendship, the special militant solidarity, and the multifaceted cooperation between our two parties, governments, and peoples are steadily strengthened with every passing day, insurging victories in each country in the defense and construction of the nation advancing toward socialism on the path of genuine Marxism-Leninism.

Taking this opportunity, we would like to wish that the fraternal Lao comrades and people enjoy the best of health and that you achieve new successes in the defense of revolutionary gains and the construction of socialism.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HENG SAMRIN THANKS AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL FOR GREETINGS

BK160216 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, for his greetings on the 7th anniversary of the PRK national day. The message noted:

I am convinced that the bond of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two countries will be further strengthened in the interests of our two people and in contribution to the struggle against the imperialists and reactionary forces and to peace and security around the world.

I wish you, your government, and the fraternal, heroic Afghan people greater victories in the tasks of national defense and construction.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HENG SAMRIN, HUN SEN THANK POLISH LEADERS

BK150758 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Recently, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and president of the Council of State; and Comrade Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and prime minister of the Polish People's Republic, who sent congratulations on the 7th anniversary of the PRK national day. The message stresses that:

We are very glad to note that the relations between our two countries in every field are being further strengthened and expanded for the benefit of our people and to contribute to strengthening the socialist community for lasting security and peace in the world. Please accept our wishes; through you, we convey our wishes to the Polish people for new and greater victories in strengthening the base of an advanced socialist society of the Polish People's Republic.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

ICP ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED--On 1 February, a get-together was organized at the office of the PRK-SRV Friendship Association to mark the 56th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party. Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State, vice chairman of the Front National Council, and chairman of the PRK-SRV Friendship Association, spoke about the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party under Ho Chi Minh's leadership and denounced perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialists, ultrarightist Thai circles, and the Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk bandits. Adviser to the Vietnamese Embassy in Cambodia Vu Nha also talked about the struggle of the peoples and armies of the three Indochinese countries. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Feb 86 BK] /9274

HUN SEN GREETS MPR MINISTER--Recently, Comrade Hun Sen, foreign minister of the PRK, sent a greetings message to Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of his 64th birthday. The message says: I am elated to present my greetings and my sincere wishes on the occasion of your 64th birth anniversary. Due to your direct contribution as a genuine revolutionary and an active leader, the role of the MPR on the international scene has been steadily heightened. On this occasion, I wish that you, Comrade Minister, enjoy the best of health and happiness and that you achieve great success in your noble duty for the development of the Mongolian people and for the cause of peace in Asia and the world. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Feb 86 BK] /9274

HUN SEN THANKS BULGARIAN COUNTERPART--Comrade Hun Sen, foreign minister of the PRK, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for his greetings on the 7th national day of the PRK. The message noted: We are firmly convinced that the friendship and close cooperation between our two countries will further develop in the interests of the Cambodian and Bulgarian peoples and for the cause of peace and socialism in the world. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Feb 86 BK] /9274

SIEM REAP-ODDAR MEANCHEY SITUATION--Phnom Penh, 15 Feb (SPK)--Last year, armed forces in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, a border province about 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh, put out of action 1,520 enemy soldiers,

including 652 killed, 750 wounded, and 100 taken prisoners. Furthermore, during the same period, aware of the 6-point clemency policy of the party, 3,073 persons misled by enemy propaganda presented themselves to the provincial revolutionary authorities, bringing with them 1,147 assorted weapons, and some military equipment. Despite natural disasters, peasants in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province last year planted 152,000 hectares of rice and another 4,870 hectares of subsidiary crops. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 15 Feb 86 BK] /9274

HUN SEN GREETS LAO MINISTER--Phnom Penh, 19 Feb (SPK)--Hun Sen, PRK foreign minister, recently sent a congratulatory message to his Lao counterpart Phoun Sipaseut on his 66th birthday. The message wished the Lao chief diplomat good health, happiness, longevity, and new successes in carrying out his noble tasks. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1201 GMT 19 Feb 86 BK] /9274

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STUDY DRIVE LAUNCHED TO HELP PEOPLE UNDERSTAND PENAL CODE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Binh Luu, Department of Propaganda and Training of the Municipal CPV Committee: "Initial Results of the Penal Code Study"]

[Text] During the past 2 months, along with organizing and guiding the implementation of the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Central Committee on prices, wages and currency, the echelons and sectors in the city have guided people in studying the Penal Code so that they have a thorough understanding of the code. The Department of Propaganda and Training and the Justice Service have prepared thousands of introductory documents on the Penal Code, asked and answered legal questions and trained 1,000 reporters who are knowledgeable about the law and who have communication skills in order to serve the wards, districts, cities, subwards and villages.

The municipality and the wards and cities have all established guidance committees headed by chairmen or vice chairmen. Development has been guided and unified, and practical results have been achieved. To date, more than 500 conferences have been organized for key cadres, party members, youth union members, workers, civil servants and laborers in the capital in order to have them study the laws.

Using a variety of means, the newspapers, radio stations and information systems of the municipality have continuously introduced the basic themes and the viewpoints, lines and policies of the party and state that appear in the Penal Code.

In general, after having studied the criminal laws, the cadres, workers, civil servants and laborers in the capital now realize the importance of promulgating laws. They understand the important role of the Penal Code in building and defending the fatherland and have begun to understand the viewpoints, lines and policies of the party and state on crime and punishment as found in the Penal Code. They see the superiority of the socialist system and of socialist laws in daily life. Laboring people have rights and obligations in controlling the state and society.

With this realization, many echelons, sectors and units and many people have determined their responsibilities. Together with the public security, judicial

and control sectors, they are carrying out the laws strictly, struggling to prevent crime and building social life in the capital based on having rules and laws.

During the development process, the wards, districts, cities and sectors have tied gaining a thorough understanding of the Penal Code to developing revolutionary action programs, reviewing the situation, implementing the past lines, policies and laws of the party and state and pointing out ways to overcome the shortcomings with the aim of implementing the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Central Committee on prices, wages and currency.

The outstanding points in the action program are: strengthen market control; oppose speculation and smuggling, the production of bogus goods and illegal business activities; control the posting of announcements and the sale of goods based on the posted prices; oppose market disruption; and control weighing, measuring and counting activities. Hundreds of cases of violations of business regulations have been investigated and prosecuted.

Along with investigating matters and prosecuting violators, the main business streets and the bus and train stations have been and are rearranging the shops in accord with the management, control and inspection requirements of the state and maintaining cleanliness and civilized commerce.

The municipality's sectors are engaged in many practical activities. In coordination with Ba Dinh and Hai Ba Trung wards and the subwards with bus depots, the Communications and Transportation Service is re-establishing order at the depots. The grain and commercial services have launched a movement to implement the regulations of the state in distributing grain, foodstuffs and commodities.

Besides serving as the staff to help the party committee echelons guide the development of the Penal Code, the sectors in the internal affairs field have, together with the other sectors, handled cases of hoarding. The districts have concentrated on prosecuting almost 300 cases of illegal usurpation of buildings and land. The justice sector has given the primary organizations guidance in consolidating almost 100 village and subward justice committees and mediation teams in many villages such as Co Loa in Dong Anh and Thinh Liet in Thanh Tri. It has also launched movements to eliminate outmoded customs, maintain security in the hamlets, protect historical ruins and build the new cultural family and the new rural area.

The study of the Penal Code in the municipality has just achieved initial results. But a number of sectors and mass organizations have not yet concentrated on guiding those in their sector or mass organization in studying this. Many enterprises and agencies have not organized things for the cadres, workers and civil servants to study the laws. The work of organizing things so that the people can study the laws is proceeding slowly. From now until the end of the year, even though efforts must be concentrated on guiding the implementation of the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee and the resolution of the 2d Plenum of the Municipal CPV Committee on prices, wages and currency and on stepping up production in the varous sectors, the units must concentrate on guiding things closely and correcting the shortcomings promptely so that all the cadres, workers and people thoroughly understand the Penal Code before it goes into effect.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EXPERIENCES OF VPA SIGNAL, LIAISON BRANCH RELATED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Oct 85 pp 29-35

[Article by Maj Gen Hoang Niem: "Combat and Development Experiences of the Signal and Liaison Branch"]

[Text] Immediately after our people won political power, on 9 September 1945, our army's first radio network was set up. That day is regarded as the birthday of the Signal and Liaison Branch of the Vietnam People's Army.

Since that day the communications troops have overcome myriad difficulties and challenges in the course of simultaneously fighting and developing their forces, and have contributed worthily to the history of combat and glorious victory of the heroic Vietnam People's Army. In a letter sent to the signal troops, Uncle Ho praised them as follows: "The signal and liaison troops have achieved many glorious accomplishments. They have been brave and agile, and have overcome all difficulties in maintaining communications and liaison."

Beginning with the tiny signal and liaison units, equipped with decrepit technical equipment taken from the French colonialists in the August Revolution in 1945, the communications troops have become increasingly larger and stronger and have effectively served the combat and development of our soldiers and people. Each step along the path of our army's victory and growth has signified a step toward maturization by the signal and liaison troops. if during the first days of the resistance war the communications troops only provided communications and liaison support primarily by means of primitive facilities and methods, in combination with some radio and wired facilities, by the time our troops began to carry out such major campaigns as the Border and Tay Bac Campaigns, the communications troops had developed into a force made up of many types of information--wireless, wired, etc.--and were capable of providing more complete support regarding command communications and coordinated combat communications for the strategic, campaign, and tactical levels and for the combat activities of the main-force troops on the main battlefield and in guerrilla warfare in all localities, and provided prompt support for on-the-spot fighting and mobile combat.

It may be said that in 9 years of arduous and challenging resistance war against France the communications troops, which had been emptyhanded, emerged from the period of development to form a combat arm and continually develop and mature.

After the victory of the anti-French resistance war our army entered the period of conventional, modern development. The communications troops underwent rapid development with regard to equipment and organization, and became a combat arm which could support conventional warfare with relatively modern technical equipment. That maturization created a solid basis on which the communications troops could win glorious victories and develop to a higher level in the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation. In that fighting the communications troops had both mobile forces and on-the-spot forces at all levels of the main-force troops and local troops. The communications network of the General Staff and the communications of the combat arms and armed forces branches were completed and strengthened. The levelof modernity of the combat arm's equipment was raised, and more and more of its equipment was modern.

The continual growth of our cadres and men with regard to equipment, organization, military communications art, and politics-morale created conditions and a solid bases on which the communications combat arm could continually improve its capability to fulfill its strategic, campaign, and combat missions, and do an increasingly better job of fulfilling the requirements regarding command communications, combat coordination communications, and communications between the front and the rear echelon by the main-force troops and in local people's war. Exemplary in that maturity were the contributions made by communications and liaison in the war of destruction against the North and in the 1968, 1972, and 1975 strategic offensives in the South.

After the complete victory of the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation, our country began a period of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. The communications troops were faced with new, greater missions and greater requirements. But that was also a period in which the signal and liaison branch underwent new maturization with regard to the quality of organization in the ranks of professional specialized-technical cadres and personnel, and in military communications art. That has been proved in capability to ensure reliable, timely, and accurate communications nationwide and in the sphere of the strategic alliance among the three countries on the Indochinese peninsula and between Vietnam and the community of socialist nations. Its ability to ensure communications for command and combined combat by combat arms and armed forces branches has been clearly improved in the course of actual combat in Cambodia and along the northern border.

In reviewing the 40 years of combat, development, and maturization of the communications combat arm and focus on the new combat missions and developmental requirements of a modern technical combat arm that is appropriate to the actual conditions of Vietnam and Vietnamese people's war, we may learn many valuable lessons. The following are some lessons regarding the applicationof the thoughts and viewpoints of the people's line and the Party's people's armed forces in the combat and development of the signal and liaison branch.

We all know that our army in general and each combat arm specifically emerged in the smoke and flame of fierce struggle by our whole population against large and strong imperialist aggressors. Our soldiers and people had to fight

under the conditions of being practically empty-handed, but having to defeat enemies with professional aggressor armies and modern equipment, weapons, and war facilities.

In order to fight victoriously and develop our forces under those conditions, we had to have determination to fight in the spirit of "being willing to die so that the Fatherland can win." The first lesson learned by our signal and liaison branch was that of being determined to develop the communications troops into a combat arm sufficiently strong to fulfill the military communications missions and functions of the people's armed forces in people's war to liberate the nation and people's war to defend the Fatherland.

Clearly realizing indispensable role of communications and liaison in combat, and having solid confidence in the leadership of the Party, the peerless strength of people's war, and the capability of our entire population and army to become increasingly stronger as that fought, the cadres and men of the signal and liaison branch manifested an iron-like determination, did not retreat a step in the face of all difficulties and obstacles, sought out all capabilities and difficulties,, and fully utilized all facilities and measures to serve combat and the development of the communications and liaison troops. The tradition of fighting with what they had and taking weapons from the enemy to kill the enemy of our entire population took form and developed strongly among the communications troops. Before, they had wireless and wired communications equipment they used flags, lamps, bugles, firecrackers, and foot messengers to ensure command communications. Once they had modern technical facilities, even though their numbers wee small and their quality was low, they endeavored to fully utilize and develop the capability and effect of those facilities to serve combat. If they didn't not how to use them they would find someone to teach them. If they couldn't find a teacher they groped around and sought to understand them to equip themselves with the experience and knowledge to use and repair them. Once they had material-technical bases they were determined to develop the combat arm into a modern technical combat arm.

The actual situation of combat and development by the combat arm have clearly indicated that the requirement with regard to determination cannot be posed only during the initial development phase, before we have modern technical facilities. Even when they have modern technical bases, such as today, the cadres and men of the communications troops still must have great determination to advance to mastering modern science and technology in order to meet the higher requirements of the combat missions posed by the development and maturization of the army.

In addition to having a high degree of determination, the signal-liaison troops paid all-out attention to correctly and creatively resolve the basic combat and development problems of a combat arm with a modern scientific-technical nature, in a manner appropriate to the actual conditions of our army and our people's war.

Fully understanding the Party's military thought and viewpoints on the relationships between people and technical equipment and between science-technology and politics, the cadres and men of the communications troops paid attention to combining educating and training technical communications cadres,

enlisted men, and personnel with strengthening the communications material-technical bases. Just after the combat arm was formed the communications troops had very few communications facilities, but it kept a step ahead in training communications technical cadres and personnel. The combat arm held one class after another to train signal specialists and station heads. The training of technical cadres and personnel was carried out in many forms, by combining on-the-spot training and on-the-job training with training in schools nd concentrated training. The First Party Congress of the Signal-Liaison Department stressed that "It is necessary to step up force building, especially investment in the training of cadres and technical personnel along the lines of raising their scientific-technical level and specialized professional level on the basis of its political-ideological level." Because it firmly grasped the key link in raising the level of the combat arm and increasing its ability to master military communications science and technology.

The combat capability of a specialized technical combat arm, such as the signal and liaison branch, are manifested in a concentrated manner in its material-technical bases and the people using them. Therefore, in addition to training technical cadres and personnel,the combat arm has always positively and actively resolved the problem of supplementing and strengthening the technical facilities and providing tactical support. Under our country's actual circumstances, the supplementation and strengthening of our technical facilities must be accomplished by many means, such taking from the enemy to equip ourselves, relying on aid from our friends, and self-production and assembly.

In the actual course of 40 years of simultaneously fighting and developing, the communications combat arm have realized with increasing clarity that in order to build a technical combat arm that is appropriate to the actual situation of Vietnam and the objective laws of modern science and technology it is necessary to resist both extreme tendencies: sanctifying the technical element or regarding it too lightly. It is necessary to fully understand the scientific-technical requirements of the combat arm, while also clearly understanding the revolutionary will and creative capability of our soldiers and people in overcoming difficulties and advance to mastering science and technology find the best ways to strengthen the material-technical bases, and promptly serve the combat and force building of our soldiers and people.

The basic goal of building and developing the signal and liaison branch is to ensure timely, reliable, accurate, and secret communications and liaison for command and coordinated combat by the combat arms, armed forces branches, and armed forces. The combat activities of our soldiers and people are carried out in many different forms of combat, with many tactical forms and stratagems, and many different strategic activities. The basic requirement posed for the communications combat arm is to ensure communications and liaison in all forms of combat and in all scales of the armed forces and people's war. The armed struggle activities of the Vietnamese people's armed forces are very rich and varied with regard to combat forms and stratagems. They demand that our communications combat arm have military communications art that is appropriate to the people's war line and viewpoints and the actual combat situation of the armed forces. That is also a principle and a major

experience in the communications combat arm's combat and force development during the past 40 years.

In fact, from the very beginning of the anti-French resistance war the extremely brave, mobile, flexible combat activities, with unique, creative fighting methods demanded that the communications troops have organizational measures and activities that were appropriate, for only then could the combat requirements of our soldiers and people be met. There had to be organizational measures and activities that ensure communications for the combat command of the main-force troops in the offensive and defensive combat forms, in the ambush and raid tactical forms, and in maneuver warfare and positional warfare. There also had to be ways of deploying forces and organizing communications and liaison that are appropriate to the combat command of the local, district, and provincial troops. Our people's war had the form of being interspersed with the enemy. There had to be ways to organize communications and liaison in such a way as to ensure communications under the conditions of the battlefields and units being divided up into many areas. With a strong will to fight and achieve by all means the slogan, "wherever there is command there must be communications and liaison," our signal and liaison troops overcame all difficulties, manifested a positive, creative spirit, fully utilized all facilities, combined many measures to ensure communications, and continually expanded the sphere of service, in order to ensure communications and liaison for the people's forces. It is possible to mention a few examples to prove that.

For example, during the first years of the resistance war our wireless communications facilities were very deficient and their technical and tactical capabilities were very limited. In order to ensure communications and liaison between the central echelon and the distant battlefields and to all areas of operation and down to the basic level, our communications network combined all communications forces and facilities to form communications networks with many liaison measures: relay, direct liaison, mutual assistance, and replacing one another when necessary. That art is manifested in both organization and utilization, in both position and force, and both people and technical equipment, in accordance with the principles of the upper echelon assisting the lower echelon, and the lower echelon taking the initiative in overcoming difficulties, under the unified, centralized guidance of the central general communications stations and key general communications stations down to the middle-level and basic-level stations.

On the basis of the actual situation of people's war becoming increasingly developed and strong and the glorious victories of our soldiers and people, the communications troops were able to gradually develop the military communications art of people's art and the people's armed forces. It is a military communications art of profoundly understanding therevolutionary offensive thought, to be appropriate to the organization of forces and the flexible, creative fighting methods, bring into play the combined strength of the communications-liaison troops, the coordination of the combat arms and armed forces branches, and the assistance and coordination of the people. It is a military communications art of both fully utilizing and developing our precious experiences and traditions and continually applying the modern communications technology advances and the experiences of modern military

communications. On the basis of that military communications art the signal and liaison branch victoriously fulfilled the requirement of ensuring communications and liaison in all forms of combat by the, expanded its sphere of service, and applied many modern communications modes, including the most modern communications and liaison modes.

Under the conditions of modern war, communications and liaison are also a front on which there takes place a tense, fierce fight between ourselves and the enemy. The requirement of defending our communications and liaison and disrupting the communications and liaison of the enemy has become one of the important contents of military communications art. On that front our communications combat arm had to match strength with an enemy with very great superiority with regard to modern communications facilities and specialized professional experience. However, its initial immaturity and youth, the communications combat arm matured rapidly and won a glorious victory in the fight to defend our communications forces, maintain secrecy for military communications and liaison activities, and ensured solid communications in the various combat contingencies, while at the same time actively attacking the enemy by means of such appropriate forms and measures as feints to deceive the enemy, destroying the enemy's material bases, and promptly discovering the secret and top secret communications of the enemy in order to serve our combat command. The glorious victory of the signal and liaison branch in carrying out a feint by means of communications and liaison measures during the Buon Ma Thuot victory (1975) was a model example of the skill and creativity of the art of attacking the enemy and defending ourselves on the military communications front. By continually improving the enemy on the military communications front, in "electronic warfare" the communications combat arm further perfected the military communications art of people's war and people's armed forces of Vietnam.

The results that have been attained during 40 years of building the combat arm and the experience accumulated in the process of fighting while building and developing forces are a solid basis on which the communications combat arm can improve the quality of combat and fulfill the requirements and missions in the period of building and defending the socialist Fatherland.

The enterprise of maintaining combat readiness and fighting the various kinds of aggressive war waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists demands that our armed forces improve their quality in all ways and resolve many new problems which differ from the period of national liberation war. Fully understanding the military line and viewpoints of the Party in building national defense by all the people and people's war to defend the Fatherland, the cadres and men of the communications combat arm are endeavoring to develop the combat arm into one with an increasingly higher revolutionary, regular, and modern level that is appropriate to the continually developing situation in Vietnam. The communications combat arm is determined to serve unconditionally and ensure timely, accurate, full, and secret communications for the combat and development activities of the armed forces.

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CSO: 4209/173

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

WRITER CRITICIZES SLOWNESS, CORRUPTION DURING RAIL TRANSPORT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Van Than: "Freight Transport By Train Is Too Slow"]

[Text] A comrade from my unit recently escorted a shipment of goods from Hanoi to Saigon. The trip took 15 days. That was very "quick" because in some cases it takes freight trains 1-2 months to reach their destination.

This slowness is due to a variety of negative things during transport. If the owners of goods do not know the proper way of "doing things," much time is lost registering the goods for transport. Thus, some very "innovative" people go directly to the home of the head of the planning office to register the day before. And so the next day, there is a train car available to transport their goods. When a train stops at a station, the inspectors take hammers and bang on each of the freight cars. That is a "special signal" that those escorting the goods must recognize in order to provide "nice treatment" so that they will not be stopped along the way for failing to "maintain the techniques on the car" and prevented from continuing. Those escorting the goods must take along a rather large sum of money for certain "expenses" along the way. Naturally, that money goes to support individuals and not the railroad sector. It does not go into the state fund. Is there any way that the railroad sector can put a stop to this? If such negative activities during freight transport are allowed to continue, time will be lost and the public funds of the agencies and units will be wasted. And in the end, the state will have to bear the burden.

11943
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COLUMNIST: DO NOT COVER UP CADRE SHORTCOMINGS, CRIMES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Dec 85 p 2

["Party Member Heart-To-Heart Talk" column by Son Hong: "Not a Small Matter"]

[Text] Dear Mr D:

Because you are an inspector, you probably know many stories, including the one that I am going to relate below. But I want to be sure. I don't know whether you know what really happened after listening to public opinion, reviewing the accusation, sending people to determine what happened and listening to the people at the installation say that nothing happened or that it didn't amount to anything. I just want to remind cadres to gain experience from this. That's all. Thus, I feel that it is my responsibility to write this letter to you.

At my unit, Mr H was a very capable person, and upper echelons trusted him. When he first came to the unit, everyone thought very highly of him. Besides his work skills, he proved himself to be honest cadre and, therefore, he quickly became a leader at my unit. One day, as if he had suddenly remembered something after having forgotten the matter because of all the work that he had to do, he had a heart-to-heart talk with the chairman of the rear service committee and mentioned some problems and a few delicate matters. In a very short time, he had a large house with a bright red tile roof just like in a film (his home is several hundred km from the unit). Everyone thought that that was proper because he would be able to rest from his work. But he began to make more and more demands. He got whatever he wanted. He already had a sofa made of "lat" wood. But he wanted a three-drawer dresser with mirror, a cabinet for glassware and a matching pair of "mod-dec" beds. But he did not request these things himself. He had others speak for him. And of course, those who worked for him wanted the same thing. I am sure that there were moments when his conscience troubled him. But perhaps he thought that timber and military manpower were inexhaustible. Because he had such things, those subordinate to him wanted similar things, too. Even though they did not want as much, there were many more of them. Thus, many trees were felled and the training time of the soldiers was interrupted. Some soldiers were crushed by trees and others drowned.

When people made criticisms, Mr H seemed to accept their criticism. But after that, those people were "sent away to study," "transferred to another unit" or "retired." Mr H did not change at all. Later on, Mr H was transferred to another unit. At this new place, his wooden home was no longer suitable and so he sold it. Vehicles transported steel and cement, and troops built a two-story house for him in the middle of town. And what is unbelievable is that the sofa, dresser and beds were all beautifully refinished.

I am sure that you considered this an important matter and that you investigated this right away. Now, public opinion has turned against Mr H. He became alarmed and transferred to another unit. But in connection with the above story, I would like to tell you about something that has been worrying me for a long time. Can we be certain that Mr H won't build any more houses? Could it be that talented cadres who have scored achievements are treated with special consideration and their prestige guarded by giving them transfers? Mr H appropriated a large amount of valuable property belonging to the army. But that is only one aspect. The greatest harm was done to the combat strength of my unit and to the confidence of the masses and people. In the interests of the honor and traditions of the army, I do not think that we should tolerate a cover up. Instead, the actions of Mr H and those who helped him should be exposed. The party's prestige cannot be protected by covering up shortcomings. When the shortcomings are obvious, that will just destroy the party's prestige. Instead, the party's prestige must be preserved through criticism and self-criticism, including public self-criticism. If a person commits a serious crime, regardless of what level he is at, he must be prosecuted and disciplined severely.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOVIET AID FOR VIETNAM'S AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PRAISED

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese Oct-Nov 85, pp 444-447

[Article by Nguyen Dang, Vice Minister of Agriculture: "The Great Assistance of the Soviet Union for Agricultural Development in Vietnam"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party, since the August Revolution our country's agriculture has undergone historic turning points. In the North, the land reform was successful, the tillers had land, cooperativization was completed, and the collective peasant class became masters of the countryside. In the South, after the victory the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation and the completion of national unification, the revolutionary administration sent millions of people back to their home areas to make a living, restore production, and set up cooperatives and production collectives and brought the peasants onto the path of collective livelihood. Agriculture has undergone basic changes and new transformations. During the 1980's, agricultural production in our country, especially with regard to rice, has developed well and relatively comprehensively, and the socialist production relations were consolidated and further expanded. "Rice yields of five tons per hectare over two seasons have become widespread. Two provinces have attained rice yields of more than seven tons per hectare and seven provinces have attained more than six tons" (Report of the Ministry of Agriculture, 1984).

Those victories were achieved first of all because the agricultural development viewpoints and lines of our Party and state were correct and appropriate to the conditions and characteristics of our country in the first phase of the period of transition to socialism. They were also due to the work and great efforts of the collective peasants, agricultural workers, and scientists and managers of the sector, with the cooperation and service of many other sectors of the national economy.

In addition, the great assistance of the Soviet Union, of the other socialist countries, and of our friends and international organizations all over the world, have contributed considerably to the tropical agriculture of Vietnam.

Immediately after the success of the August Revolution, and especially after relations were established between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, along with cooperating and providing assistance in many spheres, the party, state, and

people of the Soviet Union provided great and valuable asistance for the agriculture of Vietnam. During the last days of the difficult resistance war against the French colonialists, many agricultural cadres began to be sent for training in the Soviet Union. Then, with the development of intensive cultivation and specialized cultivation in Vietnamese agriculture, the number of scientific-technical cadres, basic science cadres, and economic management cadres with college and post-college educations, and the number of technical workers that were trained, became larger and larger. During the recent period, in addition to the cadres of many other sectors every year dozens of agricultural cadres of the central and provincial organs went to the Soviet Union to improve their knowledge of economic management. That timely assistance proved the ardent support of the Soviet Union for the improvement of our economic management in agriculture. At present we have several hundred agricultural science PhD's and MA's. Most of them were trained in Soviet schools and institutes. We have tens of thousands of college graduates and thousands of skilled agricultural workers. A large number of them were also trained in the Soviet Union. The cadres who returned to Vietnam after being trained in the Soviet Union include people who are now well-known scientific cadres and instructors who have made outstanding contributions and in general have played hard-core roles in agricultural science and technology. After the complete liberation of the South they, and many other agricultural science cadres who were trained in different periods of time and under many different systems, formed a large corps of cadres who engaged in practical activities, were effective, and contributed to building and developing the tropical agrobiology of Vietnam.

Immediately after the restoration of peace in the north of our country (1954), the Soviet Union sent experienced cadres to our country to help us draft vocational training curricula and systems. The Soviet Union helped equip Vietnam's first agricultural college. It was also one of the largest training schools in our country. To day the school still receives supplementary aid and equipment from the Soviet Union. Recently the Soviet Union provided complete equipment and sent a complete instructional faculty with nine specialized sectors to train agricultural machinery workers at the Vietnam-Soviet Machinery Workers Schools. By means of a testing program and the specific results attained at that schools, we will have additional experience in training skilled agricultural machinery workers to serve the mechanization and electrification of the nation's agriculture. By means of the corps of cadres trained in the Soviet Union and by the cadre training schools in our country, and by means of the various aspects of scientific research and production guidance, we can clearly see a feature which illuminates the flexible application of the experiences of the Soviet Union in order to create a Vietnamese tropical agrobiology.

In 1956 the government of the Soviet Union provided us with equipment for 10 agrochemical analysis laboratories and sent technicians to help our country draft soil maps of the North. Those precious facilities and documents helped our party and state evaluate the natural resources of Vietnam, on the basis of which to adopt correct policies in drafting agricultural-forestry development plans.

During the 1957-1960 period of economic restoration and development, in addition to carrying out the collectivization of agriculture we adopted the policy of setting up state agricultural installations. From those first years, Soviet specialists accompanied our cadres to many undeveloped areas to mobilize forces, organize production, use machinery provided by our friends, and help set up socialist state agricultural enterprises. In addition to sending specialists, our friends sent many kinds of equipment and machinery to help develop the state farms, such as land clearing equipment, tractors, agricultural machinery, trucks, equipment to process such agricultural products as tea, coffee, and pineapples, and such materials as chemical fertilizers, insecticides, etc. In order to overcome the deficiencies caused by failure to grasp the basic situation of the state farms in the ininital period of development and in order to heal the wounds of the war of destruction, in 1975 the two countries signed an agreement by the terms of which the Soviet Union reserved for us an important amount of capital to promptly stabilize the production of the existing state farms. Now, most of the products, especially the long-term industrial crops and fruits delivered to the state are produced by state farms. That has an important significance: from their initial difficulties we gained sufficient experience so that we had been able to set up more than 400 state farms and form a nationwide socialist state farm system that is owned by all the people.

We received most of our agricultural machinery and equipment from the Soviet Union . Tens of thousands of tractors, harvesters, planters, etc., are operating in the fields of Vietnam. We now have a machinery force that is organized into machinery stations and units in nearly all districts nationwide. That force has effectively supported soil preparation, ensured the seasonal schedule, and allowed the withdrawal of most young workers from agriculture so that they could serve combat or participate in combat during the time of the war of destruction waged by the United States. In addition to providing machinery, the Soviet Union helped us set up an agricultural machinery repair system. In addition to a factory to carry out major tractor repairs, the Soviet Union helped us build and equip hundreds of workshops for making minor repairs and technical maintenance installations, and to form a nationwide repair network. Those were initial material factors on the path of building Vietnam's agricultural machinery sector.

Our country's agriculture has developed along the lines of intensive cultivation, specialized cultivation, additional growing seasons, and combined commerce. In addition to exploiting on-the-spot potential, we have received from the Soviet Union 70 to 80 percent of the chemical fertilizer and insecticides needed to meet the requirements of intensive cultivation. Thanks to the assistance of the Soviet Union in investing in the other economic sectors, such as electricity, chemicals,communications andtransportation, those sectors now serve agriculture more effectively.

In many other spheres of activity, especially in the activities of the scientific-technical material bases with regard to machinery, plant varieties, agricultural chemicals, vegetation protection, etc., the Soviet Union has sent to our country many experienced teachers, scientists, and technical cadres to teach, provide technical guidance, exchange views, and participate in conferences on essential agricultural matters. The Soviet technicians have

made many contributions toward creating research methods and have made timely contributions toward resolving the key, urgent problems. After Vietnam was completely liberated, when the national economy had to have long-range plans on a larger scale, the Soviet Union sent many cadres skilled in planning, management, and science and technology to work with us in carrying out the provisions of economic contracts that had been signed or in developing state agricultural programs. A new development in the sphere of agricultural technology at present is that we have dozens of scientific-technical cooperation programs with the countries of the socialist community, especially with the soviet Union, such as rice, pig, veterinary medicine, tea, coffee, gene bank, and other programs. The schools, institutes, and corporations have, on the basis of those equal cooperative programs, have begun and developed scientific research projects to create high-quality agricultural products for export and contribute to further consolidating the cooperative relations and friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

The upward path of our country's agriculture must be created and developed on the basis of bringing into play the tropical natural resources and labor potential of the nation. We are advancing at a time when our country's industry is only beginning to take form, so agriculture must take appropriate steps in order to, along with industry, create mutually beneficial conditions and further each other's development. Therefore, the process of creating a large-scale socialist agriculture in the Soviet Union is a major lesson for the development of agriculture in Vietnam.

First of all, it must be said that after the success of the August Revolution, thanks to the application of the theoretical principles of V.I. Lenin on agricultural cooperativization we delineated a path of advance for collective agricultural production that was appropriate to the conditions of our country. The agricultural cooperatives were set up on the basis of nationalizing the land and collectivizing the labor implements and the other means of production. The cooperatives are now solid bases on which to promote and develop agricultural production and are the main pillars of spiritual and material life in the rural areas. On agriculture's upward path of advance our system of state farms, although it does not yet playing a leading role in creating large quantities of agricultural products and has not yet fulfilled the mission of producing sufficient breeding stock and seed stock for agriculture as a whole, as is the case in many countries with developed agricultural sectors, they are state enterprises with a relatively high level of mechanization and have working and management methods based rather solidly on planning. The organization of agricultural production in the Soviet Union in two forms--national ownership and collective ownership--has provided us with experience regarding the organization and management of state farms and agricultural organizations, and is also a foundation of experience that has helped us develop agricultural production in all three spheres--state, collective, and family--in a harmonious manner. By analyzing and applying the successful experiences and failures of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, we gradually built and effectively consolidated the state farms, coopeatives, and agricultural production collectives, and with the experience we have gained from actual practice we have continually improved and developed the management mechanism and have achieved good results.

The great assistance of the party, state, and people of the Soviet Union for our agriculture is not only material but has also been carried out by means of resolving the actual problems of the agriculture of the Soviet Union, by means of the technicians and advisers now working in Vietnam, and by means of the cadres trained in the Soviet Union. Thus we have gained much additional experience and learned major lessons for resolving specific problems so that Vietnam's agriculture can advance. At present, in the spheres of agricultural zoning, cultivation, animal husbandry, economic management, and agricultural mechanization we have determined the direction of scientific research and on that basis have begun a system of scientific research projects to resolve problems that have arisen in actual production. By studying the experiences of the Soviet Union we have been able to set up a system of scientific research organs which consists of sector and specialized institutes and specialized research centers in various parts of the country.

The training of cadres in the Soviet Union, especially at the college and post-college levels, has provided valuable experience which we have applied to form a corps of scientific-technical and economic management cadres. Our training mode, which is based on the educational principles of theory accompanied by practice and the school integrated with society, has been continually improved because of the long training experience of the Soviet Union and the experience gained from the actual situation in Vietnam.

Referring to agriculture in our country, President Ho Chi Minh wrote:

"Our country is in the tropics and has good climate. It has golden forests, silver seas, and fertile soil. The peasants are brave andfrugal. The friendly nations provide much help."

Commemorating the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Communist Party, the 95th birthday of President Ho, the 40th anniversary of the founding of socialist Vietnam, and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the agricultural sector, we review the path we have traveled, which was full of difficulties and hardships but on which many important victories were won on the agricultural front, including the notable contributions made by the enthusiastic assistance of the party, state, and people of the Soviet Union. At present, and for a long time to come, agriculture is and will be a foremost front in our country.

Speaking of the ardent sentiment of our entire party and population, General Secretary Le Duan stressed that "With regard to Vietnam, the Soviet Union has always set the example vis-a-vis revolutionary struggle and has been a source of inspiration in building a new way of life, an image of a glorious future, and a model of international proletarianism. The Soviet Union set aside for Vietnam valuable and effective all-out assistance in two resistance wars in the past and in the present enterprise of building socialism and defending the Fatherland. Without the great victories and great assistance of the Soviet Union there could not have been the brilliant present victories in Vietnam" (NHAN DAN, 2 July 1985).

Having received the assistance of and studied the valuable experiences of the Soviet Union, we thank the party, state, and people of the Soviet Union and thank the Soviet agricultural workers for having given us all-out assistance. We are certain to build on the successes that have been attained to victoriously bring Vietnamese agriculture step-by-step to large-scale socialist production.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW CONSTITUTION REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Professor Nguyen Ngoc Minh, Director of the Law Institute: "Five Year Implementation of the New Constitution"]

[Text] The new constitution--the current constitution of our country--was approved by the National Assembly on 18 December 1980, exactly 5 years ago. This is the third constitution of our nation.

This constitution inherits and develops the two previous constitutions.

Concerning this constitution, General Secretary Le Duan wrote, "This new constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a product of protracted and heroic combat by our people for national and social liberation under the leadership of the party, and is simultaneously a sharp weapon for all the people to continue their struggle to protect and firmly strengthen national independence and to win a decisive victory for socialism in our fatherland." (Footnote 1) (Le Duan: "The Socialist Revolution in Vietnam. Selected Works," Vol IV, Su That Publishers, Hanoi-1984, pp 314-315)

During the December 1980 session of the National Assembly to adopt the constitution, the first task of Chairman Truong Chinh in representing the Committee To Draft the Constitution was to suggest to the National Assembly "the need for organizing a phase of profound political activity in order to study the constitution and to discuss implementation of the constitution in party and state agencies, social organizations, the people's armed forces, and throughout all the people." (Footnote 2) (Truong Chinh: "Problems Concerning the Socialist State of Vietnam," Su That Publishers, Hanoi-1985, p 347)

All 40 provinces, municipalities and special zones held this phase of activity in party and state agencies, social organizations, among the armed forces and throughout all the people. Initially, our cadres and people understood the great significance and importance of the constitution and the need to strictly implement the constitution.

During the past few years, instruction in the constitution and law has been introduced to schools of the party, trade unions and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. The capital of Hanoi and a number of provinces have begun to introduce instruction in the constitution to general level schools. The Ministry of Education is joining law agencies to prepare curriculums and lessons.

In a 10 September 1980 speech by General Secretary Le Duan at the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (Fourth Session) was a section which stated, "On the foundation of the new constitution, it is necessary to build a perfect system of law, an important and foremost part of which being laws, regulations and systems dealing with the economy."

Implementing the position of the party, the Council of State for the first time issued a resolution defining a plan for strengthening the law during the 5 years from 1981 through 1985.

Many important laws on organization have been promulgated: the law on electing representatives to the National Assembly; the law organizing the National Assembly and the Council of State; the law organizing the People's Court; the law organizing the People's Procurate; the law organizing people's councils and people's committees at all levels; and the law on electing representatives to people's councils.

In economic management, the Council of State has passed laws on industrial and commercial taxes, agricultural taxes, and the issuance of fatherland construction bonds. In order to ensure the supervision rights of the people, the Council of State has promulgated laws and regulations on examining and resolving the complaints and accusations of the citizens.

To protect the fatherland, the National Assembly passed the Military Draft Law and laws concerning officers of the People's Army of Vietnam.

Of special interest, during June of 1985, the National Assembly officially adopted the penal code, the first such code of our country since the August Revolution, and a resolution placing the code in effect as of 1 January 1986.

The law making activities of the National Assembly have been an important and first step forward toward overall planning.

To implement the constitution and the various laws, the Council of Ministers has issued many resolutions, decrees, decisions, directives and circulars.

All of the things above have been aimed at making implementation of the constitution and the laws gradually become a standard.

However, the establishment of laws dealing with management, especially economic management, has not yet promptly answered requirements. A number of previous regulations on management that are no longer appropriate and a number that are outmoded in comparison with the situation have not been abolished, corrected or supplemented. Since Resolutions Seven and Eight of the Party Central Committee (Fifth Session) on renewing the management mechanism, eliminating the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and shifting entirely to socialist economic accounting and business practices, we have not promptly set forth new corresponding state regulations. This is a shortcoming.

An issue of foremost importance is posed, has the constitution truly entered life? Generally speaking, the constitution has not yet been strictly implemented, there are many violations, and the number of offending cadres and civil

servants still accounts for a high percentage. The campaign to implement the constitution is a difficult and complex struggle.

Urgent problems at the present time are:

First is to promote more widespread propagandization and dissemination of the constitution among the cadres and people, especially the cadres, and to resolutely strive to implement the constitution.

In the various kinds of daily life, violations of the constitution and the law from small to large are still extremely widespread. The violators are largely state employees and civil servants, reducing the confidence of the people in the line and position of the party, the constitution and the law.

On the other hand, many saboteurs and dishonest merchants disrupting the market and disturbing socialist order, hooligans, gangsters and deviant and degraded individuals have not yet been appropriately punished; and a number are still living outside the law. We have still not applied all administrative and economic powers to maintain social discipline, to implement promulgated laws and regulations, and effectively struggle to resist violations of the law and other social ills.

Second is the need to give greater concern to strengthening laws dealing with the economy, especially laws on economic management under appropriate official forms (regulations, laws and official documents under the law) depending upon the problem, especially since the Fifth Nationwide Party Congress and Resolutions Six, Seven and Eight of the Party Central Committee.

Third is to resolutely build a concept of socialist law among the cadres and people. Previously, living long under a feudal colonialist regime, our people usually had an attitude of resisting the old laws. Today, under a socialist system, our people have risen from a position as slaves to become masters of the country and law systemizes the line of our party for the interests of the working class and the laboring people. Therefore, everyone must consider the law as his own and conscientiously execute the law. Building this concept is truly not simple. Time and resolute education are necessary.

Looking back over 5 years of implementing the new constitution, we are confident that under the leadership of the party, our people will surely develop their strengths, collective ownership and concept of discipline organization to overcome the shortcomings and gradually introduce the constitution to daily life, assisting to build and protect the socialist fatherland.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COLUMNIST: STEP UP PARTY DEVELOPMENT AMONG WORKERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 27 Nov 85 p 2

[Party Activities column by Tran Trong Que, Organization Department of the Municipal CPV Committee: "Give Greater Attention to Party Development Among Workers"]

[Text] Following Directive 15 on party development and party building in general, at the beginning of this year the resolution of the 13th Plenum of the Municipal CPV Committee clearly stated that "emphasis must be placed on party development among the workers directly engaged in production. An effort must be made to establish a party chapter at each work shop and store and to have party members in each production team. The worker component of the municipal party organization must be increased to 25-30 percent by 1990. Of these, 20-25 percent must be workers who are directly engaged in production."

Since the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee issued Directive 15, party development has made progress. A number of enterprise and work site party organizations have given attention to recruiting new party members from among the workers directly engaged in production. From 1979 to September 1985, the entire municipality has recruited 28,887 party members, of whom 8,564 (29.6 percent) are production workers. This has raised the percentage of party members who are workers to 15 percent for the entire city.

Many party organizations have increased the worker component and gradually reduced the average age of the ranks of party members. Many production teams have party members. Examples are the party organizations at the Mua Dong Textile Enterprise, Ready-Made Clothing Enterprise 10, Tool Enterprise 1, Precision Machinery Enterprise 1, the Thang Long Bridge Federation and the Civilian Construction Corporation.

However, in the enterprise and work site sectors, there are still many primary organizations that are not recruiting people regularly. The rate of growth is not keeping up with the number of comrades retiring. There have even been party organizations that have not increased the number of party members at all during the past several years. The party members are growing older and older and so their leadership roles are limited. Surveys of 51 party bases in the industrial sector have shown that the ratio of party members to cadres and workers is only 11.3 percent, and only 7.2 percent of the workers are party

members. Among the various sectors, the capital construction sector has a very low percentage of party members (6.7 percent), and only 2.8 percent of the workers are party members. At some construction corporations, the percentage of party members is even lower than that for the sector. Many production teams and units do not have any party members at all.

Carrying on party development among the workers and training workers to serve as leadership, management and scientific and technical cadres has the nature of a principle in the lines and viewpoints in party building. This is a pressing requirement in order to perfect the party bases.

In carrying on party development among the workers, the standards must be maintained and quality must be ensured. Tendencies to lower party members standards must be overcome. Conversely, people must be on guard against perfectionism, narrow-mindedness, conservative thinking and fixed ideas in evaluating the quality of the workers. They must not be afraid to carry out "politically related" responsibilities out of fear of violating the prohibitions of the Central Committee (Regulation 12 of the Secretariat of the Central Committee and Circular 18 of the Organization Department of the Central Committee provide guidance on this).

The party chapters and party organizations must have plans for developing the party and arranging the party members in order to maintain the important elements in the production chain, and they must strive to ensure that all of the production teams have party members in the coming years.

Party committee echelons should not issue specific recruitment standards for each period. Instead, based on the actual situation at key places that do not have party members or that have only a few party members, the situation must be analyzed and discussed and plans must be made in order to develop the party each period. Development must be closely tied to the cadre training projects and to the political tasks. There must be comprehensive plans, specific tasks must be assigned the party members and there must be time limits for completing each task. The party committee echelons must regularly inspect things, correct mistakes and help the party chapters and party members carry out the party development tasks well. The party committee echelons must give attention to solidifying the trade unions and, in particular, the Communist Youth Union, which is the party's reserve unit and its source of additional forces. The mass viewpoint, the working class viewpoint and the party's mass mobilization activities must be used in the new stage in order to step up party development among the workers.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HA TUYEN PROVINCE EMPHASIZES PARTY CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Dec 85 pp 3, 4

[Article by Nguyen Van Doc, Member of the Party Central Committee and Secretary of the Ha Tuyen Provincial Party Committee: "Experience in Building a Strong Party in Ha Tuyen"]

[Text] A province with 270 kilometers of border with China, Ha Tuyen Province must cope daily with the multifaceted war of sabotage and encroachment of the Chinese hegemonic expansionists which at times is extremely fierce. Strictly executing the positions and resolutions of the Party Central Committee, our party organization has defined the entire province as one defense line that must simultaneously assist in properly achieving the two strategic missions of successfully building socialism, and maintaining combat readiness and combat to firmly protect the fatherland of socialist Vietnam.

All districts and cities must ably accomplish the missions of strengthening national defense, building the armed forces, conducting good combat readiness and combat, maintaining political security and social order, and striking and defeating the multifaceted war of sabotage and border encroachment of the enemy. At the same time, districts must successfully build the agricultural-forestry-industrial structure, promote production, and create the potential for ensuring in-place rear services with the highest level of effort.

Each region and district must properly exploit its own strengths, and assist in totally and strongly developing the economy of the entire province.

From these general requirements, each district and city must formulate specific struggle missions and objectives consistent with its own situation and conditions. Highland and border districts stress the missions of strengthening and building local troops, self-defense militia, public security forces, combat villages, the combat defense line, determination to strike and defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage of the enemy, and maintenance of political security and social order. At the same time, they must promote the production of grain, food, and special product export crops of high economic value to ensure the lives of the people and assist in caring for the lives of the troops and constructing the material and technical base of socialism. The foremost mission of the rear area districts is to promote agricultural, forestry and industrial development while simultaneously ably performing the missions of building the armed forces and answering with the highest level of manpower and materiel the combat mission on the border, considering the mission of defeating the enemy on

the border as their own. The Ha Tuyen party organization has known how to use the composite strength of the entire province in concentrating on the primary missions and important steps. To ensure the enemy's defeat and to firmly protect the border of the fatherland, we first of all concentrate on building the armed forces with sufficient strength to strike and defeat the enemy while simultaneously strongly constructing border defense line projects.

The party organization has thoroughly understood and applied the viewpoint of in-place rear services to the conditions and circumstances of a highland province presently in a situtation of constant war. Emphasis has been placed on intensive cultivation, area expansion to build high-yield fields in the key rice growing districts, strong introduction of nitrate fertilizer to the intensive cultivation of corn, and expansion of the high-yield corn area in the high border areas. Population rearrangement has been conducted in close coordination with production reorganization and combat village construction. Many party organizations have ably led in the transfer of people from locations with difficult production conditions (shortages of land, high population density, living too close to the border, etc.) to locations with arable land and more favorable production conditions with the purpose of long-term stabilization and immediate creation of greater grain output.

Actual practice has proven the accuracy of the viewpoint of in-place rear services in people's war. The achievements accomplished have been the results of the spirit of self-reliance of cadres, party members and ethnic minority people throughout the province. During the relatively favorable circumstances of the years before 1979, no one thought that Ha Tuyen would have the ability to resolve a large portion of the grain requirements and reduce the level of supply by the central government. Today however, under wartime conditions, the highland border districts producing in remote stone caves and hollows such as Meo Vac and Dong Van are able to self-produce enough grain and food to fully supply the daily requirements of people throughout the district, to sell the state hundreds of tons of grain and food and to produce tens of millions of dong in export goods while simultaneously maintaining a reserve for combat readiness and combat to defeat the enemy. Other highland border districts such as Hoang Xu Phi, Xin Man, Yen Minh, Quan Ba and Vi Xuyen are striving for grain equilibrium at the district level and to fulfill their obligations to the state.

These accomplishments have not only created a strong stand before the foe but have also established confidence among the people that the ethnic minorities in Ha Tuyen can enrich and successfully build socialism. For that very reason, compatriots in the villages of X. and P. were able to construct hydroelectric stations right in front of the enemy. The entire province has concentrated on intensive cultivation, multicropping and area expansion of grain crops while simultaneously striving to exploit and develop the superiorities of the highlands. Party, administrative and mass organizations at all levels throughout the province have continued to more throughly and profoundly understand the economic development policies of the party. The party organization has concentrated leadership on solving the grain problem, creating stable conditions and achieving development in every aspect; with the use of grain production as a "springboard" for promoting other economic and social activities. All levels have supervised the synchronized achievement of intensive cultivation methods

throughout the province; while simultaneously concentrating on better guidance of the high-yield rice areas in the key rice growing districts and the high-production corn areas in the border districts. Thanks to that, the 1985 grain output of Ha Tuyen Province was the highest ever achieved (exceeding the plan assigned by the central government by more than 20,000 tons).

On the basis of firmly resolving the grain problem, it is necessary to promote stock raising and the cultivation of industrial and export crops with strong development of annual industrial crops (peanuts, soybeans, sugarcane and citronella) and strengthened investment in the intensive cultivation of presently available perennial industrial crops while simultaneously expanding the area for new cultivation of tea, cinnamon, betel, lacquer tree and fruit tree varieties, and properly implementing methods of insect and disease prevention and control and breed selection in order to swiftly increase the domestic animal herd, especially the buffaloes and cattle.

In accordance with the requirements of effectively supporting economic development, combat and daily life, we have begun to create a change in industrial and small industry and handicraft production, increasing the total output value of the entire sector. The new construction and expansion of a number of production facilities aimed at answering the requirements of production and building the border defense line are jobs being accomplished in an active and creative manner.

The leadership and combat strength of party organizations are a decisive factor in every victory. Desiring to have a strong party organization with sufficient strength to fulfill these glorious missions, we emphasize guidance in closely coordinating achievement of the political mission with the tasks of building and protecting the party, considering good party construction as an assurance of successfully achieving the political mission.

The achievements and experience above are a yardstick of the political quality, leadership capability and combat strength of the party organization. Achievement is first of all due to special concern by the entire party organization in supervising strict compliance with the resolutions and directives of the Party Central Committee on building the party, ensuring that party organizations from top to bottom are truly a nucleus leading and developing the composite strength of the proletarian dictatorship system throughout the province; and launching a mass movement of production, combat and life organization to gradually and successfully build socialism and to firmly protect the socialist fatherland.

The party organization foremost and always gives concern to causing the cadres, party members and ethnic minority people to clearly understand the revolutionary position and mission during the new period; and to clearly accept the stand of a key province in which the enemy is striving to wage a multifaceted war of sabotage and border encroachment; from that, raising their revolutionary vigilance, patriotism, love of socialism, hatred for the enemy, spirit of self-reliance, and determination to give their lives for the fatherland and to successfully carry out their production and combat missions. All units from the provincial to the primary level, and all cadres, party members and people must clearly understand that the entire province is one defense line and that production and combat are the overall missions of every individual. Whether working in an agency or producing in an enterprise or cooperative, every individual

clearly understands that he is working for the entire nation, for protection of the border, and for himself; during normal times, ably carrying out his work and production mission; and when the enemy invades our territory, taking up arms to stand shoulder to shoulder with the army and people of the border to firmly protect the frontier of the fatherland. The entire province has launched movements to build grain reserves for the border; to fulfill military obligations in excess of the norms in both quantity and quality; and to increase the proportion of self-defense and militia personnel within the overall local population as stipulated by the province. The militia units of rear area districts have gone up to participate in combat on the border at the precisely prescribed time, in sufficient strength, etc. These are things expressing the policies of people's war and a national defense of all the people; and are a way of life and work of the citizens of a province at constant war. The political and ideological education work of the party organization enables all party members and masses to clearly understand that the fight against the hegemonic expansionists is still long and violent, and that the plots of the foe are extremely insidious, cunning and malicious. Consequently, they must continually promote economic and national defense activities, and strive to build the province into a unit with sufficient strength to defeat the enemy in every situation. The political and ideological education work of the party organization assists in strengthening solidarity and unity within the party by upholding a concept of organization and discipline in executing the line and policy of the party, especially Resolutions Six, Seven and Eight of the Party Central Committee; the positions and achievement methods of the party organization and maintenance of the principle of party vitality; and simultaneous efforts to overcome the ills of bureaucratism, corruption, bribery, illegal trade in violation of the principle of democratic centralism and the collective ownership rights of the masses.

The capabilities and combat strength of the party organization are dependent upon the capabilities and qualities of the party member ranks. Therefore, the party committee echelons have supervised effective achievement in defining the character, raising the quality and purifying the party member ranks. Generally speaking, the quality of party member ranks throughout the party organization has been successfully raised to create new combat strength for the party organization.

Party development has been promoted, gradually raising the originally extremely low percentage of party members in comparison to the overall population, ensuring that basic units, including those in the border highlands, all have basic level party organizations. Party organizations emphasize party development among young and outstanding workers, cooperative members and militia, women and ethnic minorities who have a clear political history, a clear definition of the foe, and a determination to fight and protect the frontier of the fatherland; ethnic minorities admitted to the party must know how to speak and write the common language because this is one of the conditions assisting the party member to accept the line and policy of the party, and to fulfill his mission of leading the masses.

During the recent past, the provincial party committee has given special emphasis to strengthening and building the primary level unit in close coordination

with building the district, strengthening the district level, and building the sector. This is an extremely difficult and complex problem and if the district level is not streamlined and strengthened in coordination with motivation of the masses to protect the security of the fatherland and maintain social order, strengthening of the primary level may be difficult. Therefore, the provincial level is concerned about streamlining the organization and providing additional cadres for the district while simultaneously training district level cadres by selecting test points for the district to attain actual experience. However, the province does not replace the district and the district does not replace the primary level unit. Generally speaking, the quality of primary level party organizations throughout the province has been raised. Therefore, the enemy have been unable to achieve their plot of disturbing security and order and of creating sudden rebellion. On the contrary, their sabotage and border encroachment activities have received proper retaliation, political security and social order have been maintained, production has developed, and the lives of the ethnic minority people have been stabilized and gradually improved. Since April of 1984, the Chinese reactionaries have used many corps [quan doan] and fired hundreds of thousands of rounds of artillery fire into the territory of Ha Tuyen Province all along the border. Each district must deal with only one enemy main force corps but they continue to deploy forward and to become increasingly stronger.

The provincial party committee has established and trained a core collective of leaders in each level, sector and unit, gradually rising to ably fulfill their assigned mission. Party committee echelons emphasize the elementary and advanced training and education of cadres. Besides study in schools, methods of advanced training with a strong and effective result are the regular extraction of experience, summarization of advanced models and test points, and development of the "leadership, education and combat" nature of party activities, especially the activities of the committee echelon. On the basis of good advanced education and training to raise the standards and abilities in every aspect of the cadres, it is necessary to continually inspect, examine and streamline leadership agencies and to strengthen the leadership of party committee echelons; to replace cadres lacking a spirit of responsibility, ability and quality and to strictly handle and discipline degenerate and degraded cadres and those with serious errors and shortcomings; and to select, promote and deploy cadres and party members with good qualities and the ability to shoulder the mission of key leaders in district and provincial sections and sectors and primary level units. Cadre evaluation should not be partial, unilateral or weighted toward academic degrees, age or nationality but should specifically examine the capabilities and qualities of each cadre in order to achieve an arrangement consistent with each position in each unit. The provincial party committee gives attention to the training and promotion of in-place and ethnic minority cadres but ensures that they have standards, true capabilities and qualities, and the trust of the party members and masses. Cadre deployment and promotion originate from the political mission and the position and viewpoint of the party, absolutely not in accordance with an "alliance" style or in order to have a "compensation policy." The cadre perfection of a number of districts and provincial sections and sectors during the recent past has created clear change and progress in relation to the districts, sections and sectors, and in relation to the overall activities of the entire province. This fact confirms that the party organizations's viewpoint of cadre selection and deployment is correct.

Implementing Resolution Eight of the Party Central Committee, the provincial party committee continues to study and rearrange the apparatus of party and administrative agencies from the provincial to the district level; to readjust the functions of a number of sectors consistent with the requirement of renewing the management mechanism, to reduce the administrative staff, to resist state subsidization, and to strengthen economic accounting along a course of socialist business practice; and to improve the key leadership cadres of primary economic sectors, key districts and important production and business facilities. On that basis, it promotes the construction of strong district party organizations and powerful and pure primary level party organizations; and urgently handles substandard facilities to create uniform development throughout the province.

The Ha Tuyen party organization is determined to become a powerful party organization, truly a decisive factor in successful achievement of the political mission of the entire province to assist in victoriously completing the revolutionary undertaking of the entire nation. Able achievement of the tasks above is also effective preparation for successfully holding party organization congresses at all levels in the near future.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

RESOLUTION ON 1986 ECONOMIC, SOCIAL WELFARE PLAN REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "Resolution on the 1986 Economic and Social Welfare Plan"]

[Text] After examining the report of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the 1985 Economic and Social Welfare Plan and the guidelines and tasks in the 1986 Economic and Social Welfare Plan and after listening to reports by the Economics, Planning and Budget Committee, the Nationalities Committee and the other standing committees of the National Assembly and hearing the ideas of the National Assembly deputies, based on Article 83 of the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the National Assembly of the SRV issued the following resolution:

1. It approved the report of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the 1985 Economic and Social Welfare Plan and the guidelines and tasks in the 1986 Economic and Social Welfare Plan.

2. It passed the 1986 Economic and Social Welfare Plan with the following main norms:

A 7.9-percent increase in the gross social product as compared with 1985.

An 8.8-percent increase in the gross value of industrial production as compared with 1985.

An 8.9-percent increase in the gross value of agricultural production as compared with 1985.

A ceiling of 20 billion dong on state investment in concentrated capital construction.

A 6-percent increase in the volume of commodities transported within the country based on tons and a 5.4-percent increase based on ton-kilometers.

A 14-percent increase in the value of commodity exports as compared with 1985.

Grain yield (converted to paddy equivalent): 20 million tons.

A 9-percent increase in grain mobilized by the state as compared with 1985.

A 12-percent increase in the industrial crops area as compared with 1985.

An 11.7-percent increase in the number of hogs as compared with 1985.

A 7.2-percent increase in the number of buffalo and cattle as compared with 1985.

Open 200,000 hectares of virgin land.

Afforest 120,000 hectares of land.

Send 650,000 people to new economic zones.

A 12-percent increase in electricity generation as compared with 1985.

An 11-percent increase in the output of washed coal as compared with 1985.

A 6-percent increase in the output of phosphate fertilizer as compared with 1985.

A 25-percent increase in the output of cement as compared with 1985.

An output of cloth and textile products equal to 375 million meters (converted).

A 9-percent increase in the output of paper as compared with 1985.

A 5.5-percent increase in the output of sugar as compared with 1985.

Number of newly enrolled students: College and advanced schools, a 6-percent increase as compared with 1985; vocational middle schools, a 5-percent increase as compared with 1985; technical workers, a 19-percent increase as compared with 1985.

Number of general students starting the school year: 12.3 million.

A 5-percent increase in the number of books published as compared with 1985.

A population growth rate of 1.9 percent.

3. The Council of Ministers has been made responsible for actively implementing the policies and measures in order to gradually stabilize markets, prices, the currency and the lives of the people, improve management and planning, manifest the collective ownership rights of the laborers, increase the production and business independence of the production installations, oppose bureaucratic centralism and carry on economic accounting and socialist business enterprise based on the spirit of the resolutions of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th plenums of the Central Committee of the CPV.

The organization and rearrangement of production must be accelerated. There must be a reallocation of labor at the district, provincial and national levels with the aim of making good use of the laborers and arable land and exploiting the capacity of the existing machinery and equipment. The state's control mechanisms at the central, provincial, municipal, ward, district, village and subward levels must be rearranged immediately. The administrative and occupational mechanisms and the indirect mechanisms of the production installations must be simplified, an effort must be made to provide each ablebodied person with a job, labor discipline must be strengthened, the work time must be utilized fully, there must be high productivity and the work must be of good quality.

A laborers' revolutionary movement must be launched on a widespread scale, a spirit of self-reliance must be manifested, the difficulties must be overcome, an effort must be made to engage in productive labor and people must economize and oppose waste in production and consumption in order to contribute to accumulating capital for socialist industrialization.

The Council of Ministers and its agencies must make an effort to exploit the positive factors; rigorously review the shortcomings in the implementation of the plans and budgets, particularly the shortcomings in implementing the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee and the resolution of the 28th resolution of the Political Bureau on prices, wages and currency; maintain state discipline and strengthen socialist law; and continue to study and solve the problems pointed out by the Economics, Planning and Budget Committee, the Nationalities Committee, the other standing committees of the National Assembly and the deputies of the National Assembly in order to supplement the policies and measures, improve the guidance and control of the Council of Ministers, manifest the integrated strength of the entire country to make better changes in the economy and in social life, solidify security and national defense, fulfill our international obligations satisfactorily and fulfill the 1986 state plan successfully to welcome the 6th Party Congress.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

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AGRICULTURE

FUTURE COURSE OF AGRICULTURAL S&T RESEARCH

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese Oct-Nov 85, pp 448-451

[Article by Duong Hong Dat, Vice Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission: "Directions of Scientific-Technical Research To Serve the Development of Agriculture in the Immediate Future"]

[Text] In the initial phase of the period of transition to socialism, our Party's economic development line has affirmed that agriculture is a foremost front. Scientific research and the application of technical advances must be concentrated on resolving the relevant problems in order to rapidly attain the agricultural goals of the Party's economic development line.

I. Scientific-Technical Research Must First of All Serve the Creation and Development of an All-Round Agriculture, With the Primary Goal of Resolving the Food Problem of Society As a Whole

Along those lines we have accomplished much and have achieved encouraging results. Many varieties of rice, corn, peanuts, soybeans, etc., which provide high yields, have good resistance to insects and diseases, and are appropriate to the cultivation conditions of the different localities have been brought into production. Many advances regarding the crop structure, the seasonal schedule, fertilizer, and the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases have been applied in production and elimination of insects and diseases have been applied in production and are having a good effect. However, in the course of creating and developing an all-round agriculture many problems have arisen the solution of which requires concentrated research.

We have hundreds of agricultural cooperatives which practice good intensive cultivation, including dozens of cooperatives which have attained yields of more than 10 tons of hectares per year. But there are also still many cooperatives with yields of less than five tons per hectare per year. Many districts have attained average yields of six to seven tons per hectare per year, but there are also districts in which the yield is still under four tons per hectare per year. Increasing rice yields uniformly throughout the nation is an urgent requirement for scientific-technical research. In order to increase rice yields uniformly nationwide it is necessary to resolve many scientific-technical problems so that rice production in areas with many

difficulties can attain higher, more stable yields. It is also necessary to continue to study the resolution of problems to increase yields in the average areas. Furthermore, it is necessary to continue to increase rice yields in advanced places and attain a higher degree of stability. Along those lines, recently many localities have cooperated with scientific research institutes in applying a full set of rules so that the intensive cultivation of rice can be practiced on a wide scale. In order to endeavor to attain norms regarding total grain output for the periods to 1990 and 2000, it is necessary to increase the present average national rice yield from the present yield of about 28 to 29 quintals per hectare to about 35 to 36 quintals per hectare per season. If that is to be accomplished there must be new rice varieties capable of providing higher yields, better resistance to insects and diseases, and better taste. Furthermore, there must be rice varieties which provide high yields in drought-stricken, marshy areas, saline soil areas, leached soil areas, etc. There must be selected variety structure that are appropriate for each season and each type of soil in order to exploit the natural conditions as well as possible and limit the harmful effects on yields. There must be rational seed production and seed propagation regulations to ensure the ranking of varieties and the scientific rotation of varieties in production.

During the next few years we will not have much inorganic fertilizer and will not yet be able to fully meet the needs with regard to quantity and the balanced nitrogen-phosphorous-potassium ratio, or the requirements of intensive cultivation according to ordinary calculations. Therefore, the scientific research projects must be carried out along the lines of increasing the effectiveness of the inorganic fertilizer we have, and combining inorganic and organic fertilizer in the best possible manner. We must seek out and decide upon fertilization systems and modes for each type of field, on the basis of fully mobilizing local sources of fertilizer for intensive cultivation.

In intensive cultivation, insects and diseases are factors which cause major damage. Research must be continued along the lines of combined measures to protect vegetation. The important matter is to firmly grasp the development of insects and diseases in the fields and to determine measures which are appropriate to the situation and developments vis-a-vis insects and diseases. We lack the various kinds of chemical insecticides. Therefore, a direction of scientific research is to rely on the plant protection network, draft rational modes and regulations regarding the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases and the fullest exploitation of the potential of each locality, in order to ensure effectiveness in plant protection.

In future years, research into subsidiary food crops must be expanded to a large scale, with greater depth and higher quality. At present, subsidiary food crops account for only 17 or 18 percent of the total grain output, although we have great potential for promoting the production of subsidiary food crops. We are entirely capable of increasing the ratio of subsidiary food crops to about 25 to 30 percent, or even more, of the total grain output. Scientific research projects must be carried out on the intensive cultivation of all kinds of subsidiary food crops; on the processing of subsidiary food crops into raw materials for the food industry; on the good long-term storage and the prevention of spoilage and losses; the circulation of the various

kinds of subsidiary food crops, with the goal of sending most of the subsidiary food crop products from the production areas; and using subsidiary food crops rationally in order to attain the greatest economic effectiveness.

Increasing the numbers and rate of increase of hogs will continue to be an important direction for scientific research in the coming period. We must do a good job of resolving the feed problem in order to continually increase the number of hogs and the number of crossbred commercial hogs. Many problems regarding veterinary medicine and protecting livestock by combined methods must continue to be resolved in order to contribute to meeting the norms regarding the number of hogs and the average amount of pork per capita.

The development of water buffaloes and the various kinds of ruminants is opening up great prospects. In recent years the number of water buffaloes and cattle, especially cattle, has increased rapidly. Many scientific-technical problems are being posed vis-a-vis the development of water buffaloes and cattle in all three regards: draft power, meat, and milk. Efforts must be made to improve the quality of cattle along the lines of "Zebuization" and to improve the quality of water buffaloes by interbreeding them with Murrah water buffaloes. We must resolve a whole series of technical problems, such as the extensive use of frozen sperm, improving the structure of herds and rapidly increasing the numbers of Sind and Zebu cattle, Murrah water buffaloes, etc., in order to quickly attain the goals that have been set. Ensuring a sufficient quantity of high-quality feed for water buffaloes and cattle will also be a concern in the next few years and in the future development of livestock, one of our strengths. The problem that is posed is to have sufficient feed for water buffaloes and cattle during the cold season in the north and during the dry season in the south. The composition of the various kinds of feed for water buffaloes and cattle, especially the various kinds of crops that provide protein and minerals, and the methods of fermenting, drying, and storing, etc., are matters which must be studied and resolved well. Consideration must also be given to using water buffalo meat and beef to balance meals, exporting water buffalo meat and beef, processing leather, tanning leather, producing leather goods for export, etc.

We have many capabilities for developing poultry. Prospects for rapidly increasing the number of ducks nationwide are still very great. It is necessary to research the use of subsidiary food crops and the other agricultural products to provide sufficient feed for poultry. The mode of production alliances of the three sectors--state, collective, and family--will, if carried out well, stimulate the raising of poultry to undergo new development. Research to find effective methods and measures to guard against and fight poultry epidemics is also a problem which must be well resolved.

II. Promote Scientific Research To Further the Development of All Kinds of Industrial Crops, Provide Most of the Raw materials for Industry (Especially Small Industry and Handicrafts), and Increase the Supply of Export Goods

In recent years industrial crops in our country have undergone good transformation and attained a significant level of development. However, there is still much capability for developing industrial crops and the process

of industrial crop production is posing many scientific-technical problems that must be resolved well.

The principal industrial crop products are commodity products. Therefore, the problems regarding storage, processing, transporting, and circulation-distribution are much more demanding than those regarding rice production.

The principal agricultural crops grown in our country are gradually entering into intensive cultivation, specialized cultivation, and combined commerce. The intensive cultivation of industrial crops is the intensive cultivation of dry crops. In the case of perennial crops, intensive cultivation is carried out largely on hilly land, sloping land, and land that is easily washed away and eroded. Specialized industrial crop areas are being formed at a rapid rate and many scientific-technical problems are being posed. There must be high-yield varieties that are appropriate to the cultivation and climatic conditions of the different areas. Many scientific-technical and organizational problems are being posed for plant protection in hilly areas, in water-deficient areas, in areas with tall plants, and with regard to new objects of prevention and elimination and objects of protection, etc. The actual production situation is posing problems regarding interplanting, crop rotation, and the growing of catch crops in specialized industrial crop areas. Our tropical agriculture allows us to select many different interplanting combinations to create conditions for the principal crops to develop as well as possible and provide the highest yields in appropriate aggricultural ecosystems, while at the same time exploiting as well as possible, and with the highest effectiveness, the meterological and soil conditions.

In growing industrial crops we cannot grow them to obtain only one product, but must obtain many different kinds of products from the same crop. The processing industry consists of the preliminary processing and processing of raw materials for industry and the processing of consumer products must be tied in closely with agricultural production and the organization of truly rational distribution in order to further the cultivation process and increase the value of agricultural products. The modes of forming economic alliances, combining industry with agriculture, and combining science with production must be resolved creatively and appropriately.

Our industrial crop yields amount to only half, or in many instances only one-third or one-fourth, of the average yields in the advanced agricultural beyond the present levels, especially on a nationwide scale, there must be a corps of skilled specialists to enter deeply into each type of crop and each type of product. They must also operate regularly and overcome the situation of dispersion and fragmentation if combined strength is to be created.

The material-technical bases for the development of industrial crops must also be taken into consideration, especially the various kinds of intensive cultivation standards, the technical service installations, the materials supply and product circulation and marketing installations, the processing and storage installations, etc. The use of the common system of material bases of agriculture, which is in our case primarily intended to serve rice and a number of other food crops, is at times irrational and very wasteful in serving industrial crops.

III. Building and Developing an Ecological Agriculture

In recent years scientific-technical accomplishments have led to the conclusion that in order to fully and solidly meet people's needs for agricultural products, while at the same time maintaining and continually improving the environment, it is necessary to create an ecological agriculture. The documents and resolutions of our Party have also stated that our country's agriculture must be developed into an ecological agriculture.

Along those lines, the scientific-technical work must do a good job of resolving relevant problems in order to rapidly and widely apply the accomplishments of the biological revolution. Seedstock and breeding stock must be the objects of concentrated research. We will expand activities on all four fronts of the seedstock work: creating new varieties; testing and regionalizing varieties; producing and supplying seedstock and scientifically rotating the varieties; and inspecting the application of regulations, rules, and policies regarding varieties in production. It is necessary to promote research activities on heredity, biochemistry, and the creation, maintenance, and development of gene banks, accompanied by the perfection of the testing system, the seedstock propagation system (in the case of rice, a four-stage propagation system), and the seedstock certification system.

The biology industry is opening up many prospects for resolving many problems regarding the heredity of plants and animals. In coming years it will be necessary to do a good job of organizing experimental laboratories and research projects in this sphere. The raising of tissues and cells to resolve the problem of propagating plants which are difficult to breed and eliminate virus diseases from some types of plants has begun in recent years in many experimental laboratories and must be further expanded and brought together in unified programs to avoid duplication and wasting time in researching problems that have already been resolved.

Microorganisms play an extremely great role with regard to our country's tropical agriculture. The processes of transforming the substances in soil to supply nutrients to plant are essentially due to the results of the activity of the of microorganisms in the soil. The microorganisms in our tropical soil are truly rich and varied. By grasping and guiding the activities of those microorganisms we will rapidly change the rich source of organic nutrients of the "green the year around" tropical vegetation into plant nutrients in the most effective manner. We have nitrogen microorganic fertilizer for nitrogen fixation by soybeans. But with hundreds of species of legumes we can expand research along those lines and have many additional types of microorganic fertilizer for plants. A number of manmade insect-destroying microorganisms, such as bacillus thureugiensis and beariveria basseana have also been applied in a number of places. There are also many kinds of viruses, fungi, and other microbes which are parasites on harmful insects which we can research in order to serve the plant protection work. In animal husbandry, microorganisms for fermenting livestock feed and microorganisms for producing antibiotics and vitamins, for use in the agricultural products processing industry, for transforming substances, for creating antibiotics, growth regulation substances, vitamins, and for use in methane gas pits to produce fuel are among the roles played by the activity of microorganisms.

Ecological agriculture is based on more than the accomplishments of biology. Our Party has pointed out that the extensive and full application of the applications of the biological revolution is accompanied by the effective use of the successes and results of industry. The irrigation, mechanization, and chemicalization of agriculture are the path for developing our country's agriculture so that it can assimilate the results of industry and increase labor productivity, the effectiveness of investment, and crop and livestock yields. However, the application of the accomplishments of industry to agriculture must be carefully calculated in order to have a path of advance that is appropriate to the development of our country's economy, while at the same time satisfactorily resolving problems of the environment and not leave behind negative consequences for nature and ecology in our country.

In the course of building and developing an ecological agriculture, the scientific-technical work must resolve a whole series of theoretical and practical problems to advance agriculture at a rapid rate and attain at an early date the economic and social goals set forth in the Party resolutions and fully bring into play and continually improve the natural resources--land, water, weather, fauna, flora, etc.--while at the same time protecting and preserving the environment for the working people.

IV. Research and Resolve Economic, Organization, and Management Problems

The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress set forth the mission of creating a nationwide economic-agricultural structure. It is necessary to correctly determine the role and position of our country's agriculture in the overall economic structure. The important matter is to determine the contents and level of agricultural development in each phase of upward advance in the process of forming a national economic structure.

On the basis of the role and position of agriculture in the overall economic structure it is necessary to determine the internal structure of agriculture. Agriculture in its wider meaning includes forestry and aquatic products. It is necessary to clarify the roles and ratios of the relationship among agriculture, forestry, and fishing. In agriculture, it is necessary to clearly understand the roles of cultivation, animal husbandry, and trades. In cultivation it is necessary to determine the role of food crops, long-term industrial crops, short-term industrial crops, fruit croops, and pharmaceutical crops. In animal husbandry it is necessary to determine the positions of the relationships among large livestock, small livestock, poultry, etc.

When setting forth the four contents for agriculture the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress stated that the district was the principal sphere in which the other three contents would be achieved. The development of districts into planning units and economic units with an agricultural (agriculture, forestry, and fishing) and industrial (small industry, handicrafts, and local industry) structure demands the resolution of a whole series of scientific, technical, economic, and managerial problems. In future years scientific-technical activities must be carried out more fully and completely along those lines in order to rapidly transform the Party's economic development line into reality.

The contracting of final output to groups and individual workers has recently contributed to bringing about a major transformation in agriculture. During the recent period we have made many all-out efforts to fully explain and carry out the Party Central Committee policies regarding the expansion of the right of the basic level to take the initiative in production and commerce and decentralization to the district and basic levels. In order to continually perfect the management structure and organization of production in agriculture, the scientific-technical work must organize activities fully and comprehensively, and in depth, in the above spheres and in a number of other spheres of management.

The technical service activities and the introduction of scientific-technical advances to agricultural production also have many new features. Intensive cultivation areas, areas which apply a full set of technical measures to increase crop and livestock yields, and crop and livestock yields, and crop and livestock insurance activities have been expanded. A number of theoretical and practical scientific-technical problems and economic management problems which have been posed must be resolved well in order to rapidly overcome the bureaucratic centralism-state subsidy management mechanism, while at the same time continually furthering the development of agriculture, consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, and creating a socialist management mechanism that is appropriate to our level of development, on a scientific basis, and ensuring the increasing of yields and the improvement of quality and effectiveness in production.

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AGRICULTURE

MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE IN VIETNAM REVIEWED

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese Oct-Nov 85 pp 487-490

[Article by Nguyen Dien: "Accomplishments in the Mechanization of Agriculture During the Past 40 Years"]

[Text] Prior to the August Revolution of 1945, while still under the yoke of dependency of the French colonialists and Japanese fascists, agricultural production in our country was extremely backward and was carried out primarily by manual labor.

After the success of the revolution we immediately had to wage a resistance war against the French colonialists. In the emulation movement to increase production, the agricultural sector took steps to guide the development of food crops to meet the needs of the resistance war. In addition to the other technical measures, the state was concerned with supplying such implements as plows, harrows, knives, and sickles to peasants in the free areas in the lowland and mountain regions. During that period the peasants in a number of areas came forth with innovations to improve implements. In Interzone 3 many water buffaloes and cattle were killed by the enemy so peasants made foot-pedalled winch plows to pull plows and harrows. In Interzone 4 there appeared the two-rowed Nghe An 1 grass rake that was 1 to 1.2 meters wide and was pulled by people. Productivity was considerably greater than the old grass rakes.

After 1955, with the victory of the resistance war against the French colonialists, the organization of management and guidance of the development of agricultural production implements gradually took form in the North of our country. We organized a Movement to Improve Implements (under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry), set up the first tractor unit in our country, began an agricultural machinery course at the Agricultural College and classes for training tractor drivers, began to bring in tractors to work in wasteland areas in the midlands, set up the first state farms, and then used tractors on a trial basis in the lowlands, where agricultural cooperativization began. In 1959-60 an organization to guide management and an agricultural mechanization research organization were set up.

In the North of our country the process of providing technical equipment passed through the following periods:

The period of post-war economic restoration: essentially the restoration of draft water buffaloes and oxen, equipping the peasants with sufficient production implements, and beginning a movement to improve implements and use tractors on trial basis.

The period of the first 5-year plan (1961-65): beginning research on improving implements and using tractors at the state and collective agricultural installations.

The period of opposing the war of destruction waged by the U.S. imperialists: developing agricultural mechanization to overcome difficulties regarding draft power and labor to serve the battlefield.

In the South, during the 1955-1965 period the puppet administration, implementing a neocolonial policy, brought in tractors primarily to serve the setting up of land development centers in the hilly and mountainous areas. The 1966-75 period was a period of developing tractors in the lowlands.

After the liberation of the South and the unification of the nation, the equipping of agricultural implements and machinery began to be carried out during the 1976-80 and 1981-85 5-year plans.

During the past 40 years, although continually affected by war our country's agriculture achieved great accomplishments and clear progress was made with regard to motive power, implements, and machinery used in agricultural production. Those technical advances were the results of scientific research and the accumulation of actual experience in our country, combined with the application of the scientific accomplishments of the world to the specific conditions of our country.

The scientific-technical accomplishments regarding the mechanization of agriculture have contributed positively to the development of agricultural production in our country during the recent period, and has created conditions for increasing total output and has contributed to increasing crop and livestock yields, increasing labor productivity, protecting production, fighting drought, floods, insects, and diseases, and furthering the technical revolution and the revolution in production relations in agriculture.

At present, the motive force of agriculture in our country has begun to undergo a transformation with regard to quantity and quality. In addition to the steadily increasing labor and draft power (water buffalo and oxen) forces in agriculture there has appeared a new source of motive power: electrical machinery. By 1985 the peasants all over the nation had been equipped with tens of thousands of electrical machines, 40,000 small and large tractors, and hundreds of thousands of internal combustion engines with a total capacity of millions of horsepower. Although those numbers are not yet great, there has been created an initial transformation in the quality of agricultural machinery in our country. Electrical machinery has become an indispensable supporting force in developing production, maintaining the seasonal schedule, and preventing and fighting natural disasters, closely combined with primary reliance on manpower and draft power.

The results of scientific-technical research have created conditions for effectively using electrical machinery in many stationary and mobile tasks, such as irrigation and drainage, rice threshing, rice milling, grinding, soil preparation, sowing, etc. We have researched and determined a system of large and small electrical machines and types appropriate to the terrain, dimensions, and soil of our country's fields. We selected small and large tractors (10-12, 30-40, 50-80, and 100-150 horsepower for use in agricultural production. Especially, we researched the improvement of tractor wheels, with the various kinds of rubber wheels (low or high), secondary wheels, steel wheels, wire mesh wheels, and pontoon wheels so that the tractors can be used on dry fields, wet paddies with hard surfaces, and muddy paddies. The results of that research have become technical advances and have been applied widely in rice-growing areas for more than 20 years.

With regard to labor implements, on the basis of surveying draft water buffaloes and cattle on the principal types of soil and on dry and wet paddies, we researched and selected the various kinds of soil-preparation implements for each area, including traditional implements ("trowel" plows and "sheath" plows in the lowlands and Hmong and Nung plows in the mountain region) and improved implements (the model 51 plow, the model 58, etc.). The sowing and planting implements an crop tending implements have also undergone notable improvements. The improvement of a number of harvesting implements and transportation facilities, such as harvesting sickles, the use of foot-powered rice threshing wheels, the use of rollers in place of flails, and the use of improved carts in place of carrying poles, has become a broad, continuous mass movement during the past 20 years. A number of new-style implements, such shoulder insecticide pumps, have quickly been popularized on a large scale.

In general, manual agricultural implements have been increased in number and supplemented with regard to variety. A number of improved and new-style implements have been supplied extensively in agriculture, but we must continue to improve the quality and durability of manual implements in order to meet higher requirements. During the recent period we have researched and experimented with agricultural machinery in many different tasks--cultivation, animal husbandry, and the processing of agricultural products by imported machinery and machinery designed and built in our country--to reach the conclusions necessary to serve a number of principal production phases.

With regard to soil preparation, we have researched a number of types of tillers, harrows, and rotary cultivators for use on dry and wet fields, and have stipulated appropriate mechanized soil-preparation techniques for each season and for one to three crop rotation structures during the year. A number of soil preparation machines have been designed and manufactured in our country and techniques of mechanizing soil preparation by using small two-wheeled tractors and large tractors have been applied extensively in both wet-rice areas and areas growing dry crops.

With regard to sowing and planting, we have selected machines to sow corn, dry rice, soybeans, peanuts, jute, cotton, etc., and are continuing to research machines to transplant wet rice.

In order to serve irrigation and drainage, recently we researched, selected, designed, and manufactured a whole series of water pump systems for low water columns and high water columns (centrifugal pumps and centripedal pumps), installed with electric motors and internal combustion engines and consisting of small pumps (100 to 500 cubic meters per hour) and large pumps (1,000 to 4,000 cubic meters per hour).

We selected machines to fertilize and cultivate such subsidiary food crops as corn and legumes, tractor-mounted insecticide sprays for dry crops, and motorized back-pack insecticide sprays for use in wet rice paddies.

During the recent period we have researched the mechanization of the harvesting of rice, corn, and jute, with principal emphasis on the harvesting of rice. We imported and tried out various kinds of rice harvesters and small, medium, and large combines, and researched, designed, and manufactured a number of machinery models in our country, but have not yet selected a type that is truly appropriate to production conditions in our country. With regard to rice threshers, during the recent period we selected, designed, and manufactured a number of models of rice threshing and dehusking machines with capacities of 0.5 to 1.5 tons per hour which are based on different principles. We have selected and applied to production thousands of rice threshing and dehusking machines, concentrated in a number of key rice areas in the Mekong and Red River deltas.

With regard to the preliminary processing, storage, and processing of agricultural products and animal feed, during the recent period we have researched, selected, designed, and manufactured various kinds of small-scale equipment to ventilate and dry agricultural products, to mill, dechaff, and grind animal feed to serve the collective production sector, and large-capacity equipment to process coffee, sugarcane, rubber, and animal feed for the centralized state production sector. In order to transport agricultural products, in addition to widely using improved carts pulled by people, animals, and boats, we have begun to bring into use a number of mechanized transportation facilities, such as small motor boats in the Mekong Delta, and tractors equipped with small and medium trailers in a number of other agricultural production areas.

With regard to the mechanization of the principal crops, we have researched, experimented, and reached conclusions experimented, and reached conclusions about a system of machinery to mechanize many aspects of corn growing on hilly land and river bottom land, and a system of machinery for mechanize and a number of principal aspects of rice growing at state farms and concentrated rice production areas.

With regard to animal husbandry, we began to research equipment and machinery to mechanize the processing and distribution of feed and the sanitation of pens at concentrated pig farms.

With regard to the use of machinery in tropical agriculture, by means of researching and surveying the physical characteristics of the land and crops in our country, we drafted and applied a number of technical regulations regarding the use of machinery, and economic technical and economic

effectiveness norms regarding a number of production aspects in cultivation and animal husbandry. We researched and drafted a number of rules regarding the technical maintenance and storage of agricultural machinery under the tropical conditions of Vietnam, and especially successfully researched techniques for restoring a number of important machinery parts, such as the parts of fuel systems in tractors imported from socialist and capitalist countries. We were thereby able to restore the operational capability of thousands of tractors that had been imported from other countries.

In general, since the August Revolution, and especially since 1955, on the basis of the new production relations the production forces in our country's agriculture have been further strengthened. There has begun to be formed the basis for a new scientific-technical sector in agriculture--the agricultural mechanization and electrification sector--with an organizational system and increasingly developed research forces, the center of which is the Agricultural Implements and Mechanization Institute. During the recent period scientific-technical research into agricultural electrical machinery has begun to meet a number of urgent requirements of production, such as the mechanization of soil preparation, irrigation and drainage, processing, etc. Although there are many difficulties and complications in carrying out the mechanization of agriculture under the specific conditions of our country, but the role played by supplying and using implements and machinery in agriculture has been increasingly affirmed in the process of advancing to the creation of large-scale socialist agriculture in our country.

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Southeast Asia Report

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AUSTRALIA

FARMERS FEDERATION MEETS WITH RURAL REBELS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Anthony Hoy]

[Text]

THE National Farmers Federation (NFF) yesterday moved to head off a split in the rural lobby by convening meetings to discuss increasing farmer militancy.

An extraordinary meeting of the NFF's executive committee was followed by a late-night discussion with principals of the militant Canowindra Rural Protest Committee.

The chairman of the Canowindra committee, Mr Peter Ryan, was asked by the NFF president, Mr Ian McLachlan, to organise a rush trip to Canberra after representations made on the committee's behalf by a NFF affiliate, the NSW Livestock and Grain Producers Association (LGPA).

Mr McLachlan earlier this week was reported to have vetoed NFF involvement in a Canberra rally planned by the Canowindra committee for February 14.

Mr McLachlan reportedly said the activities of the committee had been blown out of proportion, that it would cost $100 a head to organise the rally and that the organisers would not be able to control the demonstration and safeguard the welfare of participants.

The president of the LGPA in NSW, Mr Michael Tooth, who is also a member of the NFF's executive committee, said yesterday the NFF had been misinformed and had misunderstood the reasons for convening the Canberra rally.

"Those attending the rally will be coming to Canberra to demonstrate that what their farm leaders have been saying is true, that they are in a desperate situation, which is becoming progressively worse," he said.

"The message of the rally will be that if the politicians don't listen to the farming organisations, farmers will become more militant."

The NFF's industrial officer, Mr Paul Houlihan, who earlier this week was sent to Canowindra, NSW, by Mr McLachlan for a preliminary meeting with the rebels, tabled a report on the Canowindra group at yesterday's NFF meeting.

The report is believed to have endorsed the group's credibility, applauded the amount of work it has done and recommended that Mr McLachlan meet it.

Mr Ryan, while awaiting a call from Mr McLachlan yesterday, played down talk of a rural lobby split. He said he had been "quick off the mark" with earlier accusations of NFF inaction since the big farm rally in Canberra last July.

Sections of the media had attempted to play up the alleged split, he said. Matters had not been helped by the "ill-informed comments of paid employees of the farm organisations" on the question of the proposed rally.

"The rural community is going to roll together behind the NFF, irrespective of whether or not Mr McLachlan decides to support the Canberra rally," Mr Ryan said. "We totally support the NFF in its attempts to improve our terms of trade."

He had no dispute with Mr McLachlan.

He said: "I spoke to Ian on Friday and we were in total agreement on the overall direction of the farm lobby. I don't know him that well, and have not yet met him face to face. But everyone I have spoken to has confirmed that he has 100 per cent support in the job he is doing as leader of the NFF."

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CSO: 4200/718

AUSTRALIA

FARM BODY HITS MP'S BEHAVIOR IN HAWKE MEETING

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Danielle Robinson]

[Text]

ONE of the country's most powerful rural organisations yesterday accused two Liberal MPs of deliberate riotous behaviour during a farmers' protest that confronted the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, in Perth on Monday.

The Primary Industry Association of Western Australia (PIA) yesterday issued a statement condemning federal Liberal MP Mr Wilson Tuckey and State MLA Mr Bill McNee for their "blatant politicking" during the demonstration in the lobby of Perth's Merlin Hotel on Australia Day.

Mr Hawke's 90-minute private meeting with senior rural leaders at the Merlin ended in a rush to the safety of his hotel suite after more than 100 farmers jostled him in the lobby.

The farmers had stormed the hotel to force Mr Hawke to answer their questions after he refused to attend their rally outside the hotel.

But the PIA said Mr Hawke's eventual decision to talk to the angry crowd was cut short by the "hysterical" behaviour of Mr Tuckey and Mr McNee.

The president of the PIA, Mr Winston Crane, said yesterday: "Their image as politicians dived and clearly neither has come to grips as to how a person holding such a high level of public office should behave.

"The gathering was keen to hear Mr Hawke's statement, having waited patiently outside the meeting room for 90 minutes.

"He was not able to complete his statement due to the incessant shouting and interjections from Bill McNee and Wilson Tuckey."

Mr Hawke had agreed to face the crowd after he had been given an assurance that Mr Tuckey would not use it as a political platform and would stand quietly at the back of the crowd.

But as soon as he began his impromptu address Mr McNee began interrupting with shouts about interest rates and Mr Hawke's "union mates".

Although Mr Hawke asked Mr McNee to be quiet, he continued and soon after Mr Hawke started moving his way through the protesters.

Mr Crane said it was clear that "neither (Mr McNee nor Mr Tuckey) knew how to handle the importance of the occasion and seemed hysterical at the sight of the large media group".

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CSO: 4200/718

EDITORIAL WELCOMES FARMERS' 'NEW POLITICAL VITALITY'

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Jan 86 p 8

[Editorial: "The Militant Farmer"]

[Text]

THE angry protest against the Prime Minister by farmers, and a few unwelcome hangers-on, in Perth on Monday was not unexpected. Resentment over a lack of adequate representation with successive federal governments has been building up in rural Australia for years, and the frustration felt by many farmers finally overflowed into easily understandable action.

For Mr Hawke and his government colleagues, the Perth incident may well have marked the dam burst of rural emotions. Australia's farmers are clearly no longer prepared to be ignored by Canberra.

A new and welcome political vitality has taken hold of our "bushies": the complacency which was the hallmark of rural politics has gone and the graziers, the wheat growers, the farmers and all the other bush workers, who know that they produce the exports that keep our economy going, are fed up with the lack of real representation of their problems which they had for so long.

They are fed up with the failure of the National Party to give the rural leadership that it should have done, and they have shown that they are prepared to turn to organisations like the National Farmers Federation, or to protests like the one in Perth, in an effort to make city-oriented politicians listen to their grievances.

A week ago the rural lobby scored the first significant recent victory in its continuing battle with the Federal Government when Mr Hawke backed down on the fertiliser anti-dumping duty issue and granted the exemption given earlier to West Australian farmers to those in all States.

While that victory undoubtedly spurred on those farmers protesting in Perth, rural Australians must be aware of the possibility of a public backlash against their behaviour should it become too outlandish.

They must also attempt to keep members of other political parties from riding on their coat-tails. The sight of Liberal Party politicians performing for television cameras in Perth did nothing for the farmers' cause.

Unless tight controls are kept on any future demonstrations, farmers risk having their legitimate complaints reduced to the level of a circus.

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CSO: 4200/718

AUSTRALIA

REPORTS ANALYZE, CRITICIZE DOLLAR, EXPORT PROBLEMS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Jan 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Ignoring Realities of an Export Economy"]

[Text]

THE latest economic pronouncements by the Committee for Economic Development of Australia and the National Institute of Economic and Industry Research contain a timely warning for the Government: it is not yet out of the dangerous economic waters it deliberately entered last year.

The reports from these groups drive home the fact that the Government cannot take any comfort from the recent strengthening of the Australian dollar.

The Government must remember that the strengthening of the dollar is not due to any fundamental changes in the state of the economy over the past two months. Instead, the local currency is being buoyed by the backwash produced by the US economy hitting turbulent waters.

This country still faces large balance of payments problems, and a sustained recovery in the dollar will only take place when the international investment community is convinced that the Government is pursuing a consistent set of policies that address the damaging problems now confronting our vital export industries.

It cannot be denied that a big factor behind this country's poor balance of payments position is the low level of prices being received for many of our rural and mineral commodity exports.

Many of the reasons for the weak prices now being received by our commodity exports are beyond the Government's control. Low prices for our mineral exports are a product of a sluggish international economy and excess capacity in many producer countries.

And as the farming community knows only too well, the irresponsible behaviour of the European Economic Community – as it attempts to offload its ever-accumulating rural commodity surpluses – has driven many prices down while, at the same time, making damaging inroads into Australia's traditional overseas markets.

Regrettably, this situation can only worsen now that the agricultural trade war between the United States and the EEC is heating up. Australia's struggling wheat producers in particular will be caught in the cross-fire.

But as the CEDA report in particular makes clear, Australia's place in the world trade stakes has dropped significantly in recent years because of our inability to penetrate new and growing markets.

We have been content to continue riding on the sheep's back instead of pursuing markets for our manufactured goods.

Federal governments – both past and present – must accept much of the blame for this outcome. For too long, for example, governments of all political persuasions have not placed sufficient emphasis on the need to foster the research and development so vital to the emergence of viable, export-oriented high-technology industries.

And many federal governments have thought nothing about weighing our vital export industries down with new and increasing costs. Our rural industries are still paying the bill created by the high protection policies of Coalition governments.

The Hawke Government knows that our precarious balance of payments position can only be rectified if it can successfully tackle these deep-seated problems of our export industries.

It is therefore regrettable to see that the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, is about to embark on a new economic policy path that will see our farmers and many businesses that are leading consumers of petrol – as well as the long-suffering motorist – paying more for their petrol than they should.

We do not have our priorities in order.

We are not conducting ourselves as exporters. We are not differentiating between those industries which operate purely within the domestic marketplace and those which seek markets abroad.

We do not care when our exports are disrupted by union activity.

Until we heed the warnings issuing from CEDA and other research bodies and take stock of our real economic position we will never attain the international position we have the potential to achieve, sustain and build upon.

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CSO: 4200/718

DEFENSE WRITER ON SIGNIFICANCE OF DIBB REPORT

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Jan 86 p 9

[Article by Peter Young under the rubric "Defense": "Far Ranging Review or Dutch Auction?"]

[Text]

THE countdown has begun for the Dibb Report on the future force, structure and capability of Australia's armed forces.

The report, which is expected to be tabled in March, will be the single most important review of our defences since the 1976 White Paper brought down by Defence Minister Jim Killen.

The fear, however, is that instead of a similar far-ranging and hard-hitting assessment, all the long-suffering taxpayer may get for his money will be the end result of a series of Dutch auctions.

Defence Minister Kim Beazley shocked and upset the defence establishment last year when he passed over the wealth of experience and talent within the military and the department and gave the awesome task of reshaping our future defences to a lone and relatively unknown academic, Mr Paul Dibb.

Mr Beazley said the reason behind his decision was that Mr Dibb would be free of the pressures of the day-to-day workings of the department. He would, Mr Beazley said, be able to bring a fresh mind to bear on the problems – free of the inter-service rivalry that presently besets defence planning.

Cynics within the services argued that the only reason for the inter-service squabbling is that they have been forced to compete for ever-decreasing resources and that the same result could have been achieved by closeting three up-and-coming lieutenant-colonels or, for that matter, three bright corporals.

The solution to our defence problems, they say, has been known for a long time: more money.

The real reason for the appointment of Mr Dibb, if the truth be known, is that despite earlier requests from former Defence Minister Gordon Scholes, the department has been simply unable – or unwilling – to come up with the goods.

Mr Dibb enjoys a high reputation within the defence community and has had extensive experience within the defence intelligence analysis area. He has, however, no military experience.

More important, Mr Dibb's charter stops short of any input into the department's strategic assessment: the base policy paper which determines whether the threat is from Red Indians, in which case you purchase cavalry horses, or from the Soviets – a threat which would call for a high-tech force structure.

Because of this limitation there were fears right from the start that Mr Dibb's real role was to come up with acceptable ways of rationalising away increased defence cuts. These fears were worsened when, at his initial press briefing, he declared that he felt he could achieve his aim without the need for any additional expenditure.

This confident statement sent a shiver through many of the military. They knew that with so much equipment in the pipeline, bought when the Australian dollar was worth almost a third more than its present value, and with military inflation racing ahead, this simply could not be achieved. Something would have to go.

There was even more worry when Mr Beazley made the pointed remark that Mr Dibb's recommendations would be accepted by the Government only as far as they were "politically and financially feasible".

This led to fears that even though Mr Dibb might come up with soundly based findings, the "cheap option" eyes might be picked out of his recommendations at the expense of his more broadly based conclusions.

Mr Beazley also said that it was the intention that the media and public would be kept well informed of Mr Dibb's progress.

Unfortunately this has not eventuated. What are believed to be eight interim reports, or chapters, have, it is believed, been protected by a security classification as they have been passed around the defence establishment for comment.

It is this interplay between Mr Dibb and the individual services and bureaucracy that has raised fears that we will not get an independent report based on Mr Dibb's appreciation of the situation.

There is widespread concern that instead a sort of bottom line consensus bargain is being arrived at as the papers go to and fro between Mr Dibb and the services.

It is only right and proper that Mr Dibb should seek out the widest of opinions and advice. But by engaging in what some are interpreting as a Dutch auction, he has laid himself and the Government open to charges that they are trying to blunt any later criticism from the military and avoid the sort of political penalty which accompanied the blunt findings of the Cross Parliamentary Committee report on the state of our defences.

Mr Dibb's report is expected to hinge around the fact that since we are lumbered with the F-18 – which by some form of osmosis has evolved as the centrepiece of a defence policy based on the concept of over-sea strike – priority must be given to the RAAF as the first line of defence.

The Army is expected to lose more manpower and its Armoured Brigade as priority is given to attack helicopters for an Australianised version of what some see as the under-supported American 9th Division Operational Deployment Force.

The lack of armour and the decision not to go ahead with a new Australian-designed armoured fighting vehicle will possibly be rationalised away by the selection of the new Mickey Mouse-style dune buggies used by the Americans.

Hopefully there will be a build-up in the army's air defence capability, but every indication so far is that the divisional and corps organisations needed to provide the necessary back-up for any lightly armed initial response force will be sacrificed.

The navy, however, is expected to come off worst – facing relegation to little more than a coastal surface force dependent on its submarine force for range and any real offensive capability.

Such a stripped-down defence force, based on the questionable theory that the heavily over-committed F-18s of the RAAF could stop any threat on the high seas and that a maritime trading nation such as Australia does not need to protect its sea lanes, is already being seen by many as a dangerous gamble.

Such a general conclusion, which would also be the cheapest option, would undoubtedly have attracted massive condemnation from a generation of generals and a flotilla of admirals.

There is a mass of expertise out there – especially from the pool of recently retired service chiefs. They would literally crucify Mr Dibb and the Minister on the basis of their vastly greater single service experience.

The Government would of course have the support of the air force brass, but the political consequences of such a sustained and informed attack from the champions of the other two services could have proven most embarrassing.

But if, as is believed, Mr Dibb has engaged in a sort of auction in which the services have literally been bought off in a behind-the-scenes bargain battle for their survival, then the Government could point to a consensus that would allow it to safely go ahead with further economies without any political problems.

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AUSTRALIA

ALP SENATOR ON DECLINING FORTUNES OF SOCIALISTS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Jan 86 p 9

[Interview by Anthony Hoy with George Georges, radical Labor senator: "The Flickering Twilight of a Saddened Socialist"]

[Text]

THE expulsion battle against Labor rebel Mr Bill Hartley has highlighted the declining fortunes of the small band of diehard socialists in Labor's parliamentary ranks.

"There is a disenchantment in our quarter," says spokesman, Senator George Georges. "But at the moment we do not have much clout. That is part of our frustration."

Hartley's seemingly inevitable expulsion, Senator Georges claims, will be further evidence that the party – and in particular its right wing – has become autocratic in its control of party affairs, and is completely out of tune with the needs and rights of its membership.

"This is not a defence of Hartley, although I strongly support many of his views," he says. "But there is strong opposition to the way the party is imposing discipline on those of its members who are critical of its performance."

For Georges – well into his sixties, and by no means a Labor power broker, time is almost up in his parliamentary push to advance the socialist cause.

"I'll concentrate more on things that are not crucial to party performance, such as my involvement with the Senate select committee on animal welfare, and my strong interest in the peace movement," he says.

The senator's disenchantment stems from serious reservations he has concerning the direction Labor is taking. In his words, "it appears to have discarded socialism as an answer. It merely seeks to reform the existing system."

He views Labor's "tampering with financial systems" as "a Liberal Party-type solution to problems with the economy", and regards deregulation of the banking system as a form of privatisation.

"We appear to be drawing from areas of public enterprise," he says. "The discarding of the socialist approach is a great disappointment to me."

Senator Georges is slowing down. He tires easily, and there is a question mark over his health. He has a bad back. He found the pressure of a recent three-day trip with the Senate select committee on animal welfare such that he truly did look – as one of his concerned colleagues remarked – "like death warmed up".

One suspects that even the socialist fire of this Queensland senator has been somewhat quelled.

"My commitment to socialism has been tempered by some doubts relating to individual freedoms in such a highly organised society," he said. "These doubts are also reinforced by other doubts as to the rights of individuals in our so-called free societies. The capitalist system prides itself on freedom. But such freedom is limited by economic stress and the needs of the majority. But I am still a firm believer in democratic socialism as the best solution to the whole spectrum of our economic problems."

Queensland Premier Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen can take some credit for lessening the heat of Senator Georges' socialism. The senator is embittered by his experiences at the hands of Bjelke-Petersen and the Queensland police force – and not only by his experiences as a regular guest of Her Majesty in Brisbane's prisons as results of his involvement in street marches and public protests.

"I'm not free to move," he said. "I'm under close attention from Queensland police. In a period of four months I've been asked to pull over and take the Breathalyzer test three times, and have been tested twice.

"I'm beginning to feel like a fugitive in my own State. But I can still deal with Bjelke-Petersen and police oppression. I can fight back by being stubborn and resisting the exercise until they are found to be in error. I find it much more difficult to deal with the opposition I face in my own party."

Senator Georges has worn his commitment to socialism on his chest since his days as a poor and unsuccessful university student in Queensland.

"Socialism attracts young people from poor backgrounds," he says. "It is the only philosophy that can bring about radical change in a society in which young socialists see themselves as having very little place. I have adhered to many of the socialist concepts since my own experiences at a young age."

His Greek father, Arthanasios Georgouras, migrated to Australia in 1916, taking a job at the Wyndham Freezing Works, and later settling in Darwin, where the future senator was born.

He continues to draw on his Greek background "for a broader approach to foreign policy and human attitudes".

"In a sense the sons and daughters of migrants had the benefit of their original culture and the British culture – both of which had reached high levels of achievement in the areas of literature, the arts and philosophy," he says.

"This gave the first generation of migrant children – of which I was one – an advantage over Australians who, by their geographic isolation, were to a certain extent isolated culturally."

The traditional Greek interest in matters political, evidenced by the number of representatives of Greek extraction in the Australian Parliament, rubbed off on George Georges. He attributes a generous portion of his own makeup to the clannish background of the Greeks.

Senator Georges' involvement in political affairs stemmed from his role as an interpreter for his father during the 1930s. "Like other migrant kids I had to become more aware more quickly because of the need to communicate," he recalls. "Our parents spoke little English, and they were disadvantaged by not being well educated."

His socialist beliefs developed at his father's side in the work queues and soup kitchens during the Depression. He remembers only too well the difficulty of surviving.

The eldest son in a family of five girls and two boys, young Georges was "fortunate to get to school" – the primary stages at Ingham in the Queensland canefields, followed by State schooling in the Brisbane area, and finally Brisbane State High.

After some military training in the Seventh Field Ambulance during the war years and two unsuccessful university stints he drifted into left-wing politics. The young Georges graduated from membership of left-wing political youth groups to the Labor Party in 1944.

His interest in co-operatives and his position as secretary of Queensland's Workers Co-operative Credit Union – with a book membership of 7000 and a handful of branches throughout the State – was his springboard into the Senate in 1968.

After 18 years in Canberra, the senator admits that he has gone the capitalist way and purchased a second home in that city. Most of his family time, however, is spent on his three-hectare suburban farmlet in Brisbane, where he has resisted the capitalist temptation by spurning the overtures of property developers. He maintains his valuable land parcel for the family menagerie – the basis for his original interest in the area of animal welfare.

"I have always had dogs – a series of Queensland blue heelers and a Labrador that I felt strongly about when it had to be put down. I have an emotional attachment to animals. A gaggle of geese, a couple of horses, and the remnants of the children's pets are still kept on at our Brisbane home."

Since pushing for chairmanship of the animal welfare select committee established by the Democrats, Senator Georges says he is "now better aware of the problems and emotions in the animal welfare area, because superficial investigation has revealed that humans have a very poor attitude to their associated species".

Animal welfare has proven to be a shrewd area for an ageing, frustrated, disenchanted socialist – still intent on making a mark in the parliamentary arena – to hang his hat on. Indeed, animal welfare could well prove to be the high point of his relatively undistinguished Senate representation.

A poor substitute, however, for the glories of the workers' State that might have been. George Georges is with Bill Hartley in spirit. A curse on right-wingers, from a flickering socialist light.

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CSO: 4200/718

INDONESIA

SUHARTO RECEIVES ZAMBIAN PLANNING MINISTER

BK030850 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0845 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Feb (ANTARA)--President Suharto received Zambian Minister of State for Development and Population Planning Lavu Mulimba at Bina Graha here Monday morning.

During the 30-minute meeting President Suharto gave an explanation of Indonesia's development efforts in general, including development in the field of population.

Minister Lavu Mulimba told newsmen after the meeting that Zambia would like to learn from Indonesia's achievements in tackling its population problem, in particular its family planning program.

He said that he had conveyed a special message from Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda to President Suharto expressing Zambia's desire to learn from Indonesia's achievements in the field of population problems.

According to Lavu Mulimba, Indonesia and Zambia have similar attitudes at international forums as members of the Nonaligned Movement.

On the possibility of concluding an agreement on technical, economic and cultural cooperation, Minister Lavu said that the possibilities are being explored by top officials of both countries.

The Zambian minister of state for development planning affairs arrived here Saturday evening for a visit to Indonesia which is scheduled to last until Sunday, February [no date as received]. He will also meet the coordinating minister for public welfare, the state minister for population and environment affairs, the health minister and the governor of Jakarta. He is also scheduled to visit Yogyakarta and Bali.

Zambia has in 1985 a population of 6.8 million people with a population increase of 3.3 percent a year. The per capita income of this republic is about U.S.$580 per year.

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CSO: 4213/100

INDONESIA

OFFICIAL ON TRADE WITH EAST EUROPE, USSR

BK150843 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 12 Feb 86 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, Tuesday [11 Feb], MERDEKA--Indonesia is giving priority to the promotion of trade relations with East European countries, the PRC, Turkey, Tunisia, Sweden, and Pacific countries. The government has not yet given priority to trade relations with African countries because many problems have to be considered.

Atmono Suryo, director general for foreign economic relations of the Foreign Affairs Department, said this in a hearing with Parliamentary Commission I on Tuesday. According to Atmono Suryo, trade relations with East Europe have had good prospects since Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry, visited East European countries in 1984 and 1985. "However, there are still many problems to sort out, like the choice of goods to be traded," he said.

Meanwhile, Jamaluddin Yuda, director of international trade relations, said that there are difficulties in conducting trade with East Europe and the Soviet Union because their system is not easily acceptable to Indonesian businessmen. European countries generally prefer barter trade. "Our businessmen find it difficult to accept this system because they prefer payments by bank notes," Yuda said. For example, Romania is very eager to buy oil from Indonesia in exchange for goods.

Nonetheless, Jamaluddin Yuda was convinced that these relations are feasible but not proceeding speedily because steps should be first studied to promote them.

He gave another example of Soviet assistance program for fourth 5-year development plan projects. Yuda said that the Indonesian Government tenders all projects internationally so that any countries can take part. However, not a single East European country or the Soviet Union has ever won such a tender. Indian-Soviet relations are developing smoothly because both countries practice the bank clearing system.

Other European countries want to invest in Indonesia through Indonesian Covernment banks as guarantors. However, this is not workable because Indonesia's banking regulations do not allow government banks to act as guarantors.

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CSO: 4213/100

COMMENTARY CITES PRC, U.S. INFLUENCE ON THAI ANTI-INDOCHINA STANCE

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 19 Dec 85 p 4

[Column: "Endless War Mongering of Thai Rightist Reactionaries"]

[Text] The real actions of Thai power circles from the past to the present confirm that Thai officials operating within their hegemonistic system have made Thailand one of the war mongering countries of Southeast Asia. Thailand continuously hungers for territory and to expand its power, and it loves to wage war continuously. Every country with a common border with Thailand has suffered from the challenging, provocative and aggressive policy of rightist reactionaries in Thais power circles in all eras. In addition, war mongering Thai administrators have totally dedicated themselves to be tools for alien invaders. They have designated Thailand to be a springboard and tool dedicated to imperialistic powers and to be an international reactionary against its neighbors, such as the three indochinese countries.

Among the groups of reactionaries in power and the many groups in many eras that have inherited the Thai system of hegemony, none has expressed itself as openly and faithfully as that of the present rightist reactionaries in Thai power circles, especially the Thais' reactionary military group with Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as supreme commander and Army commander-in-chief and who is its ring leader.

The real actions that they have displayed also clearly confirm their aggression. Their most glaring action is the operation being run to create tensions in Southeast Asia in accordance with the obscurantist plans of the expansionistic and hegemonistic Chinese. For example, in the middle of 1984, after General Kamland-ek visited China, he commanded the Royal Thai Army to invade and seize Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang, which are in Pak Lay District, Sayaburi Province in Laos. The Thai rightist reactionaries in Thai power circles also act as attack forces for Beijing reactionaries to carry out an undeclared war against the Kampuchean people. China gives them total assistance, including sanctuaries for the dispersed troops of Pol Pot, in order to obstruct and destroy the development of new lives for the people of Kampuchea. In addition to continuing to promote Thai hegemony, Thai reactionaries are also carrying out policies to stockpile war supplies. In order to achieve their Thai hegemony objectives, they are using the conspiracy between Beijing and Washington about Southeast Asia

to have Thailand as the place for deploying and improving American imperialistic forces in this region. This development is being expressed through military aid to Thailand and the purchase by Thai officials of F-16 (100 A) jet fighters worth 12 billion baht. This aid has impacted Thailand's social foundations in many areas and caused a lot of criticism among the Thai general public. It is also a threat to peace and stability in this part of the world, and has made the situation more violent. The Thai economy is in a grave crisis due to the policy of running trade deficits with the western world, but the reactionaries in Thai power circles still have increased the military budget for this fiscal year by nearly 40 billion baht (39,266,220 baht), which is considered very high for the Thai Ministry of Defense. This is viewed as unnecessary because many countries in Southeast Asia, especially the Indochinese countries, believe in a peace policy and are seeking to get along in unity without war. However, Thai rightist reactionaries are not pleased with that tentative policy and showed their real actions toward the end of November. At that time, Thai reactionary military groups requested additional war supply aid from the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. The aid includes 14 artillery pieces, 24 Model 59-tanks and other supplies.

Even though all these events have not been completed, they show clearly that the reactionaries in Thai power circles are not letting down in operating by the arms race policy of the imperialists, eternally running after expansionism and power in order to nurture Thai hegemonism and war hungers and to create tensions in this region. This has been an obstacle and goals against the wishes of the people who love peace in this region, including the Thai people who themselves are carrying out the struggle to reduce tensions and promote the trend toward peace. They are seeking to contribute to making Southeast Asia become a region of real peace and cooperation.

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LAOS

STATE BANK ROLE IN DOMESTIC, FOREIGN TRADE DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 19 Dec 85 pp 2, 3

[Article: "Growth of State Bank Over Past Decade"]

[Excerpt] The State Bank Commission has been successfully and promptly performing its important duties in finance, currency and loans for production, the distribution of goods and improving the standard of living of the people.

Under the guidance of the party over the past decade, the bank has grown strongly in every area by eliminating private banks and foreign capitalists, and it has become the State Bank of Laos. It has played a role in developing a national bank for the new regime with monopoly control over currency exchange. Banking has been improved by the opening up of provincial and local branches.

After monetary reform and the change from Vientiane currency to the liberation kip on 15 June 1976, the liberation kip bank note was changed on 10 November 1979. This showed a new stage in the growth of our currency system and was politically and economically important in stepping up the destruction of the enemy monetarily.

Our finance and lending are growing along with the opening up of production battlefields, price reform policies, salaries and the economic system.

A wide range of funds and loans are being used to expand production and the distribution of goods.

The nation's entire banking system consists of the central bank, special banks, an international trade bank, provincial banks, the Vientiane Municipality Bank and 91 district banks that are in the service of the political duties of the party and the state. During the past decade, banking organizations and cadres in banks and the number and qualifications of cadres have continuously grown. The number of high echelon cadres has increased by 6 times compared to that in 1975, the number for middle echelon cadres by 1.4 times and that for lower echelon cadres has doubled.

The State Bank has become the sole bank responsible for finance and loans, and its limitations have been raised. This bank is also involved with international loan payments along with the International Trade Bank.

To the present, operational and promotional funds have flowed into the bank, which has enabled it to respond to the financial needs of various working units. Each year cash deposits and loans have increased. As a financial center, the bank has struggled to increase cash revenues to respond to financial needs, such as paying salaries and purchasing forest goods. In the late part of 1984, the distribution of cash increased by 4.2 times compared to that in 1981. The bank has become more and more the center for loans. The State Bank has centralized all funds used in offices and organizations and for personal loans. Annual deposits and operational funds increased by 3.7 times in 1984 compared to 1981. Total deposits from the agricultural area increased by 147 percent, from the industrial area by 29.6 percent, from trade by 5 times, and from personal savings deposits by 6.7 times compared to those in 1981. Along with all this credit, loans have been available for family businesses to improve the standard of living of cadres, state employees and soldiers without using cash. The number of business organizations using forms of noncash payments through this bank increased by 87 percent from 1981 to 1984.

Along with this, the State Bank has started to cooperate widely with the SRV State Bank and the PRK State Bank in organizing foreign currency exchanges. The bank has also provided foreign currency loans and basic foreign currency services.

Presently, the entire commission of the bank and its cadres are working competitively to improve the bank's monetary system in order to make it a leading financial institution. The bank is able to pay its employees with its own profits and to guarantee easy deposits and withdrawals. Cadres are working hard to perform their duties to achieve the projections of the state.

12597/12624
CSO: 4206/55

TRANSPORT OFFICIAL: NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM PROMOTES INITIATIVE

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Dec 85 p 2

[Article: "Regulations in Line with Economic Development"]

[Excerpt] The Transport Company has been working under a new economic system which specifies in greater detail the duties and rights of enterprises. We are seeing that the new economic system is in line with genuine economic development. The new system specifies more clearly the assets of enterprises. We also have adjusted the real prices for enterprises appropriately. The three areas of finance, production, and bookkeeping and accounting have been explained more clearly. In finance, enterprises have the right to expand their production, based on their capital, and also have the right to select vehicles and equipment to ensure profits and the quality of their products.

The new regulations also specify more clearly and in more detail penalties and the bonuses for creative and more productive enterprises that produce more than projected.

In the future, our transport enterprises will continue to improve and evolve systematically in each area, based on the new economic regulations for ensuring projected production volumes. We also must strongly raise the responsibility of cadres in organization, discipline and understanding state and party policies, and raise the political awareness and skills of state employess in each area to a higher level than formerly.

12597/12624
CSO: 4206/55

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS SUMMARIZED ON 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 12, 1985 pp 24-26

[Article by Viet Chung]

[Text]

Agriculture

With the favourable conditions created by the topography, climate and land, Laos has enormous potentials to develop forestry and agriculture (at present, Laos has 4 million ha of cultivable land and 1.2 million ha of meadow).

Looking back to the days before liberation, the basis of Lao agriculture was a small, self-sufficient agricultural economy with rudimentary farming technique and low labour productivity. There was practically no material and technical infrastructure.

Between 1952 and 1965, the whole country had only 10 tractors. Until the early 70's, water conservancy had been unknown to many people. In the whole country there were about 180 small canals (from 6 to 14 kilometres long each) especially in Vientiane, Luang Prabang, Saravane, and Sayaboury, enough to serve only about 33,000 ha of field.

The output of food was reduced with every passing year. In 1955, it was 390 kilogrammes per capita; in 1970, 305 kilogrammes; and in 1975, 275 kilogrammes.

In the past, unable to meet the needs of its people, Laos usually had to import food, particularly rice. It imported about 10,000 tonnes of rice every year, not to mention other agricultural products and foodstuffs.

Forestry and fishery were in a similar state. Handicrafts were neglected.

When the Lao People's Democratic Republic was born, the Party and Government saw clearly the difficulties and worked out an orientation for the nation's economic development. The Party advocated developing agriculture and forestry to meet the needs of the people and create the bases for socialist industrialization.

In agriculture, a cooperative movement was vigorously launched, together with the three revolutions in the countryside. Advances were made towards building a new socialist countryside.

Agricultural cooperatives were set up. In 1976, there were nearly 600 cooperatives. At the beginning of 1985, their number stood at 2,548 (accounting for 40 per cent of peasant households). By the end of 1984, five provinces had basically

completed cooperativisation: Huoa Phan, Phongsaly, Xieng Khouang, Ou Dom Say and Champassak.

Many formerly nomadic peasant households in mountain areas have adopted a sedentary mode of life.

Hundreds of agricultural cooperatives have applied new methods of cultivation; especially they have used fertilizers and technical and scientific advances in combination with water conservancy to transform one-crop fields into two-crop fields, thus step by step changing the old method of farming.

Besides agricultural cooperatives, Laos also has thousands of mutual-aid teams that are the initial organizations leading peasants to collectivization.

The Lao Party and State pay great attention to the building of technical and material bases for agriculture. Many old water conservation works have been restored and upgraded. More than 1,000 canals and dams now irrigate and drain about 100,000 ha; 15 big- and medium-size irrigation works have been built. Many of them, namely Hoong Seng, Neum Moun, Neum Houang (Vientiane), Vang He, (Champassak), Manaxay (Khammouone) have been commissioned. From 1976 up to now, the irrigated area has increased 3 times (accounting for more than 20 per cent of the area under rice). In 1982, the irrigated area was 114,200 ha, of which 15,000 ha were irrigated by mechanical pumps. In the whole country there are now 2,000 tractors and pumps.

Factories producing animal feeds and veterinary medicines, and experimental breeding stations have appeared in many places.

Agricultural workers have been trained. Tens of elementary and secondary schools have been set up. Scientific and technical advances have been successfully applied in production. Technical cadres of the Centre for Experimental Study of Rice Strains at Salakhan have studied new rice strains such as IR 848, IR 253 with yields of 3 tonnes per ha. Technical cadres of the ministries of agriculture, forestry and water conservancy have created new rice strains with yields of up to 10 tonnes per ha and 11 kinds of new maize strains with yields of 6 tonnes per ha.

At present, the areas of land under cultivation in Laos total about 900,000 ha; 768,000 ha of rice, 15,000 ha of coffee, 5,000 ha of tobacco, 30,000 ha of maize, 10,000 ha of peanuts, 10,000 ha of manioc, 4,000 ha of soybeans, 7,000 ha of cotton, 10,000 ha of potato and 15,000 ha of fruit trees.

The output of food in 1984 reached 1.3 million tonnes (an increase of 200,000 tonnes compared with 1983), raising the yearly per capita output in the whole country to 354 kilogrammes. At present, Laos is not only self-sufficient in food but has even accumulated some reserves.

Output of agricultural products and industrial crops:

Coffee	: 5,000 — 6,000	tonnes per year.
Tobacco	: 4,500 — 6,500	tonnes per year.
Peanuts	: 7,000 — 8,000	tonnes per year.
Maize	: 25,000 — 30,000	tonnes per year.
Beans	: 5,000 — 7,000	tonnes per year.

Animal husbandry is also encouraged. Besides animal breeding by peasant households and agricultural cooperatives, the State has set up some breeding farms, and imported foreign breeds. Now the herd of domestic animals in Laos numbers 2,750,000: 1.45 million buffaloes and cows and 1.3 million pigs (in 1984, there was an increase of 50,000 buffaloes and cows compared with 1983).

Forestry

During 6 years (1976-81) the forestry department conducted surveys of nearly 1 million ha of forest.

At present, the total area of forest and forestland of Laos is 16 million ha. Timber reserves are estimated at 1 billion cubic metres.

Many sawmills have been restored or built anew with a total capacity of more than 200,000 cubic metres per year. There is an annual increase of 30% in the exploitation of valuable forest products such as shellac, cinnamon, and clove.

The country has 41 State farms (8 centrally-run State farms, 13 provincial farms, 10 army farms and, 10 farms run by the forestry department).

Fishery

In the past, little attention was paid to this branch. Laos being a landlocked country, only freshwater fish are caught. In recent years, the State has started building fishery stations, and industrializing the production of fish: canning industry, fish sauce...

Industry

Before liberation in 1975, Lao industry mainly consisted of a few factories producing consumer goods. Industrial output accounted for a small part of the national economy. Some industrial bases were destroyed in the war. Others were destroyed by reactionary forces before they withdrew.

In the face of these difficulties, the Party and State set the following tasks for Lao industry: restoring and enlarging old factories and enterprises, surveying and building important projects (first industry must serve agriculture, forestry, and the people's life), step by step building a balanced and complete agriculture-forestry-industry structure in each district and province.

Every year, the State reserves adequate funds for restoring and building industrial projects.

Many old enterprises have resumed work; 94 per cent of enterprises under the control of the department of industry and handicrafts have undergone socialist transformation; 113 enterprises belonging to reactionary bourgeois have been nationalized and 18 have been turned into State-private joint enterprises.

More than 200 new factories and enterprises have been built. Vientiane, the capital, is now an industrial centre of the country with the following enterprises and factories: modern waterworks with a capacity of 40,000 cubic metres of water per hour (treble the capacity of the old water works; in the coming years it will rise to 120,000 cubic metres per hour); the veterinary-medicine factory producing 3,000 doses per day; the animal feed processing factory producing tens of thousands of tonnes of feed for animal husbandry. Besides, there are rice mills, building-materials plants, a photo printing and developing factory, a sawmill, a pharmaceutical enterprise, and a textile mill producing high-quality products.

In 1984, Laos built the following factories: a prefab concrete plant, a modern cement plant, a clinker-grinding plant (10,000 tonnes per year). The Neum Ngeuam hydro-electric power station was equipped with one more turbine and its capacity raised from 110,000 kw to 150,000 kw.

Compared with 1976, in 1980 electric power output in Laos increased 3.57 times. The hydro-electric power system in Neum Ngeuam alone can supply enough power for home consumption (since 1982, every year Laos exports to Thailand hundreds of millions of kw/h of electric power).

The electric power stations in Pakse, Thakhet, Sooc Pa Luang, Luang Prabang have also increased their output two or threefold.

Hydro-electric stations have been built everywhere in Laos, even in the countryside and highlands. In order to meet future needs, Laos will build hydro-electric stations on the tributaries of the Mekong river. The hydro-electric potentialities of Laos are quite large. According to the Mekong International Interim Committee, Laos can build, in at least 70 places, hydro-electric power stations with seven times the capacity of the Neum Ngeuam station.

Industrial output in 1984 increased a great deal compared with 1983:

Tin	29 per cent
Gypsum	17.7 per cent
Soap	46 per cent
Beer	7 per cent
Tobacco	15 per cent

In capital construction, in the first five-year-plan, Laos has built 97 projects, 38 of which began operation in 1984; 16 new pumping stations irrigate and drain for 7,050 ha. The "555" cigarette factory in Vientiane produces every month more than 2 million packets of cigarettes, six times more than before liberation. The Sangphaj corrugated-iron factory produces nearly 1 million sheets per year. The engineering enterprises in Vientiane produce hundreds of thousands of farm tools each year. The textile mills in Huoa Phan, Phongsaly and Champassak help satisfy the needs of the people in cloth and towels.

The oldest industry in Laos is tin mining. It was formerly done by manual labour. Now thanks to modern equipment production has been greatly boosted.

Handicrafts are encouraged and have greatly developed. Many cooperatives produce knitwear, fabrics, pottery, and other articles for both export and home consumption.

Because it started from scratch, Lao industry is not yet highly developed after 10 years of building. Since 1981, it accounts for about 10 per cent of the gross national product. In 1983, industrial output value is only one-fifth of that of agriculture.

In the coming years, Laos advocates developing small industry, handicrafts, light industry, processing industry, and the production of electric power and building materials.

Communications and Transport

Although Laos is a landlocked country, the system of communications by river, road, and air is not adequate.

Before liberation in 1975, communications and transport in Laos were very difficult. The network of roads was insufficient. The provincial roads were usually dirt roads, in some places gravelled. Many bridges were not strong enough for heavy lorries.

Since liberation, tens of thousands of kilometres of roads have been repaired and built. Besides

the old strategic highways (such as Highways 13, 7 and 9) linking various areas of Laos and going as far as the Vietnam border, new roads now link provinces and districts together. At present, the whole country has more than 10,000 kilometres of roads of which 1,550 kilometres are asphalted. In 1984 alone, 277 kilometres of roads were built (70% above target), together with 3 bridges with a total length of 502 metres. Dozens of medium- and small-sized bridges totalling 1,110 metres and thousands of kilometres of roads were repaired.

The expansion of communications facilities creates favourable conditions for good coordination between the central and regional economies, for the rapid circulation of goods, for production, and for travelling.

Waterways: Communications on the Mekong river have been improved; the river has been dredged, ensuring safe boat traffic. On this and other rivers, transportation is mainly done by row boat, motor boat and raft. There are also landing stages where roads are linked with water ways. In 1984, Laos built 34 motor boats of various kinds capable of carrying cargoes of 15 — 100 tonnes.

Air transport: Laos has over 20 airports and airstrips, of which those of Vientiane, Luang Prabang, Pakse, Seno are the largest. Before liberation, air transport companies were in the hands of capitalists. By the middle of 1976, the State nationalized all air transport, set up the State-run "Lao Airlines". Airports were put in good repair and domestic and international flights were restored in the same year.

Although efforts have been made to develop communications and transport in Laos, parts of the country are not yet accessible all the year round. Many portions of road are negotiable only in the dry season. Highways have not extended as far as some towns and localities. Plans for building a network of railways are still only blueprints. In Laos, due to the rugged terrain, and the many thinly populated areas scattered throughout the country, transport and communications are still meeting with many difficulties.

/9317
CSO: 4200/712

BRIEFS

VIENTIANE BANK DEPOSITS--Since 1985, total savings deposits in the Vientiane Bank from the cadres, military, and state employees of Vientiane Province have amounted to 593,895 kip. Lottery sales have amounted to 593,895 kip. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Dec 85 p 1] 12597/12624

CSO: 4206/55

SOVIETS BUY LESS RUBBER

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Jan 86 p 6

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Wed.--A warning by the Soviet Union, traditionally a major buyer of Malaysian natural rubber, that it will purchase less rubber from Malaysia unless the latter buys more Soviet products has become a reality.

Latest statistics show that the Soviet Union's purchases of Malaysian rubber have fallen dramatically almost overnight, with not even a kilo being bought in November last year.

Natural rubber purchases by the Soviet Union began to plunge from October last year when it bought only 114 tonnes, compared with the 6,000 to 7,000-odd tonnes per month it usually buys.

First hint of this development was dropped by Soviet trade representative Vilik Vartanoavich Khchtoian in Vienna in July last year.

Mr Khchtoian had said the Soviet Union had urged Malaysia many times to buy its products by offering to accept even payment-in-kind but the trade imbalance continued in Malaysia's favour.

He said the Soviet Union might instead buy more primary commodities from Indonesia and Sri Lanka with which it had better two-way trade.

The Soviet trade official said his country imported from Malaysia 94,000 tonnes of natural rubber and latex valued at $253 million and palm oil worth $287 million in 1984.

He regretted that Malaysia only bought $40 million worth of fertiliser and medicine the same year.

Malaysia supplied about 60 per cent of Soviet rubber needs in 1983 and this fell to 40 per cent in 1984.

According to official Malaysian figures, natural rubber exports for the first 11 months of last year to the Soviet Union totalled some 69,000 tonnes, compared with about 130,000 tonnes per year in the past few years.

But Mr Khchtoian also said that although the Soviet Union is switching its sources of supply, it still needs to import some high wuality Malaysian rubber for certain specialised used.--Bernama.

CSO: 4200/279

NEW CALEDONIA

KANAKS DIVIDED OVER LIBYAN CONNECTION

Melbourne THE AGE in English 17 Jan 86 p 9

[Article by Helen Fraser]

[Text] PLANS by one Kanak group to attend a conference in Libya next month have highlighted the divisions within the FLNKS (Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front) organisation in New Caledonia.

The moves to send a delegation to a Libyan-sponsored conference of liberation movements in Tripoli are fostered by the FLNKS foreign spokesman, Mr Yann Uregei, but rejected by the rest of the FLNKS leadership.

Mr Uregei is also leader of one of the smaller independence parties, FULK, in the five party FLNKS coalition.

But the Libyan connection, established discreetly over six years ago by Mr Uregei is now proving an embarrassment to the dominant and mainstream independence party, Union Caledonienne.

The UC, established in 1953 is the oldest, most experienced independence party and has an estimated 70 of the FLNKS forces. Since the FLNKS victory in three of New Caledonia's four regional elections last September the UC leadership have focussed on what party leader and FLNKS president Jean-Marie Tjibaou calls the 'green mobilisation' — developing a strong Kanak presence in the economy of the New Caledonian countryside.

Mr Tjibaou is also anxious to demonstrate that the FLNKS can provide responsible government and not to provoke a future right wing French Government into dismantling the recently set up institutions.

FULK,which was formed in the mid seventies after several splits from UC, believes that all offers of aid for the Kanak struggle (so long as they are left wing) should be accepted regardless of the consequences for the FLNKS reputation and regional support.

The UC issued a statement last week warning that the proposal was not endorsed by the FLNKS executive and that UC would not be associated with it.

Any such trip would be made by Kanaks as private individuals and not as FLNKS representatives, the statement said.

But FULK member and FLNKS spokesman in Melbourne, Mr John Peu said this week that he believed the FULK leadership would go ahead with the trip.

He said the aim was "to make the Kanak struggle known on an international level and to push the Australian Government to take action — they are certainly aware of the problem but they do nothing".

"If we accept this invitation from Libya, Australia will react through fear that the Kanaks could become more extreme.

"It's a diplomatic game-blackmail of the Australian Government— we don't really want to go but it's a game."

Mr Peu was particularly critical of Australia's reluctance in the South Pacific Forum to push the independence issue to the decolonisation committee of the UN or to grant observer staus at the Forum for the FLNKS.

A similar publicity seeking trip was made in 1984 when Mr Uregei led 17 FLNKS militants to Libya for a five-week trip that was shrouded in secrecy.

While news of the expedition raised fears in Australia that the 17 were receiving specialist military and explosives training for terrorist type activities in New Caledonia the aim was to shock the South Pacific region, and especially Australia into taking notice of the Kanak struggle.

The late FLNKS leader Mr Eloi Machoro, who co-organised the 1984 trip with Mr Uregei,told The Age at the time it was made through anger at the lack of help the FLNKS were getting in the region.

No special use was made of the 17 young men during the FLNKS boycott and disruption of the November 1984 territorial elections and the subsequent destabilisation campaign.

But the criticism from Australia and the region about the FLNKS Libyan connection was to embarrass UC leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou, who denied that the group had received terrorist training.

Mr Tjibaou described the exercise as providing security guard training for the FLNKS Provisional Government which was set up in December 1984: if Australia would offer such training the FLNKS would accept it instead of the offer from Libya, he said.

Mr Tjibaou and the mainstream of the FLNKS have also rejected moves by Mr Uregei to establish a 'Kanak Revolutionary Bureau' in the Libyan capital.

Another UC leader and Minister for Solidarity and Finance in the Kanak Provisional Government Mr Yeiwene Yeiwene told the Age that the FULK moves had been "disavowed by the FLNKS executive".

"We've taken part in the elections and we've undertaken a process-we're now busy building independence in the regions. We've got better things to do at the moment than go to Libya".

CSO: 4200/728

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE PROMISES INQUIRY INTO SOVIET SHIP SINKING

BK170842 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, says there will be an inquiry into the sinking of the Soviet cruise ship, which struck a reef off the northern tip of the South Island. One member of the Soviet crew of the "Mikhail Lermontov" is still missing and believed drowned after an all night rescue operation in heavy rain. All 409 passengers, most of them Australians, and the remaining 329 crew members were picked up from life boats and taken to the capital, Wellington.

Mr Lange said the ship's master and other senior crew would have to stay in New Zealand for an inquiry into how the vessel hit the reef. He said a preliminary inquiry to be finished by the end of the week would cover areas of disquiet about the incident. Mr Lange said [words indistinct] concern would be expressed over the need for an earlier warning to passengers and complications over request for assistance. After striking the reef, the captain of the "Mikhail Lermontov" delayed giving the orders to abandon ship while he tried unsuccessfully to beach the vessel.

/9599
CSO: 4200/698

NEW ZEALAND

RETIRED NAVY OFFICER ON DEFENSE REVIEW

HK141615 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 11 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by Royal New Zealand Navy Captain Ian Bradley, ret.: "Argue the Threat First--And Then Take Right Steps"]

[Text] The extraordinary demonstration of the breakdown in communication between a minister and his ministry is but the latest in a series of events which has plagued the Labour Government's attempts to come to grips with the realities of the nation's security and defence arrangements.

The Labour administration inherited an organisation which was ill-equipped to cope with the task that resulted from its decision to make a radical change in New Zealand's foreign policy.

As is now well known and documented, the Ministry of Defence opposed the concept of a nuclear-free New Zealand on the grounds that it would damage our defence relationships and destroy ANZUS.

Support for Lame Ducks

Its worst fears have been realised. Unfortunately there is still no evidence that those responsible for advising the government on these matters had drawn up contingency plans to enable us to overcome the problems which arose, inevitably, from the steps taken by the government to implement its policies.

In circumstances where the military leadership is at odds with the political leadership it is surely the duty of those who cannot accept current policy directives to either "put up or shut up."

Chiefs of staff who feel that the nation is in peril must surely tender their resignations, not wait until they retire to make their frustrations known.

Mr Lange has shown the same determination as his predecessor when it comes to supporting lame ducks. Those who would wish him to take action must appreciate that leaking evidence of their disloyalty simply strengthens his case.

The prime minister, for his part, cannot continue to support both sides in an increasingly futile argument. The principle of civilian control is sacrosanct in a democracy. This principle is as much in the interests of the military as ours.

Although responsibility for this latest fiasco lies squarely with the minister's decision to go public, the current state of the nation's defences results from a situation which has developed over many years.

The military has developed its capabilities within tight budgetary constraints and with more than a little help from its friends, the United States and Australian defence bureaucracies.

The action of the Labour Government in altering the direction of our foreign policy, has cut our military bureaucracy off from its former friends and supporters. The decision to stand alone has demonstrated a weakness which was there all along.

Deflecting Criticism

When this government took office it inherited an ammunition supply sufficient for 2 days' combat and combat forces which were heavily dependent upon the ANZUS partners for support.

The forces themselves were run down as the result of years of neglect, bad planning, and lack of foresight and imagination.

The government has finally responded to the clamour for a reassessment of our defence situation by commissioning yet another defence review, which is the traditional method of deflecting criticism of the Ministry of Defence.

In this case, however, the government has broken with tradition in making provision for public input into this review.

The green paper is interesting for, although it sets out some relevant questions which need to be asked, it does not ask the really important questions. More important, it actually pre-empts some questions in order, one assumes, to avoid them being asked.

The government is to be commended on the fact that it is at least making a token gesture towards public participation in the solution of a crisis which is as serious as any that has faced this country in the last 40 years.

The paper is significant for a number of reasons. First, no attempt is made to explain to the layperson what forces we actually have at present, their capabilities, or the history which lies behind them.

Effectiveness Overlooked

Secondly, although much of the paper provides a simple guide to some of the questions facing the country much of it has been plagiarised from previous reviews of defence.

The most serious omission from this document is any discussion whatever on the effectiveness of our armed forces.

It is assumed throughout that all is well when we all know that all is not well. If a debate is to be held it is necessary for those participating to be appraised of the facts.

Although the acquisition of military hardware is a lengthy process and long lead times are unavoidable there is no evidence whatever that the Ministry of Defence expects or intends that its existing policies will be in any way affected by the review.

The government, in pursuing its own antinuclear policies, which are well documented in the discussion paper, has created a political situation which the senior ANZUS partner refused to accept.

The actions which the United States administration took in respect of the various arrangements which existed between the two countries' armed forces and which were designed to effect a change in New Zealand's foreign policy have failed.

In failing, they have removed the training and support base from our own services. The retiring chief of naval staff deplored the situation in his farewell address recently and said that the Navy could not remain "professional" in the absence of continued "operations with allies." But he admitted that he saw no early resolution of the problem.

There is an argument that says the Navy can survive if it is restructured to cope with the realities of our situation and it is not helpful to those left behind to hear the departing chief say that the end is nigh.

Consider the facts. The Navy consists of a force of four elderly frigates, the remains of a force which was built up in the fifties, in the aftermath of the Second World War and under the umbrella of the British Pacific Fleet of two cruisers, six frigates, and a similar number of mine counter-measure vessels.

Situation Similar

The government has already announced that it intends to proceed with the acquisition of a tanker support ship.

Its acquisition at this point when the frigates their useful lives seems a remarkably shortsighted decision, unless the decision has already been taken to continue with this type of ship. [as published]

Such a situation preempts the defence review and also suggests that there are no alternative ships available which do not have a reasonable operational range. This is not so.

In the case of the Air Force a similar situation prevails.

The decision to retain strike aircraft, albeit of considerably antiquity, is presaged by the efforts that have been made to overcome the United States' reluctance to furnish the equipment needed to give them a so-called "modernisation," at a cost of over $100 million.

As regards the Army, the anonymous author writes that the government "has no plans to withdraw from Singapore," the implication being that no meaningful restructuring of the Army can be contemplated.

The Singapore question is the single most important issue facing the defense review. It is not otherwise addressed in the green paper.

As far as the Ministry of Defence is concerned, these are the three important policy decisions which could affect its future and it would appear, from the content of this paper, and from related decisions which the government has already taken, that at the end of the day the review will have achieved the same as all the others we have had in the last 30 years--precisely nothing.

Assumption Arrogant

The discussion paper contains further evidence that most of the important decisions which will affect our security for the next 20 years or so have already been taken.

Consider the following quote from the paper: "...the present size and scale appears to be reasonably well in proportion. The forces will continue at their present size and scale...aircraft and ships should accordingly be equipped for and their crews trained for combat roles"--in other words, no significant change in the present force structure is contemplated.

The proper way to consider these topics would surely have been to argue the threat first and then to have discussed ways and means of combating that threat.

The bland and arrogant assumption that what we have was adequate for what we needed under ANZUS is bad enough, but to imply that all we need is to fine-tune force structures to fit them for an entirely different set of circumstances is irresponsible and downright dangerous.

/9599
CSO: 4200/698

NEW ZEALAND

MCLAY RESHUFFLES NATIONAL PARTY RESPONSIBILITIES

HK141621 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 11 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by Wellington Staff]

[Text] The leader of the opposition, Mr McLay, acted decisively yesterday to move the National Party further away from the policies of the last National Government. In a sweeping reshuffle of responsibilities, three younger MPs were promoted while three former cabinet ministers were bumped down the rankings.

Among the most spectacular changes was the dumping of the finance spokesman, the Hon Bill Birch. He not only lost his finance spokesmanship, but also fell from his third-ranked position to the 12th ranking in the caucus.

The new finance spokesman is the MP for Manawatu, Mr Michael Cox, who has also been promoted from the second bench in Parliament to the sixth-ranked position in the caucus, and so now has a place on the eight-seat front bench in Parliament.

The two other major promotions were of the MP for Marlborough, Mr Doug Kidd, who is the defence and national development spokesman, and the MP for Selwyn, Ruth Richardson, who is the education spokesman.

Along with the new trade and industry spokesman, Mr Ian McLean, the three MPs appear set to form the core of National's central policy-making group. All have strongly held more-market economic views, and are staunch supporters of Mr McLay's leadership.

Apart from Mr Bolger, the only former cabinet minister to hold on to frontbench positions in the shake-up were the Hon Warren Cooper and the Hon Venn Young, who also hold on to their foreign affairs and social welfare spokesmanships.

Mr McLay appears to have decided a new look line-up of spokesmanships will improve the party's chances of putting its policies to the public more clearly.

He admitted yesterday that one of the reasons Mr Cox had taken over the finance role was his ability to better sell the policies to the public.

The deputy leader of the opposition, Mr Bolger, lost his trade and industry spokesmanship in the changes, to Mr McLean. In turn, he picked up agriculture from Mr McLean.

Among the other losers in the changes are a former Associate Minister of Finance, the Hon John Falloon, who has fallen in ranking from No 7 to No 10, but who holds on to the overseas trade and government spending aspect of the finance spokesmanship.

A former minister of health, the Hon George Gair, has fallen from his fourth-ranked position to No 11, and swapped his labour and employment spokesmanship for health. Both are loyal McLay supporters.

The MP for Rotorua, Mr Paul East, has been promoted from 14th position to ninth, while holding on to his justice spokesmanship.

Mr Cooper holds on to his spokesmanship for foreign affairs, as does Mr Young for social welfare, Mr Kidd for defence, and Ruth Richardson for education.

The senior opposition whip, Mr Don McKinnon, and his junior partner, Mr Robin Gray, both remain in their position, having indicated a willingness to do so.

The MP for Waikato, Mr Simon Upton, has been given recognition with the allocation of an associate economic development spokesmanship, in addition to holding on to his environment and arts position.

The new third member of the finance trio is the first-term MP for Remuera, Mr Doug Graham, who has picked up the taxation and revenue side of the finance role from Mr Cox.

Both have been marked out as hard-working and rising stars within the caucus. They also happen to be staunch McLay supporters.

Others to do well out of the changes include the MP for Whangarei, Mr John Banks, who picks up the local government spokesmanship, and Mr Philip Burdon (Fendalton), who switched from health to customs and associate trade and industry.

Mr Graeme Lee (Hauraki) picks up the conservation spokesmanship while retaining his role as spokesman on family issues and internal affairs.

Another loser in the changes is the MP for Kaimai, Mr Bruce Townshend, who has been dropped from 15th ranking to 24th, but who retains his immigration and associate labour spokesmanships.

Mr Townshend was one of the few MPs who publicly promoted a change in the party leadership when the issue arose towards the end of last year.

The former prime minister, the Rt Hon Sir Robert Muldoon, remains at the bottom of the 38-member caucus list, without a specific responsibility. Immediately above him in the listings are the four MPs who have announced their retirement from politics at the next election, Mr Jack Luxton (Matamata), Mr Rex Austin (Awarua), the Rt Hon Rob Talbot (Ashburton) and the Hon Merv Wellington (Papakura).

The new areas of responsibility and rankings in the National Party caucus are:

Jim McLay (Birkenhead):	Leader, Sis.
Jim Bolger (King County):	Deputy leader, agriculture, legislative (party headquarters liaison).
Warren Cooper (Otago):	Foreign affairs, regional development, resource allocation, South Island development.
Venn Young (Waitotara):	Social welfare, civilian rehabilitation.
Ian McLean (Tarawera):	Trade and industry, industrial development, economic development.
Michael Cox (Manawatu):	Finance (economic policy).
Doug Kidd (Marlborough):	Defence, national development.
Ruth Richardson (Selwyn):	Education, youth issues.
Paul East (Rotorua):	Attorney-general, justice constitutional issues, official information.
John Falloon (Pahiatua):	Overseas trade finance (government spending), state services audit, development Finance corporation.
George Gair (North shore):	Health.
Bill Birth (Franklin):	Labour, employment (policy liaison).
Don McKinnon (Rodney):	Senior whip, state corporations.
Robin Gray (Clutha):	Junior whip, works and development.
John Banks (Whangarei):	Local government, tourism, publicity, recreation and sport.
Philip Burdon (Fendalton):	Customs, associate trade and industry (urban marginal seat liaison).
Roger McClay (Waikeremoana):	Housing.

Tony Friendlander (N. Plymouth):	Energy.
Simon Upton (Raglan):	Environment, arts, associate economic development, science and technology, high technology.
Winston Peters (Tauranga):	Transport, railways, civil aviation and meteorological services, Maori affairs.
Norm Jones (Invercargill):	Police, war pensions, rehabilitation.
Neil Austin (Bay of Islands):	Lands, valuation, fisheries, aquaculture.
Grameme Lee (Hauraki):	Family issues, internal affairs, wildlife, conservation, civil defence, earthquake and war damage, misuse of drugs.
Bruce Townshend (Kaimai):	Immigration, associate laboru, associate employment.
Derek Angus (Wallace):	Forests (rural marginal seat liaison).
Doug Graham (Remuera):	Finance (taxation and revenue), disarmament.
Rob Storey (Waikato):	Associate agriculture (Rural Bank), dairy and horticulture.
Roger Maxwell (Taranaki):	Post Office, associate transport, government life, state insurance, friendly societies.
Jim Gerard (Rangiora):	Broadcasting, Public Trust, racing industry.
Denis Marshall (Rangitikei):	Associate agriculture (meat and wool, arable farming).
Katherine O'regan (Waipa):	Consumer affairs, statistics, associate health.
Lockwood Smith (Kaipara):	Associate agriculture (marketing).
Maurice McTigue (Timaru):	Associate regional development, associate south Island development, associate trade and industry, irrigation.

Jack Luxton (Matamata):	Foreign relations, Pacific Island affairs.
Rex Austin (Awarua):	Associate agriculture (apples and pears), fruit marketing and fruit distributors, poultry, apiculture, pork industry, potatoes and vegetables, tobacco and hops, pest destruction, noxious weeds and viticulture.
Rob Talbot (Ashburton):	Government Printing Office, accident compensation corporation.
Merv Wellington (Papakura)	
Sir Robert Muldoon (Tamaki)	

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CSO: 4200/719

PHILIPPINES

SUPREME COURT HALTS HEARING ON NUCLEAR PLANT LICENSE

HK131625 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Feb 86 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Supreme Court stopped temporarily yesterday the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) from further hearing the application for license to operate the Philippine Nuclear Plant in Morong, Bataan filed by the National Power Corp (NPC).

In a resolution, the high court found that bias and prejudgment were exhibited by the PAEC commissioners in hearing the NPC's application.

It cited the documents given out by PAEC to the effect that the nuclear plant is safe and advantageous to the Philippines in terms of benefits that would be derived from its operation.

The petition questioned the competence of the PAEC commissioners in hearing the license application and assailed the conversion of NPC's construction permit into a license to operate.

The petitioners in the case are the Nuclear Free Philippine Coalition and a group represented by former Sen Lorenzo Tanada.

They claimed that the NPC application "has no information regarding the financial qualifications of the NPC, the source of nuclear fuel, the insurance coverage for nuclear damage."

The high tribunal's resolution was written by Justice Efren I. Plana and concurred in by Justices Claudio Teehankee, Hermogenes Concepcion Jr., Ameurfina Melencio-Herrera, Buenaventura de la Fuente, and Serafin R. Cuevas. Justice Vicente Abad Santos wrote a separate concurring opinion, while Justice Hugo Gutierrez filed a separate concurring and dissenting opinion.

Chief Justice Ramon C. Aquino and Justice Lino Patajo dissented from the majority opinion.

In the same resolution, the Supreme Court also ordered the PAEC to reopen its hearings "to give oppositors sufficient time to complete their cross-examination of the expert witnesses...and to complete their (oppositors) presentation of evidence."

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CSO: 4200/720

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS ANNOUNCES RECORD PALAY HARVEST

HK170848 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Feb 86 pp 1, 5

[Article by Willie Ng]

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday that the main crop season from July to December 1985 produced a record palay harvest of 106.4-million cavans, better by 3 percent than the previous record of 1982 and ahead of 1984's 93.3-million cavans by almost 13 percent. He said this production was all the more remarkable in view of the 5,000,000 cavans destroyed by Typhoon Saling in Central Luzon and the Bicol region.

The president, citing a report from Minister of Agriculture Salvador Escudero III, said all regions had bigger harvests in 1985 than in the previous year.

Even the typhoon-racked areas of Central Luzon and Bicol registered gains--Central Luzon by .6 percent better and Bicol, by 1.3 percent. And seven regions had increments of over one-million cavans, with the Cagayan leading the way with 2.1-million cavans, an increment of 22.2 percent.

The Ilocos region had a 13.7 percent increase of 1.71-million cavans followed by Southern Mindanao with an increase of 1.54-million cavans or 28.3 percent; Southern Tagalog, 1.48-million cavans or 28.3 percent; Western Visayas, 1.39-million cavans or 12.1 percent; Eastern Visayas, 1.35-million cavans or 41.2 percent, and Northern Mindanao, 1.06-million cavans or 49.2 percent.

Mr Marcos noted that the average yield came to 52.9-cavans per hectare, up 8.2 percent from last year's 48.9 cavans. He said this increase in yield accounted for about 63 percent of the total production increase while expansion of hectarage accounted for the rest.

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CSO: 4200/720

MANILA WHOLESALE PRICES FALL SLIGHTLY

HK181551 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Feb 86 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "Metro Wholesale Prices Dip"]

[Text] The wholesale price index (WPI) for all commodities in Metro Manila fell slightly by 0.79 percent in December 1985 compared to its yearago level, according to the latest data provided by the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO). The WPI for all items, using 1978 as base year, reached 412.6 index points last December, 3.3 index points lower than the 415.9 index points recorded in the same month in 1984.

The WPI measures the monthly changes in the general price level of commodities at which wholesalers sell their products. It is computed as the ratio between the wholesale prices of various commodity groups during the reference period (1985) and its wholesale prices during the base period (1978).

The factors responsible for the decline were the lower price indices of crude materials except fuel (from 382.7 index points to 294.6 index points), mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (from 612 index points to 559.4 index points) and chemicals including animal and vegetable oils and fats (from 359.2 index points to 313.3 index points).

The rest of the commodity groups registered the following increases: machinery and transport equipment (13.14 percent), miscellaneous manufactured articles (10.35 percent), manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials (9.81 percent), beverages and tobacco (7.11 percent) and food (3.09 percent).

The average WPI in Metro Manila from 1985 was 409.3 index points, 18.12 percent or 62.8 index points higher than 1984's 346.5 index points.

General Wholesale Price Index in Metro Manila
(1978 Equal 100)

Year/ Month	All Items	Food	Beverages & Tobacco	Crude Materials except Fuel	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials
1984	346.5	357.3	265.9	356.0	503.7
January	284.9r/	281.5	241.2	307.3r/	412.8r/
February	288.5r/	284.5	244.0	312.9r/	412.8r/
March	290.8r/	287.5	244.3	317.0r/	412.8r/
April	295.3r/	289.1	244.3	325.0r/	412.8r/
May	305.9r/	294.0	250.1	358.2r/	416.5r/
June	344.9r/	339.3	251.9	294.4r/	519.3r/
July	362.1	370.3	268.7	372.6	546.7r/
August	367.0	379.9	277.7	355.6	546.7
September	384.4	413.3	279.6	364.0	546.7
October	404.1	432.2	289.7	396.3	593.1
November	413.7	456.0	293.5	385.8	612.0
December	415.9	459.5	305.4	382.7	612.0

Year/ Month	Chemicals Including Animal & Vegetable Oils and Fats	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly By Materials	Machinery & Transport Equipment	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles
1984	333.9	294.6	274.1	333.1
January	282.5	248.7	236.4	275.2
February	294.2	251.5	236.6	275.4
March	300.4	250.5	237.7	276.5
April	302.5	262.4	246.6	283.4
May	318.3	270.5	254.2	304.8
June	357.6	293.2	257.4	321.2
July	364.1	308.2	271.6	335.5
August	345.6	323.0	294.6	354.6
September	351.8	327.1	302.6	376.2
October	369.3	333.7	315.1	387.6
November	360.8	333.5	318.1	388.1
December	359.2	333.3	318.2	418.3

Year/ Month	All Items	Food	Beverages & Tobacco	Crude Materials except Fuel	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials
1985	409.3	457.9	322.1	325.3	562.4
January	415.8	465.0	305.4	370.2	593.6
February	408.9	454.9	306.6	359.3	579.6
March	414.7	453.4	323.2	365.4	568.4
April	411.4	448.9	323.2	356.7	555.3
May	408.1	448.1	324.0	340.5	555.3
June	407.5r/	453.6	326.1	319.5r/	555.3
July	409.7	462.1	328.9	310.0	554.4
August	403.4	452.0	327.4	299.7	557.2
September	404.6	456.3	327.4	298.1	556.6
October	406.3	460.6	320.4	296.6	556.8
November	409.2	466.3	325.8	292.7	556.6
December	412.6	473.7	327.1	294.6	559.4

Year/ Month	Chemicals Including Animal & Vegetable Oils and Fats	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly By Materials	Machinery & Transport Equipment	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles
1985	337.5	356.3	351.0	441.0
January	356.6	338.9	318.5	417.9
February	345.4	339.7	327.4	418.1
March	363.9	352.1	355.0	426.1
April	363.5	356.6	355.1	427.4
May	348.6	357.4	355.0	438.3
June	338.7	360.0	355.3	442.6
July	334.8	360.2	355.4	448.5
August	323.7	360.3	356.6	448.6
September	319.5	359.7	356.6	453.9
October	320.0	360.7	358.4	453.8
November	322.3	364.6	358.4	455.3
December	313.3	366.0	360.0	461.6

r/ Revised
Source: National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO).

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CSO: 4200/720

PHILIPPINES

FIRMS TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AGRICULTURE BENEFITS

HK191547 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Feb 86 p 9

[Text] Entrepreneurs in agricultural enterprises identified as production priorities may avail themselves of several tax incentives and exemptions in the next taxable year.

Agriculture and Food Minister Salvador Escudero III said that the inter-agency committee on agriculture and trade is now preparing the guideline for submission to President Marcos on or before 31 March.

The guidelines will contain the specifics of how to carry out the recently signed Presidential Decree 2032, also known as the Agriculture Incentives Act of 1986, Escudero said.

Fiscal relief provided under the decree include the reduction of up to a maximum of 30 percent of net taxable income to represent the amount invested by an investor in a new or expanding registered agriculture enterprise.

Existing firms which will engage in either new or expansion of an agricultural project shall also be entitled to tax deductions.

On the other hand, registered agricultural enterprises listed as first priority in the investment priorities plan shall be entitled to a tax credit equivalent to 5 percent of gross sales.

The tax credit shall be effective for 5 years from the date of commercial operation.

Projects listed as second priority will be given a 3.5 percent deduction from gross sales and 2 percent for those listed as third priority.

Farmers' cooperatives and corporations engaged in contract growing with small farmers will have a tax credit of 1 percent.

In case an enterprise suffers a loss within a 10-year period, the net operating loss, inclusive of financial charges of the registered agricultural activity, may be carried over as a deduction from the enterprise's taxable income.

Within 5 years from the date of registration of the enterprise, importations of machinery and equipment and accompanying spare parts shall be totally exempt from tariff duties and compensating taxes.

The decree, however, said the exemptions are in force only if these spare parts, machinery and equipment are not manufactured locally in sufficient quantity, of comparable quality and at reasonable price and that these farm needs are reasonably needed in the registered activity.

Those agriculture enterprises which choose to purchase machinery and parts locally would also be provided tax credit equivalent to the value of the compensating taxes and customs duties that would have been waived had these items been imported.

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CSO: 4200/720

PHILIPPINES

AGRICULTURAL COLLAPSE SPURS UNREST, NPA SUPPORT ON NEGROS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 3 Jan 86 p 7

[Article by Gabriele Venzky, Bacolod, no date: "You Can't Still Hunger with Weapons—As World Sugar Prices Collapse, Sugar Workers on Negros Die"]

[Text] Marivic has trouble balancing her head on her slender neck; her huge eyes in her old woman's face keep falling shut from sheer exhaustion. But then she wakes up with a start and begins to cry. That is the only sign of life the little girl still manages.

Her head is covered with sores; her hairline has receded far above her forehead. Her thin arms and legs are shriveled and covered with scales. It is a picture like the ones we have seen of children dying of hunger in the African Sahel region. But Marivic lives in a country that is fertile and affluent. Marivic lives on the green sugar island of Negros in the southern part of the Philippines. Like her, thousands are going hungry. Each week, the priest of the congregation of San Sebastian at Bacalod alone buries four small children.

Marivic is 3 years old but hardly any bigger than a newborn baby. She weighs just 6.1 kilograms. "It is a miracle that she is still alive at all," says pediatrician Lourdes Espina at the provincial hospital of Negros Occidental. That is where the little girl was brought just in the nick of time, suffering from amoebas, diarrhea and tuberculosis. The parents had not even noticed that the child was severely undernourished in addition. Back home, at the Victorias-Garganera plantation, many of the sugarworkers' children look just like her.

During the past 5 years, Marivic's father has been out of work for 6 months each year and has been working only 2 days a week for the remaining six, earning just DM 3 per day. During the 3 years of her life, Marivic has been fed ricewater mixed with a little evaporated milk. Her mother Angelina is nervously squatting in front of the child's little bed. Just this morning she got news that her seventh and youngest child is at death's door. "We just cannot pay for the hospital," she says anxiously, hardly believing the doctor when she says that the baby will be admitted in any case. "I must try to get some contributions somewhere; used equipment and instruments, too," Dr. Espina says. "We ourselves have next to nothing here."

The ward under her supervision is overcrowded. 6 year-old Carlos, the ninth of 11 children, is squatting on the next bed--in front of it an initially undefinable shape which later turns out to be his 16 year-old brother Antonio. He is apathetic; his eyes are blank and his voice is barely audible. His father and mother are both out of work. For the past 2 years, they have been eating only one meal a day: water with a bit of rice in it.

31 year-old Julieta, the mother of five, is another victim of famine. Her youngest child, Jonathan, is lying there pale and wan. He is 1½ years old and weighs 4.4 kilograms, suffering from tuberculosis, his small teeth corroded. Julieta comes from the Lucia sugar plantation in the northern part of Negros. Together with her husband she earned seven pesos a day there--the equivalent of DM 1.

"On this island nobody would need to go hungry," Dr. Espina says excitedly, "if everything that is here were used properly. But as cynical as it sounds, I think this catastrophe is a good thing because now the government finally has to pay some attention to conditions here."

But there is no chance of that. In faraway Manila there sits a presidential couple which, in the opinion of many Filipinos, has exploited and bankrupted the country during the past 20 years. In view of the upcoming elections they are primarily concerned with assuring their political survival. And those who have profited from the powers that be are doing the same thing--the sugar barons of Negros for example, the really big ones who are in control of the country's sugar monopoly.

"They have not only caused misery for the workers; they have also cheated us," say the planters. But they have only started to complain now that the big profits are drying up. Until then, they really did not care whether the sugar monopoly, which controls the entire sugar trade, opened up its books or not. During the past year, however, the price of sugar on the world market dropped to three cents per pound (the highest price having been 65 cents) and the calorie-conscious Americans lowered the subsidized preferential quotas for the Philippines. The result was that most of the small farmers who own up to 50 hectares of land went bankrupt last year already. This year, it is the big farmers' turn--the seven percent who own more than one-half of the 450,000 hectares of the sugar acreage on the island of Negros.

The Philippines are among the biggest sugar producers in the world, and 65 percent of Philippine sugar comes from the island of Negros. 439,000 of the country's 600,000 sugar workers live there on the plantations of their bosses--disenfranchised and dependent.

In good times, the plantation took care of them after a fashion; but at least they managed somehow. Now the planters let their land go to waste. It no longer pays to do any planting because it costs 11 cents to produce

one pound of sugar. For another thing, there is no money to pay for the planting, since the land banks have either gone bankrupt or are unwilling to extend credit because of the sugar crisis.

Even now--at harvesting and planting time, which used to be a season of full employment--only one-third of the workers has a job. But they work only once or at most twice a week and their pay is far below the minimum wage--3.60 pesos for planting 1,000 cane sugar seedlings, the equivalent of 50 pfennigs and a man cannot plant more than 3,000 seedlings in one day. The murderous job of cutting the sugar cane earns a worker 15 to 18 pesos per ton, which comes to about DM 3 per day. It takes a family of ten a week to rid one hectare of sugar cane of various types of weeds--which will earn them about DM 40. But one kilogram of rice costs six pesos and a kilogram of meat 30 to 40 pesos.

When times were good the planters never thought about planting other crops in addition to sugar so that the people could eat and never paid any heed to the fact that monocultures are particularly vulnerable to the ups and downs of the world market.

Now that times are bad and the unemployed farm workers and their families are slowly dying of starvation some of the planters, like Mayor Lizares of Talisay, are saying without any emotion that "the people just have to see about how to make out." Many of them compassionately, albeit helplessly shrug their shoulders; but only a handful like businessman Daniel Lacson has come up with an idea that goes beyond mere emergency aid but that might really turn things around through the introduction of structural changes, i.e. planting high-value foodstuffs, small animal husbandry and the establishment of small agro-industries.

One obvious condition would be that the farmers voluntarily turn over some of their land to the hungry workers. "What I tell them," says Lacson, "is even if you give up 50 percent of your land, you still stand to gain from it because that is the price you would be paying for preserving peace." The second condition is start-up capital. But things do not look too good on either count. The planters do not want to let go of their land even though they are not working it any longer anyway and as for the Philippine government, it is turning a deaf ear to demands for capital funds. Now, Lacson is negotiating with the World Bank.

In addition, class-conditioned suspicion which no one really ought to indulge in at this late date is making it impossible for the progressive farmers group led by Lacson and the left-wing sugar workers union NFSW to get together. The union, which has come up with a similar plan, is trying to persuade the planters to lease their land to the workers. The land, the union pledges, will be returned once the crisis is past. But so far the union has obtained only 3,000 of the 100,000 heactares which are lying fallow. For another thing, the union does not have enough advisers who might teach the workers who know a lot about sugar but about nothing else how to plant sweet potatoes, soybeans and rice. There is not enough

money for seed and fertilizer and the workers themselves do not have the courage to take a risk with something they know nothing about. Thus, many of them wind up planting what they do know, which is sugar--but that cannot fill their bellies.

Bacolod, the largest city on the island, which once boasted the most millionaires in the Philippines, is run-down and desolate today. The shops are empty because no one has any money to spend. Galleria, the best department store in town, will be closing its doors within the next few days. Walls and fronts of houses are full of red slogans which have been hastily painted over. Those slogans are in praise of the NPA, the communist New People's Army, the communist party of the Philippines and its New Democratic Front and some of them read : "Down with the Exploiters" and "Onward with the Revolution."

In the town square, the bishop of Negros is celebrating an open-air mass because the very large cathedral is still not large enough to accomodate the crowd. The bishop is speaking in the local dialect but there are two words which are easy to understand that keep recurring in his sermon: injustice and social justice.

Bishop Antonio Fortich, whose palace was recently burned down, presumably as a warning, has long since stopped mincing words. "There is no reason why there should be famine and malnutrition here," he says. "But what we have here is brutal exploitation. When we, the Church,demand justice they call us communists and subversives." "The revolution is at our gates," the bishop warns.

The bishop can well understand the workers for taking refuge with the communist NPA in the face of general lawlessness and the conspicuous abuse of power on the part of the authorities. "The rich say they will arm their people to fight against the NPA and the workers," he says sarcastically, "as though one could fight off the budding revolution by force of arms."

The NPA has had its biggest success in the Philippines on the island of Negros. It has grown from 50 guerilla fighters 3 years ago to 500 in 1984 and to 1,000 in 1985. There are another 4,000 part-time fighters who hide out on the plantations and in the slums and, by the bishop's estimate, some 300,000 sympathizers. "For that matter," he says, "most of them are not hard-core communists by any means. All they really want is to live like human beings and to obtain social justice."

The Church, he believes, has an important role to play in this struggle. His young priests, to be sure, are complaining about lack of support from the church hierarchy, from the cardinal in Manila and most of all from Rome. They believe that liberation theology is the right way to go for their country, too, "After all," they say, "the conditions here and in South America are the same," adding that "without the Church the volcano would have erupted long ago."

"There is no hope for us any more," says hungry Marivic's mother Angelina. "But if someone came along to help us, we would follow him." What she means by that, sad to say, seems not to have sunk in— either on the island of Negros or in the rest of the Philippines.

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CSO: 4620/25

PHILIPPINES

MILITARY CONCERNED OVER NPA USE OF LANDMINES

BK120803 Manila PNA in English 0735 GMT 12 Feb 86

[By Ruben B. Cal]

[Text] Manila, 12 February (PNA)--Military strategists are quite disturbed with the acquisition by the communist New People's Army (NPA) of land mines.

Although this added capability of the rebels is no match to the awesome arsenal of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), yet it has posed a threat to government forces engaged in counter-insurgency operations, according to a senior military official who requested anonimity.

"We are looking into this reported use of land mines by the NPA's in the Davao area in southern Philippines," he said. "At this point in time, we are still checking whether the type of land mine used was improvised or othersise," he added.

During the past 5 days, NPA guerrillas used two land mines in separate ambushes of military convoys despite the presence of armored vehicles. Since the AFP deployed the U.S.-made armored cars last year, the NPA's avoided direct confrontation with the troops.

The armored car is armed with .30 caliber and 7.62 caliber machineguns on its turret. In addition, it is equipped with multiple grenade launchers. It is bullet-proof from small arms fire, making it a menace to rebels in combat areas.

But last Friday, the NPA unveiled its new weapon, a land mine in an ambush in Davao Del Norte Province, slightly damaging an armed vehicle and a land rover.

Again last Monday, 200 NPA rebels ambushed a military convoy after exploding a land mine in Davao Oriental. Killed in the ambush were five army personnel, including a bemedalled scout ranger, Captain Jessie Igot. Their armored car hit a land mine. It was after the armored vehicle was decommissioned when the 200 dissidents opened fire. But in spite of being surprised, the soldiers stood their ground in a fierce 2-hour gun battle until fresh troops arrived.

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CSO: 4200/721

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

NDF SEEKS AID IN GREECE--The National Democratic Front [NDF] of the Philippines has asked Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreau for assistance against U.S. interference in Philippine affairs. NDF representative (Joven) Montano, during a news conference in Athens, said that the United States is meddling in Philippine affairs the way it did in Vietnam. Montano made the charge at the Athens office of the Union for the Rights and Liberation of People. He said the NDF has 1.5 million members and 30,000 armed followers. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 14 Feb 86] /9604

COCONUT EXPORT EARNINGS GROW--Export earnings from coconut products increased by 49.9 percent to $57.48 million last month from $38.35 million in January 1985, latest figures from the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) indicated. According to statistics released by the PCA, the total volume of coconut products exported during January this year reached 198,861 metric tons, in copra terms, reflecting a 222.8 percent increase from 61,202 metric tons exported during the same month last year. On a monthly basis, January's volume was 11.8 percent higher than December 1985's total volume of 177,807 metric tons. Total value for last month likewise indicated an increase of 3.3 percent from the previous month's $55.65 million. Coconut oil topped the list of coconut export commodities in January, accounting for 116,519 metric tons of the total volume and $42.95 million of the total value. Copra cake/meal followed with 78,012 metric tons, worth $7.36 million, while most other coconut products like desiccated coconut, activated carbon and non-traditional export products showed declines in both volume and value. [Text] [Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Feb 86 p 2] /9604

MUSLIM ATTACK IN MINDANAO--Manila, 18 Feb (AFP)--Five people including a 10-month-old baby were killed and three others injured when some 80 men, believed to be Bangsa Moro Moslem separatists, attacked a hinterland village in the southern island of Mindanao, military spokesmen said today. An initial military investigation into the predawn attack on the village of Naga, San Vicente in Davao del Norte Province showed that the armed men had strafed houses before ordering the villagers to leave their homes at gunpoint. Local government militiamen attempted to fight off the attackers, but failed, the spokesmen said. Among the casualties were a militia commander and the village chief. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0603 GMT 18 Feb 86] /9604

CSO: 4200/720

THAILAND

COLUMNIST ASSESSES KPNLF INFIGHTING

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 28 Dec 85 p 2

[Small World column by Kanching: "The Inside Is Hollow"]

[Text] Until the groups unite, there can be no hope of their achieving results. It's necessary to discuss this in order to form an image of the Khmer coalition groups that are resisting Vietnam. There is no solidarity within the Khmer coalition, just conflicts.

Conflicts have arisen within one of the coalition factions. This is an internal matter within this group. I am referring here to the Khmer Serei of Mr Son Sann. That's correct, Mr Son Sann has lost power.

What has happened within the Khmer Serei? This group does not even have its own country and yet there is an internal power struggle. Where will it get the strength to fight the Vietnamese invaders? The dispute arose when Gen Sak Sutsakhan, the commander-in-chief of the KPNLF, or Khmer Serei, forces, established a Provisional Central Committee in order to support the group. But the eight members of the committee have announced that they are opposed to Mr Son Sann, the leader of the KPNLF. This committee has also talked about controlling all Khmer Serei activities, including military activities.

Such a conflict should not have arisen within a group that is trying to liberate its country. It will not be very long before fighting breaks out within the group. The ones who are overjoyed about this are the Vietnamese, the invaders. They welcome this because it means disaster for their enemies. It took a long time to get the three factions to agree to unite in order to liberate Cambodia. And now one of the groups is spliting apart.

Mr Son Sann, the leader of the Khmer Serei, insists that he still has full power. I think that that is proper, because he is the one who coordinated things with the other two factions and who negotiated to form the coalition in order to liberate Cambodia.

With such a large "hole" within the group, any talk of reaching the goal is meaningless. This is a lesson showing that people will do their utmost to seize power even if it is just a tiny bit of power or false power. If Cambodia did regain its independence, there would probably be even greater turmoil. Such conflicts have arisen even though these people do not have a country. Think how big the "hole" would become if they did have their own country!

11943
CSO: 4207/142

THAILAND

MUKDAHAN GOVERNOR DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH LAOS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 30 Dec 85 p 13

[Interview with Thanom Chalanuwong, the governor of Mukdahan Province, in Words From the Masters of the Country column; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Is an attempt being made to develop fraternal relations between Mukdahan and Savannakhet?

[Answer] Yes. This is a very important policy. It is part of the attempt to promote good mutual understanding at the local level. The Lao and Thai can understand each others language. I am a northeasterner. I was born in Khon Kaen. I eat glutinous rice. Even though we live under different administrative systems, the differences between us are very small. We still love and understnad each other just as in the past. I once traveled to Savannakhet Province in Laos with the Netherlands ambassador to Thailand. I had permission from Laos. Together with the party of the Netherlands ambassador, I took a boat to the Lao side on 27 November 1985 in order to turn over the Kabao Islet port to the LPDR. From the help given by these two countries, this port is worth 70 million baht. It is a well-equipped port from which goods can be transported to the towns and villages along the Mekong River. I talked with the director-general of the Lao Organization Department, the directors-general of other departments and the deputy governor of Savannakhet Province, Mr Chidaeng Thammawong. That day, the atmosphere was very friendly. We spoke the same language. We understood each other very well. That is my great hope. I also gave them a letter inviting the governor of Savannakhet Province and members of the provincial administrative committee to visit Mukdahan Province. They knew about this but could not say when they would be able to come.

[Question] What about the rice problem in Mukdahan?

[Answer] The government has already held meetings with provinical governors and provinial commercial officials from throughout the country. This year, we have raised rice prices. The guaranteed price is 3,000 baht per kwian [1 kwian equals 2,000 liters]. That is the law. Last year there were problems and obstacles. The banks are cooperating. I have held meetings in Mukdahan. There isn't anything to worry about. The government has given us an order and we are taking action accordingly. There are no problems with sugar cane. And there are no problems along the border.

[Question] What about the requests that trading points be opened along the Thai-Lao border?

[Answer] I don't know too much about that since I came here only recently. But I have talked with others and some feel that there should be trade between the two countries. They feel that trading points should be opened. Some say that our officials cannot monitor things everywhere and that there might be some smuggling. But if there were free trade, the incomes of the people would probably increase. They say that in the past, Mukdahan's economy was very strong. The villagers and merchants earned a good income. But this is the government's policy, and I must adhere to this policy. If the government asks for my views on this, I will report these things. But so far, it has not asked my opinion. If trade is opened, the export of goods will be monitored very closely. We can set very strict control measures and stipulate which goods are war materials.

Mukdahan's revenues total only 6 million baht a year. Yesterday, I had a chat with the mayor of Mukdahan City. We talked about what should be done. That amount is not sufficient. But I am doing my utmost. I once served as the district officer at Ban Phai in Khon Kaen. Ban Phai Subdistrict had an annual income of 16 million baht, which is more than double the income here. The present income is insufficient to develop Mukdahan City. The budget is very small. Although development is proceeding slowly, we must do our utmost to maintain a clean environment.

11943
CSO: 4207/142

EDITORIAL SCORES MARCOS CORRUPTION, CITES U.S. HEARINGS

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 19 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The Leader and the Country"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. House Subcommitte on Asian and Pacific Affairs issued a statement that is of interest worldwide. That is, it stated that there is evidence that President Marcos and his wife have assets in New York and Long Island worth approximately $250 million, which is approximately 6.5 billion baht.

A spokesman for this subcommittee, which is chaired by Mr Stephen Solarz, stated on television that in his opinion, President Marcos and his wife are guilty of gross fraud. They have cheated the people. This statement on the great wealth of Marcos and his wife was made in the wake of an investigation into the activities of the Philippine president.

The activities of the U.S. House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs seem to be aimed at destroying the prestige of Marcos and helping the opposition. This could have a serious impact on the number of votes cast for Marcos in the coming election. These activities will set an example for politicians and dictators elsewhere and remind them that the world is growing smaller and smaller and that even though they may be able to muzzle domestic criticism about their evil activites, they cannot prevent others in the world from speaking out.

This statement will undoubtedly embarrass the people of the Philippines. The leader of their country has been exposed as a crook who has used his power to cheat people and build up his personal wealth, which he has stashed abroad. No matter how vociferously Marcos denies this, it will be difficult for him to erase this image.

11943
CSO: 4207/154

SURIN PITSUWAN DISCUSSES RESTRICTIONS ON PHILIPPINE POLL COVERAGE

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Feb 86 p 4

[Column by Surin Pitsuwan]

[Text] THAT the presidential election in the Philippines would have a far-reaching repercussion upon the entire Southeast Asian region has been accepted as a basic assumption of security officials and strategists for quite some time now. That it would create an uproar in Bangkok and reflect a Neanderthal attitude towards press freedom of some high-ranking officials has certainly not been anticipated.

The earlier ban on Dr Somkiat Onvimon, the bright new star in Thailand's nightly news constellation, from covering the controversial Philippine elections there has revealed many things about the relationship between the largely free Thai Press and the Thai officials, bureaucratic and political. There is still a great deal of mistrust and a strong desire to keep the Press on a short leach among those aspiring for power and influence. The civilised respect for freedom of the Press is still an exception rather than the norm in our political discourse.

For one thing, the Press is still regarded as a political instrument of politicians and high-ranking bureaucrats to publicise their thoughts and amplify their policies. That is why most of the news items are "official press releases," and the subject matters are invariably the ministers and the directors general of departments. That is also the reason why even in television news we see a hierarchy of power: who should appear first, second and third. Regardless of the public disasters or serious social or economic upheavals around the nation, if the Prime Minister did not show up, or certain military leaders did not find time to pay their visits, there would be no news.

FRESH CONCEPT

What Dr Somkiat has brought to his newscast is a fresh and powerful concept that the public has the right to know what affects them, rather than who is doing senseless things for self-promotion with free publicity. He would rather talk about the birds in the rice fields and the fish in temple ponds than wasting the precious air time with rediculous opening ceremonies of mediocre public figures.

Channel 9 News is different from other "news" in many other ways. It tries to show both sides of the story; never content with only the "official" version of the news; always thrusting the microphone at, or training the camera on, the common man, the under-privileged and the downtrodden. If there is a ceremony to cover, the news team would stay behind to ask for reactions from the audience or report on the contents of the "seminar," the "convention" and the "congress." Most news teams pack up and go back to their offices after the opening speeches are over and the applauds die down. But for the Channel 9 news team, that is only the beginning.

What Channel 9 News represents is a different concept of television news reporting that is rather ahead of its time in this country. The team refuses to submit to the directions of people in high places. It used to be that ministers opening some ceremonies in far-away provinces would carry their own news reels back to the capital for TV broadcast upon their return. The "private company newscast" approach at Channel 9 has done away with that rediculous practice. "Either our show, or no show," it says.

Dr Somkiat and his team have set up a private company, the Pacific Intercommunication Co Ltd, which is responsible for the nightly news programme and the news items during the early morning show. It also attracts its own commercial and advertising revenues during that time slot. It is independent of the station's tight supervision, which is the case with other channels.

According to Mr Chaluay Ruengchan, a new member of Dr Somkiat's team, the rising popularity of Channel 9 News is causing a major reform in the entire TV news management in Thailand now. Mr Chaluay should know, for he had worked as a newscaster at the Army's Channel 5 for many years. It was in fact

considered a coup when he appeared on Channel 9 recently, substituting for Dr Somkiat, who was on assignment abroad.

Channel 9, through Dr Somkiat and his news team, is making it possible for the first time for university academics and non-university intellectuals to present their thoughts and compete for air time to make their cases on controversial political, social, or economic issues. To put it simply, Channel 9 News makes it possible for the public to hear the opposing views, the second opinions or the alternative policies. And that very possibility bothers a large number of narrow minded people in the bureaucracy and the leadership circles.

With his folksy style, his even-tempered manner of delivery and his firm grips on the issues, Dr Somkiat exudes a sense of authority. For the first time in Thailand's television history, a strong personality is beginning to emerge. With the might of the electronic media, some of the powerful people are becoming quite concerned that he would eventually develop into an influential critic of many nonsenses that are being served up for public consumption.

PUBLIC PROTEST

The reason for the original ban on Dr Somkiat's trip to Manila was that the Thai TV news reports could affect the friendly relations between Thailand and the Philippines. Later, it was changed to financial reason. In the end it was said to be technical, i.e., the reports would be broadcast during the electricity-saving period on Saturday and Sunday evenings. After a public protest by some academics and strongly-worded editorials in a couple of mass-circulation dailies, the ban was lifted and the news team left for Manila on the morning of the election day, probably too late for any good and thorough coverage of the event.

Critics have pointed out that the real reason behind the ban was that the election coverage would give Dr Somkiat too much publicity and credibility. His independence and neutrality appear to bother some high officials.

It was appropriate that the uproar over Dr Somkiat's role should come in connection with the Philippine presidential election. There is something in common among those in this country who are afraid of independent and neutral reporting and the cronies of the regime who are said to stuff and steal ballot boxes in the Philippine countryside... They are fearful of the truth. That Neanderthal mentality will not survive in this age of enlightened viewers and in this season of democratic sunshine.

CSO: 4200/731

THAILAND

SOVIET BALLET TROUPE TO GET INVITATION FOR KING FETE

Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] **THE Foreign Ministry recently asked the Soviet Union to send its world-renowned Russian ballet troupe to perform here as part of the grand celebration to mark the 60th birthday anniversary of HM the King, a Soviet diplomat told *The Nation* yesterday.**

Iouri A. Makarov, first secretary in charge of cultural relations, said the Thai side proposed the participation of the Moscow Bolshoi troupe during a seminar between Thai authorities and cultural attaches from foreign embassies here some two weeks ago.

The performances were planned for January 1988 to mark the inauguration of the Cultural Centre of Thailand, a highlight event to coincide with HM the King's birthday.

Makarov, however, said he felt it is "highly unrealistic for Bolshoi to perform here from technical points of view. But he said he will file a report to Moscow this week to relay the Thai proposal.

He said he would explain the importance of the event in his report and suggested that the Soviet Union send one of its best ballet troupes to join the event.

Informed sources in the Foreign Ministry said the Thai side also plans to hold a Japanese opera and shows on Ramayana epics by the cultural troupes of Thailand, Indonesia and India on the same occasion. The event will last three months from November 1987 to Jan 1988.

France has also been invited to join the celebration.

A well-known Russian ballet troupe was scheduled to perform here last year but the plan did not materialize because the Russians failed to get sponsors for the shows whose returns would be donated to the Thai Red Cross, Makarov said.

He said the embassy had sought sponsorship from the Bangkok Bank whose executives predicted possible loss because the troupe might not be very popular here.

Makarov, however, described as successful a Russian ballet show organized by the Fine Arts Department in Chiang Mai in 1979.

Referring to the Soviet offer to extend 60 scholarships to Thai students to study in the Soviet Union this year, the first secretary said he wrote a letter to the Foreign Ministry on Jan 13 to inform the Thai authorities of the scholarships and enclosed documents on details of the scholarships, including curricula.

"We have about 50 courses of subjects including engineering, medical science, transportation, computer know-hows and industrial knowledge from undergraduate to post-graduate levels," he said.

In his letter, Makarov acknowledged the new rules established last year to govern the extension of Soviet scholarships to Thai students and said it was understood that after the Thai authorities had selected recipients for the Soviet scholarships, a representative from the Soviet Embassy and an official from the Soviet Ministry of High Education would work with the Thai authorities to finalize the recruitment.

He asked the Foreign Ministry to refer the matter to the Soviet side before May, this year.

Makarov confirmed that Director General of the Political Affairs Department M.R. Dhep Devakul recently met Soviet Ambassador Valentine Petrovitch Kassatkine over the question of the Soviet scholarships.

He declined to elaborate.

Makarov said the Russians had no ulterior motives in extending scholarships to Thai students. He denied allegations that representatives of the Soviet Embassy travelled upcountry to recruit Thai students.

"The students interested in securing scholarships sought information from the embassy. We have disseminated our scholarships programme among the Thai citizens," he said, adding that the Soviet Union spent millions of rubles in extending scholarships to students in Asia, Africa and Latin America to study in the USSR.

There are about 100 high education institutes throughout the Soviet Union, according to the first secretary.

He added that the scholarships were designed to provide education opportunities to poor students in various parts of the world.

The Soviet diplomat said the embassy last November sent a draft protocal on cultural, sports and education cooperation for 1986-1987 to the Foreign Ministry but no reply has been given yet.

The draft protocal for 1984-1985 was not signed.

The new draft protocal outlines programmes on exchange of people in various fields as well as the Soviet offer to extend scholarships to Thai students for this year and next year, he said.

It includes exchange of visits between youths and academics of the two countries and organizing exhibitions here.

Makarov said he hopes a meeting will be held between officials of the two countries to review the draft protocal.

"It can be talks at my level or the ambassadorial level," he said.

Nonetheless, he said that if the Thai side was not ready to sign such a protocal, the Russians would pursue the approach of seeking permission to implement part of the protocal as they had done last year. He said that most of the programmes for last year were implemented despite the absence of a protocal.

CSO: 4200/731

USSR SCHOLARSHIPS UNDER STUDY BY OFFICIALS

Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] THAILAND will consider a Soviet offer to extend scholarships to Thai students if the Russians follow the procedures established last year by the Thai government, a top national security official told *The Nation* yesterday.

National Security Council (NSC) Secretary General Prasong Soonsiri said that the Thai side would be in charge of recruiting students to receive the scholarships from the Soviet Union or any socialist country.

The Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation of the PM's Office will handle the matter, he said.

Prasong said he had no knowledge of the report that the Soviet Embassy had sent a list of 60 scholarships with related details that the Soviet Union intends to extend to Thai students this year.

But he said that the Russians failed to abide by the procedure by submitting the names of some students selected for Soviet scholarships to the Foreign Ministry some time after the ministry had informed the embassy of the newly-established procedure late last year.

The embassy is required to submit the list of scholarships and not recipients or applicants to the ministry, according to the NSC chief.

Informed sources told *The Nation* that the Russian submitted the name of a female student to the Foreign Ministry and asked for approval for the granting of the scholarship. "It's the only case ever since we have established a set of policy measures to deal with the question of socialist scholarships," one of the sources said.

Before that Political Affairs Director General M.R. Dhep Devakul received a list of 70 Thai students who received scholarships from the Soviet Union for last year.

The NSC chief also quoted an intelligence report as saying that a number of Thai students went over to the Soviet Embassy to apply for scholarships last month because news had spread through the Soviet connections to the students.

But afterwards, Soviet Embassy officials told the students to get permissions to study in the USSR from the NSC, he said.

"This is an incorrect practice which would cause divisiveness among the Thai people," he charged. The Thai government adopted the new policy measures after having found that the embassy recruited Thai students, including those in the Northeast, for its scholarships. The embassy has denied the allegation.

CSO: 4200/731

PEACE MOVEMENT ACTIONS AIMED TOWARD LAOS, NUCLEAR FREE ZONE

Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] A Thai peace movement has proposed a joint performance of Thai and Laotian artistes abroad a ferry cruising along the Mekong River to celebrate the International Year of Peace.

Dr Gothom Ariya said recently that the activity should be the highlight of the celebration which would be held throughout the year. Gothom made the proposal in his capacity as a member of the government-appointed working group to prepare the celebration of the International Year of Peace.

He said both Thai and Laotian artistes would be invited aboard the same ferry to stage their folk shows while the boat is cruising along the river which separates the two countries.

He said the proposal was formulated to show Thai people's good will towards Laotians who share some similar cultures. He also hoped the proposed activity would help promote the relations between the two countries.

It was also designed to show the world that countries with different political ideologies could live together peacefully, Gothom added.

He said the proposal was under the consideration of the government and if approved, it would be relayed to the Lao government. If Vientiane agreed to it, the festival was expected to come about in October, he said.

Gothom said a series of exhibitions to mark the occasion would be organized throughout the country, while a seminar on "Peaceful means in Thai Society" would be held in Bangkok in September.

In addition, he said, Thailand also plans to host an international conference on "Settlement of Conflicts through Dialoques" in August. He added the plan to hold the conference had been welcomed by nations in the South Pacific region which was greatly affected by nuclear tests.

The issue of trade relations between developed and developing countries would be among the topics of discussions during the seminar.

As a member of the Coahtion for Peace and Development, a non-governmental organization comprising 20 private agencies, Dr Gothom said the coalition would lobby with the city administration and city legislators to pass a city legislation declaring Bangkok a "nuclear-free zone" by the end of this year.

Gothom proposed that the bill ban the storage and transportation of nuclear weapons through the city.

CSO: 4200/731

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON ANTICPM CAMPAIGN ON BORDER

Strafing by Gunships

BK140357 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Soemsuk Kasitpradit]

[Text] Betong, Yala--Military helicopter gunships strafed suspected positions of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] yesterday after an ambush brought the toll of casualties among Thai soldiers to nine in the 5th day of the operation against the Chinese communist guerrillas.

There was no report of damage inflicted on the CPM in the aerial assault which was ordered after an Army-trained ranger was shot and wounded by CPM guerrillas about 20 kilometers northeast of this border town.

Thailand sent troops into the Betong salient last Saturday as part of a joint military operation with Malaysia aimed at wiping out two CPM strongholds suspected to be sited along the border.

Two Thai soldiers were wounded on Saturday and six hurt on Wednesday, mostly victims of booby traps.

Thai Combined Task Force spokesman Lt-Col Kitisak Ditsawinit told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that ground troops were cautiously advancing towards the suspected CPM positions because booby traps were heavily spread in the area.

Malaysian Task Force 083 Chief of Staff Lt-Col Nordin Haji Mohamad Ali said when he visited the Thai military headquarters here yesterday that Malaysia greatly appreciated the joint operation and believed that military cooperation would strengthen in future.

A group of Thai soldiers, to be led by Fifth Army Division Commander Maj-Gen Kitti Rattanachaya, will leave for the Malaysian border town of Kroh on Sunday to join sports events organised by their Malaysian counterparts in the current operation against the CPM.

CPM Headquarters Surrounded

BK150116 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Betong, Yala--Government forces have surrounded what is believed to be the headquarters of the Communist Party of Malaya's 8th company following heavy air and artillery bombardment yesterday.

Troops threw a cordon around the camp yesterday evening as the main column of soldiers prepared to launch an all-out attack this morning to seize the camp, some 12 kilometers north of this border town.

Helicopter gunships and longrange artillery bombarded the camp earlier to clear the way for advancing troops in the 6th day of operation to wipe out CPM guerrillas along the Thai-Malaysian border.

Malaysian troops have been positioned opposite the frontier to intercept the guerrillas who might try to flee across the border.

The CPM's 8th company headquarters was found yesterday in a dense jungle only about 500 meters from the border.

Lt-Col Kasidet Nut-amphan, commander of the 2nd battalion of the Nakhon Si Thammarat-based 15th Infantry Regiment which spearheaded the attack, said the camp was strongly reinforced with trenches and bunkers.

Soldiers earlier also found a deserted camp which housed largesized school buildings.

Joint Thai-Malaysian Operations

HK180630 Hong Kong AFP in English 0601 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Bangkok, 18 Feb (AFP)--Thai troops have asked Malaysian forces to tighten their cordon near their common border as Thai-Malaysian operations against communist guerrillas entered their 10th day today, Thai Army spokesmen said.

They said the request was made yesterday during a meeting between Malaysian Army officials and their Thai counterparts in the Malaysian town of Perak.

Both sides briefed each other about progress in the campaign, the officials said.

According to an agreement reached during the meeting, Malaysian forces will start their offensive against the guerrillas from the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) from their side of the border while the Thai soldiers are to prevent the insurgents from sneaking into Thailand.

Malaysia and Thailand have granted each other the right of hot pursuit up to 1 kilometer (0.6 mile) across the border during the current drive, which began 9 February and involves some 1,000 men.

Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong, army commander for the Thai southern region, has said the CPM has an estimated 1,500 guerrillas on the Thai side of the border. He said the insurgents were believed to be more numerous on the Malaysian side.

Meanwhile, spokesmen said a CPM stronghold overrun by Thai troops Saturday was a small communications unit and not the CPM's 8th Company headquarters, the main target in the current drive, as reported.

Thai troops now suspect the camp is located inside Malaysia, less than 1 kilometer (0.6 mile) from the border, the spokesmen said.

A second CPM camp was captured by Thai troops on Sunday. The deserted camp, outfitted with a tunnel, four barracks and a kitchen, was found in jungle about 10 kilometers (6 miles) northeast of the Thai border town of Betong.

One Thai soldier was wounded yesterday by a boobytrap, raising to 15 the number of Thai soldiers wounded in the operation. CPM casualties were unknown, officials said.

Clandestine Radio Station Found

BK180129 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Betong, Yala--A captured jungle camp of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) insurgents north of this border town housed a major CPM clandestine radio station, military sources confirmed yesterday.

Maj Gen Kitti Rattanachaya, Commander of the Fifth Army Division, said the Thai troops found evidence showing that the seized camp, located about 15 kilometers north of Betong, was the base of the so-called fifth special communication platoon of the CPM.

Field military sources said the jungle camp also served as a CPM clandestine radio station which broadcast in Chinese and Malaysian twice daily. Its transmission covered areas throughout Malaysia and several southern provinces of Thailand, according to the sources.

The government troops Thursday launched mortar barrage while helicopter gunships bombarded with rockets on the CPM sprawling camp in the area, designated by the Thai military as "Target 102," driving the insurgents out of their stronghold.

The commander said tilted roofs of the roughly-constructed buildings, which could install antennas on them, in the camp proved that it was the insurgents' communication center. The sources said the CPM radio station could also receive news from the countries sponsoring the outlawed party.

The soldiers found two tanks containing 400 liters of diesel fuel and antennas in the CPM camp, according to the sources.

The captured camp, in which large numbers of booby traps were planted, could shelter about 30-40 CPM insurgents, according to Kitti.

Kitti said the soldiers also discovered a jungle route on the western rim of the camp which was believed to lead to another CPM stronghold of the eighth company located on the Malaysian soil.

He said the ground troops in the captured CPM camp will be reinforced to take full control while trained dogs will be deployed to detect the well-concealed booby traps in the area.

He said the Thai military's failure to spot the CPM eighth company's stronghold on the Thai side of the frontier indicated that the insurgents' base should be located in Malaysia less than 1 kilometer from the common border.

Kitti said Malaysian soldiers, who were previously positioned about 1 kilometer from the frontier, will today start moving towards the Thai-Malaysian border to search for the CPM jungle stronghold.

He said the Malaysian forces will start their offensive against the guerrillas from the Malaysian side of the border while the Thai soldiers will block on the Thai side to prevent the insurgents from sneaking into Thailand.

The Thai soldiers yesterday also captured 10 motorcycles, which were used by the CPM guerrillas to transport their supply to their jungle bases, from a house about 17 kilometers north of Betong.

Kitti said the Thai troops were advancing closer to another target area about 18 kilometers southeast of this border town where more CPM guerrillas than at the fallen stronghold in the north are based.

He expected that the Thai soldiers would reach the target area, codenamed 103, in the next few days.

Meanwhile, a Thai ranger was wounded in a CPM ambush yesterday in the area of the CPM camp, captured by the government force last year, near Bo Nam Ron village, Tambon Tano-maero of this district.

The sources said the government was stepping up the construction of a 16-kilometer-long road from Bo Nam Ron village to the captured CPM jungle camp. However, the workers have completed only a 3-kilometer stretch of the road.

Government Troops Into Stronghold

BK170219 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Betong, Yala--Government troops yesterday moved into a jungle camp believed to be a major stronghold of the 8th company of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) to clear the area before taking firm control, a senior military official said.

Maj Xen Kitti Rattanachaya, Commander of the 5th Division, said four Thai troopers were seriously wounded by booby traps, planted by the insurgents, while moving into the CPM camp on the 8th day of the Thai-Malaysian joint operation.

The commander said the large number of booby traps were the main obstacle that slowed down the Thai troops' advance into the CPM stronghold and so far a total of 16 Thai troopers have been wounded during the joint operation.

He said four army-trained dogs will be deployed to detect the booby traps today to avoid any further casualties to the troopers while engineering soldiers will reinforce the area.

He said the troopers found a football field, a tunnel and 27 living quarters, which could shelter about 100 guerrillas, in the compound of the CPM stronghold, located about 15 kilometers north of this border town.

The government ground troops Friday launched a mortar barrage while hdlicopter gunships bombarded the sprawling camp with rockets and machine-gun fire, driving the insurgents out of their base. The insurgents were believed to have sustained some casualties.

The captured camp was previously believed to be only a satellite base. However, Kitti said the camp might be a major stronghold, called Camp 102, which is the first target of the joint military operation code-named Thaksin 8601.

Helicopter gunships also strafed the sprawling camp with machine-gun fire yesterday to pave the way for ground troops to move into the CPM stronghold, according to field military sources.

They said the Thai commander was waiting for some CPM documents which were believed to be in the seized camp to confirm that the camp was the major stronghold of the CPM 8th Company.

However, the large size of the camp snows that it is one of the CPM's major bases, they added.

The sources said the newly-overrun camp is larger than another CPM stronghold, captured by the government forces last year, in Bo Nam Ron village, Tambon Tano-maero of this border district.

Kitti will today discuss with the Malaysian commander of the 6th Brigade on modification of a plan in which the Malaysian forces might be asked to launch an offensive from the Malaysian side of the frontier in search of another CPM base, believed to be located in the deep jungle less than 1 kilometer from the common border.

Meanwhile, the Thai soldiers yesterday surveyed another deserted CPM camp in the jungle-clad area about 10 kilometers from here, according to the military sources.

The sources said the soldiers found trenches, a tunnel, four living quarters and a kitchen section in the camp but failed to capture the CPM guerrillas. The survey was carried out under a Thai military plan, code-named Thaksin 4302.

Ranger Wounded in Ambush

BK130825 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 13 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] Betong--Armed members of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) ambushed a Thai task force, wounding an army-trained ranger here this morning after they became under pressure of the Thai-Malaysian joint suppression operation.

The fresh ambush was reported at about 9:30 am today when a unit of soldiers and rangers was advancing to Target No 3, about 2 kilometers southeast of Betong District.

The ranger, identified as Sawai Lapphon, was the ninth person wounded in the battle against the CPM that started late last week.

Col Chuphan Trachu, deputy commander of the combined task force, said that the suppression force faced strong resistance from the CPM at Target No 3.

The Target No 3 in this Thai-Malaysian joint operation is believed to be a CPM camp.

/9604
CSO: 4200/707

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR SOMMAI REMOVAL

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 4 Jan 86 p 3

[Editorial: "It Would Be Best To Remove Sommai"]

[Excerpts] If the cabinet is reshuffled, we would like to see certain independent ministers replaced. In particular, we think that Mr Sommai Huntrakun, the minister of finance, should be removed. He tends to block the work of the council of economic ministers, which today needs greater flexibility in carrying out its tasks.

Mr Sommai Huntrakun has scored various achievements, including devaluing the baht, revising the tax structure, adjusting interest rates and revising the Banking Act. But we still agree that he should be removed from his position. Because what has happened is that businessmen have become fearful. They are uncertain about what his next move will be and so they have cut back on investments. Because of this, the economy is shrinking. This is creating many problems, particularly in the investment field.

Stated a different way, even though Mr Sommai has worked very efficiently and acted in accord with economic theory, he is too rigid. This has ruined medium and small-scale investments. In such a situation, we feel that it is appropriate to allow inflation to rise somewhat in order to get the economy moving. Even if the cost of goods increases, people will invest more, there will be more jobs and people will have greater purchasing power. The economy in general would expand, and that would be good.

If the cabinet is reshuffled, Mr Sommai should be replaced in order to give the government a new and more vigorous look.

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CSO: 4207/154

THAILAND

FOREIGN MINISTER SITTHI PROFILED

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 12 Jan 86 p 42

[MATICHON Profile column: "Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the leader of the Social Action Party"]

[Text] He was born on 7 January 1919 in Bangkok. He is the son of Prhaya Wan Pharukphichan. The first school that he attended was Saint Gabriel. He later attended Wat Ratchabophit School and Suankulap Withayalai School. Fellow classmates who now hold senior positions included Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, Police Lt Chan Manutham, the minister attached to the Office of the Prime Minister, and Lt Suli Mahasanthana, the minister attached to the Office of the Prime Minister.

After completing upper secondary school at Suankulap Withayalai School, he entered the Faculty of Engineering at Chulalongkorn University. But during his second year there, he won an air force scholarship to attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), where he earned his bachelor's and master's degrees in metallurgy. Toward the end of the Second World War, he joined the Free Thai movement and parachuted into Chiang Mai Province.

He served with the Directorate of Aeronautical Engineering from 1948 to 1952. In 1950 he was promoted to flying officer. He was assigned to the Directorate of Education and Training during the period 1952-1953. He then served with the RTAF Directorate of Intelligence from 1953 to 1957. Following that, he was attached to the Department of Central Intelligence, where he served as the deputy director-general for foreign affairs. At that time, he held the rank of group captain. He served at RTAF Headquarters from 1960 to 1974.

Following that, he served as the assistant secretary-general of the National Security Council and then deputy secretary-general of the NSC. He also served as an RTAF advisor with the rank of air marshal. In 1975 he was promoted to air chief marshal and appointed secretary-general of the NSC, where he served until he retired.

After retiring, he entered politics. He was appointed minister attached to the Office of the Prime Minister during the period that Gen Kriangsak Chamanan was the prime minister. When Gen Prem Tinsulanon became prime minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi was appointed minister of foreign affairs, a position that he has held from the Prem 1 to the Prem 4 government.

He has participated wholeheartedly in politics. He joined the Social Action Party and was elected MP from Bangkok Metropolitan in 1983. He represented the same district as M.R.W. Khukrit Pramot, the leader of the SAP. When M.R.W. Khukrit resigned his position as party leader, he was appointed acting leader of the SAP.

He is married to Lady Thida Sawetsila. They have two sons and two daughters.

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SAP LEADERSHIP UNDER INTERNAL SIEGE BY 'YOUNG TURKS'

Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Sompong Tang]

[Text] **FORMER Social Action Party (SAP) leader Boontheng Thongsawat has asked M.R. Kukrit Pramoj to make a comeback as party leader and a number of dissident SAP MPs have signed a petition calling for the return of former secretary general Boonchu Rojanastien to a prominent party role, according to some dissident party MPs close to Boontheng.**

The stir-up in the party over the last 10 days was seen as the start of a manoeuvre to undercut and finally overthrow the present interim party leadership led by ACM Siddhi Savetsila.

The dissident campaign was launched with a bang — and there were reasons why it appeared a weird movement — but as it turned out over the past few days, the opposition to the present leadership has been losing strength. This, despite the latest strong statements by dissident Payao MP Chawaeng Wongyai, who vowed that the dissident group will work for the ouster of the party leadership in a party meeting which the disgruntled MPs plan next week.

The dissident MPs called themselves SAP Young Turks. But who are SAP Young Turks and how many are they? The self-dubbed label is actually not a novel name in the party circles.

When M.R. Kukrit was still party leader, he used to asked in a party meeting: "Anybody who is a Young Turk, raise your hand. Let me see who are the Young Turks." None of the MPs raised his hand in the meeting.

Dissident SAP MP from Lamphun Samarn Chomphuthep, however, has a different story to tell. He claimed there are up to 46 members in the grouping and that they are mainly made up of northern and northeastern MPs. The group ideology, he said, is to eliminate "still and pungent water" in the party. He elaborated that a handful of people and "capitalists" had all along dominated the party and decisively influenced most party resolutions.

In his own words, the current conflicts in the party boiled down to a rift between a group of executives — caretaker party leader Siddhi Savetsila, acting secretary general Thongyod Chittavira and former secretary general Pong Sarasin — and the majority of party MPs who want more democracy to take root in the party life.

A closer look into the stirrings over the past 10 days, however, reveals interesting dimensions. The latest ripples started at a party meeting on Jan 30 during which a group of dissident MPs staged a walk-out to protest a decision by Thongyod that the party leader would consult with SAP ministers over the appointment of their secretaries. The dissident MPs managed to get the meeting to endorse their call for a sweeping replacement of all the 26 political posts allocated to SAP MPs: the deputy secretary general to the prime minister, 15 secretaries and deputy secretaries to the SAP Cabinet members and 10 other political appointees attached to the PM's Office.

The motion was proposed by Sukhothai MP Kusol Meethep. Thongyod, citing a party regulation, said Kusol's motion was automatically dropped because Udon Thani MP Surachart Chamnarnsilp proposed another motion calling for partial changes in the political posts during the deliberation on the first motion. The regulation provides that if a meeting is debating on a motion and another motion on the same subject was proposed, the first motion will be automatically dropped.

Buriram MP Chai Chidchob, a Young Turk MP, admitted the regulation was there but argued in the meeting that Surachart's motion was not in order because it had not been submitted to the party 15 days in advance and therefore, the party resolution endorsing Kusol's motion was valid.

After the walk-out, a group of Young Turk MPs huddled at the Hyatt Central Plaza Hotel

the same evening and decided to detail representatives to talk the issue out with the party leader.

The representatives went over to Siddhi's residence in Soi Aree Saturday afternoon (Feb 1) but were denied access. Dissident MPs then said the failure fuelled the dissension. Ubon Ratchathani MP Toon Chintaves, also a Young Turk member, said he believed the conflict will snowball unless the party executives are more realistic. He charged that while the executives called on the rank and file to follow discipline and party resolutions, they themselves ignored party resolutions.

Another Young Turk MP charged that Siddhi did not have self-confidence because he turned to either Thongyod or deputy secretary general Montri Pongpanich for consultations at times during the party meeting on Jan 31.

A SAP executive who asked not to be identified analyzed that the stir-up during the party meeting was related to a dissident group loyal to Boontheng, who was ousted as deputy prime minister during the latest minor Cabinet reshuffle. He cited that the prime movers, including Payao MP Chawaeng Wongyai, Lamphun MP Samarn Chomphuthep and Chiang Mai MP Dr Sayom Ramasut, were all close followers of the senior deputy party leader, who has kept a low profile in the outcry.

These dissident MPs incited the Young Turk MPs whose grouping was loosely bound to push for a sweeping replacement of the political appointees by making use of some of the Young Turk core members' desire to take over the political posts, the executive charged. The 30 SAP MPs nominated by the grouping mainly belong to this wing, he said.

A dissident MP who spoke on condition that he would not be identified claimed that the outcry was part of a plan to show that the current interim leadership could not control the situation in the party. The ripples, he said, were needed as a step towards the ouster of Siddhi, Pong and Thongyod.

He claimed that Boontheng had approached Kukrit asking him to make a comeback as party leader. In the meantime, he said that some 50 Young Turk MPs signed a motion which they planned to propose in due time for the party to agree to an "invitation" for Boonchu to reactivate his role in the party. "If the plan works, Khun Boonchu would be able to play a prominent role in the party to pave the way for his strong candidacy in the election of a new team of party executives, planned for June this year," the dissident MP said.

The list of 50 MPs has been entrusted with Maha Sarakham MP Charnchai Chairungruang. But the plan leaked to Siddhi's grouping and a counter-plan to weaken the strength of the Young Turk grouping was worked out, according to a SAP executive.

Siddhi accordingly moved swiftly and called a meeting of SAP ministers last Monday to consult over the appointment of SAP secretaries and put forward the list of 10 appointments during the Cabinet meeting last Tuesday for a rubber stamping.

The key to the counter-move was the appointment of certain key members in the Young Turk grouping as secretaries to the SAP ministers. They were Khon Khaen MP Suvit Khunkitti as secretary to Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukroh, Udon Thani MP Rakkiate Sukthana as secretary to Deputy Agriculture Minister Prasob Busrakham, Chonburi MP Charoon Ngarmpichet as secretary to Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Panupong and some others who were appointed to offices attached to the PM's Office, the executive said.

Although it is difficult to determine the extent of the success of the executives' move, it appears to have diluted the strength of the dissident campaign. Some SAP MPs said that the matter was over as it had become a fait accompli and Suvit appeared satisfied with the appointments.

Nonetheless, Boontheng's followers apparently sought to keep the momentum going. Chawaeng claimed that the dissidents huddled last Thursday and arrived at the next steps to take at a party meeting in the middle of this month.

"Our stand is as follows: We do not recognize the appointment of 10 SAP MPs to political posts because it was against the party resolution reached on Jan 31. We will request the 10 appointees to resign. Secondly, we want party executives -- namely Khun Siddhi, Khun Pong and Khun Thongyod — to step down," Chawaeng said. But the Payao MP hinted at how strong the dissident wing was when he was pressed to answer what they were going to do if their calls went unheeded.

"If the appointees refused to call it quits, we will put a sanction on them ... If the executives refused to comply with our call, then we will boycott the next party meeting," he said. The tone is apparently not compatible with the high objectives that the dissidents want to attain. The dissidents plan to propose verbally the comeback of Boonchu to an active executive role in the party meeting in the middle of this month but the question is how strong they will be to put over the call.

M.R. Kukrit told reporters in Chiang Mai last Saturday that he would not resume a leading role in politics. He said he had washed his hands of the whole affair and was too old to enter the next general elections. His statements were taken by some observers as a hint that he would not return as party leader — if he was asked to do so.

Boonchu also said last week that he was pondering the formation of a new political party to enter the next general elections. His statement prompted observers to assume that the once "heir apparent" to Kukrit may have assessed that the prospect was dim for him to make a powerful comeback to the top echelon of the coalition partner.

But all in all, the opposition to the party leadership was real and the situation will continue to be fluid as a challenge to the leadership will conceivably come up from time to time until the party assembly next June.

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THAILAND

THIRD ARMY JOINS SUGAR DEBATE

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 10 Dec 85 pp 7, 10

[Article: Third Army Enters Sugar Issue, To Hold 16 December Meeting, Forbids 'Mob Rule' To Resolve Problem"]

[Excerpt] The Third Army has started to play a role in the sugar issue and will hold a general meeting on "current sugar cane and sugar industry problems" on 16 December at its Phitsanulok forward command headquarters. It has invited sugar cane growers and sugar processing factory owners, provincial governors, and provincial chiefs of police of every sugar cane area in the northern region to participate in the decision on initiating action following the incident when certain groups of sugar cane grower leaders threatened the government with protests if it refuses to increase the price of sugar cane to 420 baht per ton.

A source from the Ministry of Industry disclosed to NAEO NA's "Business World Column" that the Third Army has started to play a full role in the sugar cane and sugar issue by holding a debate on the subject of "current sugar and sugar cane industry issues." Leaders of the sugar cane growers, owners of sugar factories, provincial governors and chiefs of provincial police of each province in the northern region with areas under sugar cultivation have been invited to join in this conference. The general conference will open on 16 December at the Third Army forward command headquarters, which is located in Phitsanulok Province.

"We perceive the role of the Third Army optimistically. We believe that Third Army forces will come in and play a role in indirectly supporting the government," the source stated.

This high level Third Army officer explained to "Business World Column" that the reason that the Third Army is active in this sugar cane and sugar issue is because a certain group of leaders of sugar cane growers in Region 7 of Kanchanaburi Province are actively putting pressure on the government to look for money to increase the sugar price paid to themselves for the 1986/1987 crop year by demanding a price at the 420 baht per ton level.

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EDITORIAL BACKS SUGAR PLANTERS' PROTEST

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 13 Dec 85 p 4

[Excerpt] Sugar cane growers from many provinces gathered at King Rama V Plaza to escape obstruction from officials who tried through various ways to stop the gathering after Mr Chirayu Issarakul na Ayuthaya, the minister of Industry, requested Gen Sithi Chiraroj, the Minister of Interior, to intervene and try to stop it.

During the protest, sugar cane growers sent representatives to call for assistance from military leaders. The representatives talked with Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, the supreme military commander, and Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army chief-of-staff, instead of entrusting their hopes to negotiations with the government.

This incident reflects very clearly the level of trust in the government. Protesting for rightful benefits surely is a right guaranteed by the constitution. Therefore, the sugar cane growers have every right to gather to make their demands and show their hardships when such a protest is honest without any hidden motivations, especially because the government through the Ministery of Industry is standing firm and refusing the request of growers who feel that their request is fair.

We cannot deny the fact that sugar cane growers have been exploited all along. If we recall past incidents, we will see the truth: While the price of sugar in the world market was high -- reaching up to 1,500 baht per ton -- sugar cane growers received only 400 baht per ton for their cane. Moreover, the conditions of the payments and other conditions have all been exploitative of sugar cane growers.

Changes from implementing the new 70/30 system of profit sharing -- growers receive 70 percent of the profits and factories 30 percent -- do not mean that growers have not continued to be exploited. At a minimum, factories still benefit because exports of molasses, which are valued at 2,000 million baht, have not been reduced and growers have not received even a cent from them.

Exploitation of sugar cane growers still persists in setting the cost of investment capital for production. Factories have plenty of tricky but legal ways to do that.

So the problem is what the Ministry of Industry, which is directly responsible for this issue, uses for data in setting its policies. If the data was given by factories, then the ministry will look at the problem through rose-colored glasses and will perceive that the 323 baht per ton price that factories allow is eminently fair and covers production costs. Nevertheless, when there are serious negotiations and bargaining, the data turns out that factories can increase their price to growers for sugar cane by 23 baht per ton, up to 346 baht per ton.

This clearly shows that the Ministry of Industry is wearing rose-colored glasses.

If the people who run the country decide to set policies by using data from one side, particularly data that disadvantages the majority of the people, then it is difficult to have peace and security. It also will make the government distant from the support and trust of the general public.

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POLICE OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC RETURNS FROM OVERSEAS PROSTITUTES

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 15 Dec 85 pp 1, 16

[Article: "'Body Sellers' Help Economy, Send Home 600 Million baht -- Nearly 20,000 Prostitutes Around World"]

[Excerpt] Pol Col Sorasee Suthisorn, deputy commander of the Suppression Division and head of the Special Task Force for Suppresing Overseas Prostitution, disclosed to NAEO NA that he estimates 15,000 to 20,000 Thai prostitutes are currently making their living abroad. Most of them -- 8,000 to 10,000 -- are in Japan; the rest of them are scattered about in Singapore, Hong Kong, Germany, and Greece.

The head of the Special Task Force for Suppressing Overseas Prostitution disclosed concerning the economic returns from overseas prostitution that most of the women volunteer through brokers to be prostitutes. Girls 18 years old and under start making their living in this occupation in Singapore, then move to Hong Kong when they reach 20. When they reach the age of 23-25, they go to earn their living in Japan. After they pass through this young stage, they go to Germany and Greece.

"A lot of them live in Japan because the money is good. In Singapore, most of them are teenagers. As for Hong Kong, the number of Thai prostitutes has decreased lately because they are at a disadvantage to prostitutes from mainland China, who have come out in a large numbers lately. In addition, these mainland China prostitutes have the same traditions and customs and similar dialects as their customers, which makes them very popular in Hong Kong," Police Colonel Sorasee said.

The deputy commander of the Suppression Division stated that the number of Thai prostitutes overseas is not that big compared to other nationalities because our traditions and culture are different from Hong Kong as well as Japan where prostitutes from Korea and Taiwan are at an advantage.

The head of the Special Task Force for Suppressing Overseas Prostitution stated further that even in Japan where Thai prostitutes rank fourth after those from the Philippines, Korea, and Taiwan, they are able to send back to Thailand 50 million baht per month from their occupation, which is at least 600 million baht per year.

"We are very troubled about the situation: If we suppress the prostitution business, then our economic returns will be reduced, especially in the northern past of Thailand. These people send money home to their parents and send their younger siblings to college. On the one hand, we suppress it; but on the other hand, we seem to hold back from suppressing it, unlike Korea which chooses to ignore the issue because it regards overseas prostitution as pulling money into the country," Police Colonel Sorasee stated in conclusion.

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THAILAND

SURVEY: PROSTITUTION MAJOR ECONOMIC FORCE IN SOUTH

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 3 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Mr Suraphong Sothanasathian, an instructor with the Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Management Science, Prince of Songkhla University, conducted a study on Hat Yai City and desirable models. The study found that, in 1984, there were a total of 3,856 prostitutes and 206 brothels in Songkhla Province. Of these, there were 2,343 prostitutes and 107 brothels in Hat Yai District. This does not include those prostitutes who avoided the survey or who engaged in this profession on a part time basis.

The survey found that many prostitutes operated out of six massage parlors in Hat Yai. Others operated out of bars and nightclubs. Although prostitutes also operated out of many other places, these were of a more scattered nature. Tourists preferred to go to nightclubs and massage parlors rather than to these other places because there was a larger selection of prostitutes from which to choose. Tourists did not like to use the services of prostitutes at hotels because of their low quality. Also, prostitutes are everywhere in Hat Yai, from brothels to restaurants. They can even be found along the streets and at movie theaters.

The research report stated that the average income of a prostitute in Hat Yai is 5,261.63 baht per month while expenses average only 2,372.50 baht per month. On the average, prostitutes send 1,518.57 baht a month to their families and save 1,301.99 baht. The income earned by Hat Yai prostitutes injects 243 million baht into the national financial system each year. Seventy percent of the prostitutes working in Hat Yai are from the northern region. Most of these are from Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Phayao.

The report also stated that prostitution in Hat Yai is an important factor that exerts direct pressure on the economic system there, and it is important for the progress of Hat Yai in general. Thus, a compromise must be reached with the prostitutes there regardless of the fact that prostitution is against the law. The prostitutes in Hat Yai all engage in this voluntarily. They are not forced to do this. There is defacto acceptance of prostitution in Hat Yai. Because without the prostitutes, Hat Yai would experience several economic problems, which would affect other regions of the country as well.

Mr Narong Phonphiriyakunchai, the head of the Hat Yai branch of the Tourism Authority of Thailand, talked with MATICHON about tourism in Hat Yai District during the New Year period. He said that there are more tourists than last year. Because of this, business is very brisk. The hotels and other businesses that provide services are very busy. However, there are some hotels that are not full because many new hotels have opened in Hat Yai.

A reporter asked what preparations Hat Yai has made concerning service occupations during the New Year period, particularly concerning prostitutes, who attract many tourists to Hat Yai. Mr Narong said that public health officials make inspections regularly. Also, a law has been passed requiring prostitutes to carry a pink card to show that they have been examined and are free of disease. Those found to have a disease will be prohibited from working.

As for the finding by researchers that it is prostitution that is responsible for the growth of tourism in Hat Yai, an official with the Hat Yai Tourism Authority of Thailand admitted that that is true. Because the fact is that most tourists who come to Hat Yai come to use the services of prostitutes. But this cannot be promoted openly because it is against the law.

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EDITORIAL WANTS TRADE, SECURITY ISSUES SEPARATED

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 19 Dec 85 p 4

[Text] While U.S. textile importers hesitate to order textiles from various countries in Asia including Thailand because the U.S. Congress has approved the Jenkins bill, there are reports informing us that China -- which is one of the countries affected by U.S. discriminatory trade legislation -- is already turning to the Soviet and eastern European markets.

According to reports, the PRC has sent textiles worth $600 million -- 76 percent higher than last year's -- to the USSR and eastern European countries. There a lot of buyers, but the choice in these countries is very limited, so that the clothes from China have sold out very easily, especially the brightly colored fashions which contrast with European styles.

If we examine the political and military situations, we see that China and the Soviet Union are on very bad terms and mix like oil and water. Politically, the two countries have violent conflicts on every issue. The Soviet Union supports Vietnam on the Cambodian issue and China is against Vietnam. Militarily, millions of soldiers have been deployed in border confrontations.

Specifically, China considers the Soviet Union to be a real threat to its security.

But from the report mentioned above, China is separating its trade, security and politics because there are two sides to every story; namely, while Chinese merchandise might help relieve the shortages in the Soviet Union, selling merchandise there makes China's economic situation more secure. And there is no need to reflect at all about whether a wealthy man and or a pauper will be more secure.

Thailand must experience serious problems from U.S. trade discrimination. Certain groups of Thai merchants are trying to search out markets in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe and the government seems to be supporting that approach. Nevertheless, people involved with security are strongly warning them to be careful of the destructive and menacing threat of the Soviet Union and its satellite countries. This has made merchants frightened about trade between Thailand and the Soviet Union and eastern European countries, so there has not been any further development.

At this point, we have to ask, What are we doing now?

The prime minister's economic advisers have explained that the nation's economic growth next year will be only 3.2 percent. And the government is having conflicts over whether it should invest in the eastern seaboard because of its problems in having to limit the amount of international loans at the same time. The prime minister has told officials frankly that right now the government does not have the money.

It is rather awkward if we are still not struggling to come up with a policy stating whether sodium glutamate will continue to be a strategic good. Therefore it has come time to ask whether we must separate out trade, politics and security by trading without any restrictions with all countries, including Vietnam and Laos.

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AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL: CROP TARGETS, CONTROLS AIMED AT MARKET

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 31 Dec 85 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] Mr Thaloeng Thamrongnawasawat, the under secretary of agriculture and cooperatives, talked with reporters on 30 December about the ministry's production control activities during the past year. He said that the ministry succeeded in controlling the production of the important crops, which includes rice, cassava and other economic crops, based on the targets that had been set. Some, however, may have been higher. The government formulated a control policy in order to keep things at suitable levels. For example, for cassava the target was to reduce production by 10 percent, and good results were achieved. The annual wet rice crop yield was slightly higher than last year, and the production of palm oil increased. But there were few problems.

Thailand still has to import certain agricultural products. For example, the production of soybeans must be increased 20 percent. The value of soybean imports reaches several hundred million baht a year. We also have to import about a billion baht worth of cotton a year. Other items such as powdered milk and certain types of wood products are not that important.

Mr Thaloeng said that there are no problems as far as production technology is concerned. This is not a major problem. The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives is promoting the cultivation of crops that have short-term growing periods. Besides this, the ministry is cooperating with the private sector on various projects, and good results have been achieved.

The important problem is the market situation. The effect of this is to lower crop prices. And this also reduces people's purchasing power. We know that world markets are now experiencing a recession. Market demand changes constantly. Thus, the Ministry of Agriculture must find a way to solve this problem. He feels that we should accelerate the development of agricultural industry in order to make greater use of the crops produced domestically. Take paper pulp, for example. We still have to import paper pulp. We should build mills to produce our own paper pulp and paper.

In short, the way to solve the marketing problems for agricultural products is to process the products before export. Quality must be improved so that the products are in line with market needs. For example, if we polish the rice, market demand will increase. Besides this, we must reduce production costs. We

must also promote the cultivation of crops for animal husbandry so that animal husbandry achieves better results and prices increase.

The under secretary of agriculture also said that the "Ministry of Agriculture is trying to interest the private sector in carrying on joint projects. Because at present, people can no longer wait for the government to develop everything. In particular, the farmers' institutes must understand the economic problems so that they can help themselves."

Mr Thaloeng mentioned the 1986 agricultural development plan. He said that it should be possible to implement the various projects stipulated in the Sixth Development Plan. However, there will be some financial problems because the Ministry of Agriculture cannot borrow as much money as before. Some projects may have to be postponed. As for the reduction in the fuel budget, that should not pose any problem because the Agricultural Subcommittee understands and will grant permission as necessary. There shouldn't be any problem.

As for controlling production, the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture is to promote the cultivation of crops that must still be imported. Those are the only crops being promoted. As for other crops, we have to watch market demand. Based on market demand trends in 1986, the demand for agricultural products is expected to decline.

The rice production problem has been submitted to the economic cabinet. The economic cabinet is considering reducing the area under cultivation. The plan calls for the area under cultivation in the northeast to be reduced by 200,000 rai. People will be encouraged to use 20,000 rai to raise livestock.

The market situation is not expected to improve in 1986. World markets are still not good, and purchasing power has dropped. Thus, we must replace imports with goods produced domestically.

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THAILAND

DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST VIEWS UNEMPLOYMENT, LABOR MOVEMENT

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 20 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview with Mr Nikhom Chantharawithun, president of the National Advisory Council on Labor Development; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] On 24 and 25 January, the National Advisory Council on Labor Development will hold a three-party, national-level conference on labor problems. The conference will be held at the Government House and the Dusit Thani Hotel. Approximately 300 people representing employers, employees and the government will attend. MATICHON feels that the conclusions reached at the conference could help reduce unemployment, a critical problem today. Thus, we are presenting details on this problem and possible solutions in the form of an interview in order to provide people with basic information on this problem.

[Question] What is the purpose in holding this three-party meeting?

[Answer] The Advisory Council monitored the country's economic situation last year with great interest. At the same time, we have looked at the problems that affect labor, particularly the decline in the number of jobs, which is tied to dismissals, the decline in the number of people working and the increase in unemployment. We obtained our data on dismissals from the Labor Department and the Thai Chamber of Commerce. The figures show that between 60,000 and 100,000 workers were dismissed last year.

Dismissals cause problems for the workers and their families. And because workers are also buyers, when they don't have incomes, this affects the economy in general. Besides this, workers are very worried that if the economy continues to shrink like this, there will come a time when this affects them. Thus, people feel insecure. This is not good because it affects their attention to work and productivity. As long as workers feel insecure, productivity will decline.

In short, in the present situation, I think that it is essentialthat the people concerned, particuarly the employers and employees, talk to each other about the problems. They should review matters to find out why employers have had to dismiss workers and what can be done to reduce the number of dismissals. Today, people are not talking to each other about what can be

done. Thus, besides reviewing the 1985 economic problems, this conference will also look at the effect that these problems have had on employers and employees, the causes of the problems and what can be done to solve the problems without having to resort to implementing new laws or using new measures.

To give you a simple example, if it is necessary to dismiss workers or cease operations, no one can prohibit that. But employees should at least be informed ahead of time. Sometimes there is a lack of capital. People could discuss the matter to see if anything can be done to reduce production costs and to see if it is necessary to reduce wages somewhat.

[Question] Are there forecasts on whether dismissals will increase or decline?

[Answer] This is something that scholars will discuss at the conference. We will discuss the reasons for the rise in unemployment. There are both internal and external factors. One internal factor is that the economic growth rate has declined. Besides that, the government has reduced the budget, which affects investments. And so employment has declined. That is only normal.

But we feel that the other factors might improve if people discussed matters together. For example, in the past, the emphasis has been on investing in ultramodern equipment and tools. We should discuss how we can use Thai technology or upgrade things. But development in the past has focused only on building more factories and expanding industry. But that is not enough. Because an unemployment problem has arisen. Good growth will be growth in the rural areas.

In short, looking at past development, our country has expanded 1 percent. But the number of jobs has not increased even 0.5 percent. Few jobs have been created. If development continues like this, the number of dismissals will certainly increase during the period 1987-1989. This will just get worse unless these problems are solved and the financial and monetary policies are revised. Today, everything is growing worse. Previously, he talked about zero growth. But now the director of the Budget Bureau says that the figure will be even lower.

We have to watch and see how this will affect the country. I support the use of belt-tightening measures. I advocated that during the period that I served as director-general of the Labor Department. If the central government cut budgets by another 5 percent, no department would collapse. Even 10 percent would not be dangerous. But if budgets are cut 10 percent, unemployment could rise and there might be social problems. We would have to watch and see whether it is worth the cost.

[Question] When the 800,000 people who will enter the labor market for the first time are added to the 100,000 workers who were laid off, the problem becomes very serious. Is there any way to reduce the severity of this problem?

[Answer] At present, the rural areas are experiencing problems because of a lack of capital. In the past, factories were located in the rural areas. This provided some help. The factories provided jobs. But now, the number of factories is declining. The rubber plantations in the south used to get a good price for their rubber. But now prices are so low that few people are operating rubber plantations. Young people who completed Grade 4 or Grade 6 used to stay in their village. But now they leave to look for work elsewhere. Statistics provided by the National Statistical Office and the Development Council show that 750,000 people enter the labor market every year. Unemployment stands at about 2 million. This will increase by about 750,000 this year. If we can maintain a growth rate of 3 percent, the number of jobs will increase 1.5 percent. But even so, unemployment will rise.

There is another problem, too. Ten years ago, unemployment was not very high because workers could go abroad to work. Today, there are 200,000-300,000 people working abroad. But in 1987-1988, we can't be certain that the number of people working abroad will remain at that level. The number may decline. If the fighting in the Middle East grows worse, construction will come to a halt.

[Question] A problem that was discussed a lot last year was the problem of unemployment among highly educated people.

[Answer] I admit that there probably won't be much time to talk about this problem. This is because we will discuss the immediate problems, that is, the urgent problems. Frankly, the government should take responsibility for these people. Because today, for several reasons, the private sector is not accepting people with advanced degrees. Besides this, this time we will focus on the problem of people being laid off. We will focus on people who already have jobs--ordinary people who have been working for 10-20 years and who need money to live.

Students can still rely on their parents. They have never had jobs. But I don't deny that this is a serious problem. However, that will have to be discussed at another meeting.

[Question] Today, the policy of the Vocational Education Department and the universities is to produce people to satisfy the needs of the labor market by focusing on quality. But this does not get at the root of the problem. Because regardless of how qualified people are, if the economy remains poor, there won't be any jobs for them. What is your view on this?

[Answer] That's correct. Formulating education and manpower plans are long-term tasks. The problems cannot be solved this year or in the next 6 months. In 1986, at least 60,000 students will receive their university degrees and another 60,000 will receive their vocational certificates. This does not include those who will complete Grade 12. Altogether, about 200,000 students will complete their studies this year.

[Question] As for setting a minimum wage, several factions, particularly employers, feel that this is inappropriate in the present economic situation.

[Answer] We have been hearing this for more than 10 years. The minimum wage in Bangkok today is 70 baht. In my view, that is not excessive in view of the cost of living. If the minimum wage was as high as it is in the United States, we would have to review this. If we lower or abolish the minimum wage, employers will employ child laborers.

[Question] But people still violate the law by not paying the stipulated amount.

[Answer] Only a few do. What I am most worried about is that if the minimum wage is abolished, unemployment will increase among adults and the use of child labor will increase. I think that having a minimum wage still serves a useful purpose. But this must be considered very carefully. When we first set the minimum wage at 12 baht,several hundred thousand workers in Bangkok received only 8 baht. That is what things are like here.

[Question] Each time there is a meeting, setting wages proves to be a very difficult task because each side is concerned about its own interests. Thus, more and more disputes arise.

[Answer] I hope that the minimum wage does not become a major topic at this meeting. I would like to discuss wages in general and see what things are like at each level. In my view, in the private sector, mid-level wages are suitable. But at higher levels, wages are too high at certain places. A survey must be conducted. People here must learn to live together. For example, employers refuse to pay 70 baht, but they agree to pay certain people very high wages. In the public sector, a person at the top earns only 15 times more than a person at the bottom. A director-general is paid 13,000-14,000 baht a month while a clerk earns approximately 1,900 baht. In the private sector, clerks earn 2,000 baht, but those at the top earn 200,000 baht.

[Question] How does urban unemployment differ from rural unemployment and is the situation growing worse?

[Answer] In the rural areas, people can rely on help from their relatives. That is not the case for people who live in the city. They may have friends. But they could all lose their jobs. People in Bangkok are isolated. Thus, things will get worse. And the cost of living is high.

[Question] One labor leader, that is, Mr Ahmat Khamthetthong, has lost power in the Employees' Council of the Labor Council of Thailand. Would you discuss the splits within labor circles? What is likely to happen?

[Answer] I think that the labor movement will grow weaker in 1986. First, very few new members will join the unions. This is because the role of the unions is declining. People spend money joining a union in the hope of benefiting. But in 1985, the unions did very little. Second, employers tend to distrust those who join a union. Because jobs are so hard to find these days, people don't want to risk this. This is the case in other countries, too. In Europe, the labor movement is much weaker than it was 5 years ago. The various forces will grow much weaker in 1986. The economic situation is forcing leaders and workers to be more clever. Not only do demonstrations not achieve anything,

but people can lose by participating in demonstrations. The good thing is that this is forcing people to think. This may force people to review things and put their own house in order. This may force the unions to make adjustments.

[Question] What about further splits?

[Answer] I think that in this critical situation, things will improve. Labor leaders will begin to talk with each other. As for the hope that people will join together, leaving only one or two organizations, I don't think that that will happen in 1986. But the trend is for greater cooperation. Today, employers are cooperating closely with each other. The Employers' Organization is working very efficiently. It holds a meeting every month. This year, employers have been asked not to lay off workers unless it is absolutely necessary. This shows that this organization has a sense of responsibility. Thus, labor organizations must show a sense of responsibility, too.

[Question] Has the arrest of labor leaders played a part in the decline of the labor movement or is this decline due solely to the economic situation?

[Answer] The economic situation has definitely exerted pressure. Labor leaders know full well what will happen if they become involved in politics. If problems arise, no one can help. This also shows that few people are being hired for new types of jobs. Out of the total labor force of 25 million people, only 550,000, which is less than 10 percent of the total labor force of 25 million, receive salaries. This includes government officials. Thus, it's very difficult to find people to support political activities.

Besides this, only about 200,000 people nationwide belong to labor unions. Thus, there is no chance of forming a political party in the next 5-10 years. The best thing is to carry on activities that the majority of the people will support.

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CSO: 4207/150

COLUMNIST REVIEWS RICE SUPPORT CONTROVERSY

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 22 Jan 86 p 5

[Ta Mo Lo column: "The Farmers and the Tinsulanon Bridge"]

[Text] Farm leaders are threatening to hold more demonstrations in Bangkok because they can no longer wait for the government to take action to solve the rice price problem. Even though the minister of commerce was replaced, the new minister has not said anything to give farmers hope. The reports broadcast over the Department of Public Relations radio have not improved morale.

Even though the full energies of senior people have been mobilized to oversee things, the price of rice is still only 2,600 baht per kwian [1 kwian equals 2,000 liters]. The reason why the price of rice has not risen to 3,000 baht per kwian, which is the price stipulated by the government, is that the mills don't dare buy rice at that price. The mills are unsure about being able to sell the rice for a profit if they purhcase rice from the farmers at that price. The mills have asked the government to guarantee the price of milled rice. They want the government to purchase the milled rice from the mills. The government has refused, because it doesn't have enough money.

Actually, the government could do this if the Bank of Thailand would go along with this. But if it did this, inflation would increase. And this administration is more afraid of inflation that it is of being defeated in war.

That is the blind spot of the rice price problem. Other problems, such as the refusal by the banks to extend credit, are just complications. But the rice price problem is now becoming critical. I agree with the government that this is not the time for farmers to march on Bangkok and threaten the Government House. Because at present, politics is very unstable, and things are becoming increasingly complicated.

As for the government releasing 20 billion baht to purchase rice from the mills, if it released the money wisely, inflation would not increase very much. And, as M.R.W. Khukrit said, this would benefit the economy. We must put away our textbooks for the moment and let nature take its course. Actually, the textbooks do not say that inflation is always bad. A small increase in inflation could help to invigorate our depressed economy. We are now in a

recession. The money supply should be increased in order to stimulate the economy. The important thing is to keep inflation under control and not let it rise too sharply. I think that the professionals, such as the Bank of Thailand, have the skill to increase the money supply while keeping inflation under control. Make a decision, Mr Prem! I hope that Mr Prem remains in office until the opening of the Tinsulanon Bridge.

Readers, please excuse me for writing about rice price guarantees so frequently. But I would like you to ask the government to guarantee rice prices in order to help the farmers. This is the only way to solve the immediate problem and enable the farmers to survive for another year. Next year, we can discuss the matter again.

Merchants and certain advisors to the prime minister (including certain farm leaders) are calling for a free rice trade. But the freer the rice trade, the worse things will become for the farmers. This does not mean that a free trade system is bad. But it will work only when the economy is good. For the free trade system to work, the producers, traders and consumers must have equal bargaining power. Today, farmers do not have any bargaining power. This is because the cooperatives, which provide the basis for increasing the bargaining power of the farmers, are totally worthless. This is just the opposite of the traders and mills, which have associations to increase their bargaining power. It has reached the point where they seem to have a monopoly.

The mills and rice traders have the power to set purchase prices, but the farmers do not have the power to set sales prices. Thus, the government must intervene in order to help the farmers. During this period, if the government allows people to engage in free trade, the farmers will experience great difficulties. The merchants will use world market rice prices to set paddy prices here, and we all know how depressed rice prices are on world markets.

Even if the government tries to solve the problem by intervening and purchasing rice in competition with the rice mills as it did in the past, this will not achieve very much because the government's tools and mechanisms have problems. The merchants and mills are much more flexible and deft. As for rice stocks and premiums, whenever the government guarantees rice prices, it can do away with these immediately. There wouldn't be any problem.

There is one other way out. That is to appoint Mr Sommai Huntrakun minister of commerce and make Mr Surat Osathanukhro minister of finance. We would soon know whether they would stay or go.

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RICE EXPORT GOAL ANNOUNCED AT COMMERCE MINISTRY

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Feb 86 p 13

[Text] **THE Commerce Ministry has set an export target of 3.5 million tons of rice to 13 countries which are regular buyers of Thai rice in Asia, Africa and South America this year, Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukroh said at the weekend.**

The 13 countries are Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, the Philippines, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Iran, Iraq, Senegal, Mauritania, the Ivory Coast, Brazil and Mexico.

Pol Capt Surat said that in order to achieve the target the four trade commissions, headed by him and his deputies and comprising officials of the ministry and private sectors, would visit these countries during this and next months.

He said it is believed that these countries, which normally import Thai rice, would increase their purchases as the prices of Thai rice are likely to be lower than other countries' as a result of the abolishment of the premium on rice exports.

Brazil, for example, requires about 1.2 million tons of rice for domestic consumption yearly and would be buying more from Thailand, he said.

Brazil, which had already bought about 400,000 tons of Thai rice, has placed an order for 200,000 tons early this year and is expected to buy another 460,000 tons this year.

Pol Capt Surat said that due to the active local rice market, traders and exporters who are mostly Chinese, would stop trading for only one day for the Chinese New Year. Traditionally in the past, trading would be suspended for about a week for the holiday.

RESUME

He also said he had asked the Board of Trade to resume its weekly fixing of rice prices after former Commerce Minister Kosol Krairiksh had ordered it suspended.

Pol Capt Surat said the weekly fixing of prices by BoT would help indicate the movements of prices in both local and foreign markets so as to help buyers and exporters of rice.

Meanwhile, he admitted that the work at the ministry was very hard, but he was happy as he found it challenging.

He said officials at the ministry were competent in solving the country's problems although the ministry lacked sufficient funds to acquire advanced technology and technique to help them.

He said the ministry would fight for a larger budget to support its officials who were working in the provinces and abroad in helping solve problems.

CSO: 4200/731

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE ADVISOR PROFILED

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 2 Feb 86 p 42

[MATICHON Profile column: "Mr Somphon Kiattiphaibun, an Advisor to the Ministry of Commerce"]

[Text] He was born on 11 July 1940 in Song Phi Nong District, Suphanburi Province. He is the son of Mr Chira and Mrs Imchai Kiattiphaibun.

He attended primary and lower secondary school in his home district. He attended upper secondary school at Wat Bowonniwet School in Bangkok. He then entered the Faculty of Economics at Thammasat University, where heearned his bachelor's degree in economics, graduating with honors. He earned his master's degree in economic development from the National Institute of Development Administration, where he graduated with honors. Following that, he earned a master's degree in economics from Fairleigh Dickinson University in New Jersey.

He observed export trade promotion activities at the World Trade Institute in New York, consumer control activities, GATT administrative activites and Australian economic and trade activities.

In 1966 he went to work for the Trade Policy Division, Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, as a junior economist. In 1970, he served as the second secretary for commerce attached to the Thai embassy in Washington. In 1973 he worked as a senior economist with the Department of Commercial Planning.

In 1975 he served as secretary of the Department of Business Economics. He was then appointed director of the Commercial Statistics Center. Following that, he was appointed chief of the Planning Division, Department of Business Economics. He then served as a special expert on international trade cooperation.

In 1983 he was appointed deputy director-general of the Department of Business Economics and then deputy director-general of the Department of Foreign Trade. In 1985 he was appointed director of the Insurance Office. However, he held this position for only a short time. When Police Cpt Surat Osathanukhro was appointed minister of commerce in place of Mr Koson Krairuk, he was made a commercial advisor.

Well-known classmates of his include Mr Manu Lieophairot, the secretary-general of the Sugar Institute; Mr Sing Tangthatsawat, the director for financial affairs, Thai Cement Company; and Mr Rat Chiraserinupraphan, the manager of the Hong Kong branch of Bangkok Bank.

He was the youngest director-general in the Ministry of Commerce. He is a very capable person in the field of economics and trade. He was particularly successful in stipulating ways to solve the agricultural products problem. Approximately 3 months after he became involved in insurance activities, he managed to coordinate things with various insurance organizations. He emphasized having the insurance companies invest in activities that were in harmony with the national development line.

He is married to Chitchai. They have two sons and two daughters.

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THAILAND

WEAPONS R&D, HELICOPTER MONOPOLY DISCUSSED

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 15 Jan 86 p 6

[From the Hilt to the Tip of the Sword column]

[Text] Army Missiles

Very quietly, the air force has developed its missiles and now has surface-to-air and air-to-surface "Cobra 4" missiles. It is now in the process of developing air-to-air missiles. It is thought that we will be producing such missiles by 1988. As for the army, missile development has begun very quietly. The unit responsible for this has been turned into a separate, independent unit. It is known as the army Missile Research Center. It is located at the King Mongkut's Institute of Technology at Withayakhet Chaokhun Thahan in Latkrabang District. It is developing surface-to-surface missiles, or missiles used to destroy large targets such as trucks, tanks and military positions. This missile has not been given an official name. The prototype for this missile is the "Chaokhun Thahan" missile and, therefore, once work on the missile is completed, it may be named the "Suriyan" missile in honor of the person who gave so much support to this project that permission was given to establish the army Missile Research Center as an independent unit. As for the advances made by the army in weapons technology, besides the Missile Research Center, at the army Weapons Production Center in Lopburi, the factory has succeeded in producing artillery pieces. It is producing all the parts itself. Another difficult task is reboring the old gun barrels. The center is now doing everything. It is also producing various types of mortars. We are now much more self-sufficient in weapons production.

Weapons Markets

Although we can now produce many types of weapons ourself, there are still many types that we cannot produce, particularly fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters and tanks. Thus, markets for these types of weapons are very good. Helicopters are very expensive, and budgets for this type of weapon are rather high. This is because the cost of parts and maintenance is high. The Naowarat Phattanodom Company, a representative of the Heliorian Company in Singapore, has a monopoly on the Thai market. The Heliorian Company is a representative, or agent, of the American Bell Helicopter Company. Thus, the Naowarat Company is the third link in the chain. Actually, the mother company of the Heliorian

Company is located in Thailand. It is a subsidiary of the Anglo-Thai Company, which has made a fortune from various items in Thailand, particularly teak wood. The Anglo-Thai Company set up the Heliorian Company in Singapore because it felt that Singpore was the marketing center in Southeast Asia. It set up a parts center and built a plant, which is just as big as plants in the United States, to make major repairs and overhaul engines. It is difficult for other companies to compete for a share of the helicopter market because of the monopoly that this company has, a monopoly that is has had for many years.

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THAILAND

PROMOTION PROSPECTS FOR DEPUTY ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 29 Jan-4 Feb 86 pp 16-18

[Unattributed report: "Keep an Eye on Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, the Senior Lieutenant General"]

[Text] This is another year in which several army generals will retire in September. Because of this, people are watching several officers who now hold the rank of lieutenant general to see which ones will be promoted to full general and appointed to the vacant positions.

There are five full generals in the army who hold important positions. These are: Gen Athit Kamlangek, the RTA CINC; Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, the deputy RTA CINC; Gen Akkhaphon Somrup, the first assistant RTA CINC; Gen Kamhaeng Chanthawirat, the second assistant RTA CINC; and Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the army chief of staff. Even if Gen Athit Kamlangek is granted another 1-year extension, the position of deputy RTA CINC and the two assistant RTA CINC positions will all become vacant. This means that three people who now hold the rank of lieutenant general will have to be promoted to fill these positions.

The army has 27 slots for lieutenant generals. Of these, only five are attached to army headquarters. This September, five officers of the rank of lieutenant general will retire. Those are: Lt Gen Sirichai Laksaniyanawin (Army Preparatory School Class 7), the assistant army chief of staff for personnel, who was appointed to this position in October 1985; Lt Gen Sawat Siriphon (APS Class 5), an army advisor, who was appointed to this position in October 1985; Lt Gen Ruamsai Chaikomin (APS Class 7), the 3d Army Region Commander, who was appointed to this position in October 1985; Lt Gen Anat Suphatraphan (APS Class 3), the chief of the Ordnance Department, who was appointed to this position in October 1984; and Lt Gen Sonthi Ketuphan (APS Class 5), the commandant of the Institute of Army Academies, who was appointed to this position in October 1983. This will leave only 17 lieutenant generals who hold positions outside Army Headquarters.

Although these 17 officers are equal in terms of rank, there are differences in terms of time in rank and position held. The position of deputy army chief of staff is considered to be the most senior position because it is usually held by the person who has seniority in terms of time in rank. The two deputy

chiefs of staff are Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun (Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy Class 1), who was appointed deputy army chief of staff in October 1985, and Lt Gen Charat Wongsayan (APS CLass 7), who was appointed deputy army chief of staff in October 1985.

Seniority in terms of time in rank is as follows:

Officers promoted to lieutenant general in October 1983 include: Maj Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong (APS Class 5), the deputy 4th Army Region commander, who was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed 4th Army Region commander; and Maj Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun (CRMA Class 1), the chief of staff of the 1st Army Region who was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed assistant army chief of staff for operations.

Officers promoted to lieutenant general in October 1984 include: Maj Gen Singha Saowaphap, the director of the King Mongkut's Hospital, who was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed director of the King Mongkuts' Medical College; Maj Gen Prawatwon Hutasewi (APS Class 5), the deputy chief of the Operations Department, who was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed chief of the Operations Department; Maj Gen Wichit Wichitsongkhram (APS Class 7), the chief of the Logistics Department, who was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed commander of the Weapons Production Center; Maj Gen Phisit Mobut (APS Class 6), the deputy commander of the 2d Army Region, who was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed 2d Army Region commander; Maj Gen Atsawin Thephakham, the deputy chief of the Medical Department, who was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed chief of the Medical Department; Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit (CRMA Class 2), the deputy commanding general of the 1st Army Region, who was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed 1st Army Region commander; Maj Gen Charat Wongsayan (APS Class 7), the deputy army comptroller, who was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed army comptroller; Maj Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong (CRMA Class 1), the deputy commander of the Special Warfare Command, who was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed commander of the Special Warfare Command; and Maj Gen Charuai Wongsayan (CRMA Class 1), the deputy commander of the Special Warfare Command, who was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed assistant army chief of staff for civil affairs.

Officers appointed to lieutenant general in October 1985 include: Maj Gen Wichit Sukmak (CRMA Class 2), the commandant of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, who was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed chief of the Territorial Defense Department; Maj Gen Wichai Phoemsap (CRMA Class 1), the deputy army comptroller, who was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed army comptroller; Maj Gen Ngamphon Butsathit (CRMA Class 1), the chief of the Intelligence Department, who was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed assistant army chief of staff for intelligence; Maj Gen Suchinda Khraprayun (CRMA Class 5), the chief of the Operations Department, who was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed assistant army chief of staff for operations; Maj Gen Kasem Sanguanchatsonkrai (CRMA Class 1), the chief of the Engineer Department, who was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed assistant army chief of staff for logistics; and Maj Gen Rat Bunyathap (APS Class 7), who was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed a special operations officer with Army Headquarters.

"If the army chief of staff or the assistant RTA CINC is not appointed RTA CINC, then the deputy army chief of staff must be appointed to that position. The positions of assistant RTA CINC and army chief of staff must be given to the most senior lieutenant generals. The position of deputy army chief of staff is supposed to go to a senior lieutenant general who has held this rank for at least 1 year," said a senior officer to SU ANAKHOT.

Looking at this list of officers, Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun (CRMA Class 1) is one of those eligible to be promoted to full general and appointed deputy RTA CINC (1 slot), assistant RTA CINC (2 slots) or army chief of staff (1 slot) if Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, or Big Chiu, is appointed deputy RTA CINC.

Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun was born on 13 July 1932. He will retire in September 1992. He completed upper secondary school at Amnuaisin School. He then entered the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy as a member of Class 1. He was commissioned an officer in the cavalry in 1954. During the time that he served as assistant army chief of staff for operations, he was deeply involved with the minority group problem in the north and with the security problem along the Thai-Burmese border.

In particular, after he was appointed chief of staff of the 1st Army Region in October 1981, which is when Gen Athit Kamlangek was the 1st Army Region commander, he was entrusted with very important tasks, including important tasks with the Bangkok Peacekeeping Command, which was established at the end of 1981 following the 1 April rebellion by Young Turk officers.

"Fellow classmates expect Phi Wanchai to rise to the top in the military along with Big Chiu, although Big Chiu may change course and enter politics," said a member of CRMA Class 1 to SU ANAKHOT.

Thus, during this year's annual military reshuffle, Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun is one officer worth keeping an eye on to see if he is appointed to a position for a full general.

Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, the First Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army

Date of birth: 13 July 1932

Wife: Somsi Ruangtrakun

Children: Two sons and two daughters

Education: Amnuaisin School (upper secondary school), 1950
CRMA, Class 1, 1954
Armored Vehicle School, Class 3, (company-grade course), 1960
Armored Vehicle School, (field-grade course), 1962
Army Command and General Staff College, Class 42, 1963
U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Ft Leavenworth, (staff course), 1968
U.S. Armored Vehicle School, Ft Knox, Kentucky, (maintenance course for senior officers), 1968

Important positions:

Attached to cavalry regiment, 1954
Operations and training officer, 4th Cavalry Battalion, 1962
Deputy commander, 4th Cavalry Battalion, 1963
Commander, Independent Company, 21st Royal Guards Infantry Regiment, 1965
Chief of intelligence, 1st Infantry Division, 1966
Instructor, Army Command and General Staff College, 1968
Assistant head of operations, 1st Army Region, 1974
Deputy chief of staff, 1st Army Region, 1977
Chief of staff, 1st Army Region, 1981
Assistant army chief of staff for operations, 1983
First deputy army chief of staff, 1985

War service:

Service in Korea, 1965
Service in Vietnam, 1970

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BRIEFS

CROWN PRINCE PILOTING PROWESS--Last week, the Crown Prince, who has shown his military prowess on many previous occasions, participated in a contest in the use of air weapons at the air force weapons training field in Muang Khom Subdistrict, Chai Badan District, Lopburi Province. The Crown Prince won top honors in every field, including using aircraft rockets and machine guns and making accurate bombing runs using an F-5E jet fighter. His average score was 95.6 out of a possible 100. The runner-up was Group Cpt Samat Sotsathit. There have been reports that the Crown Prince will attend the Army War College. After that, he will go to the United States to attend the War College there. He will also learn to fly a different type of aircraft. At present, he is an F-5E pilot, having logged many hours in this aircraft. He will learn how to fly the F-16 A100, which Thailand has purchased from the United States. He will be among the first Thai pilots to learn how to fly this type of aircraft. [From the Hilt to the Tip of the Sword column] [Text] [Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 15 Jan 86 p 7] 11943

CSO: 4207/142

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PATROL UNIT STOPS ATTEMPTS TO HELP PROSPECTIVE BOAT PEOPLE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Long Khanh: "On the Empty Motorboat in Kenh Cut"]

[Text] It was not very late, but the area of Kenh Cut, Housing Cluster 3, in the Town of Rach Soi, Chau Thanh District (Kien Giang Province), was already submerged in darkness. This is an area of remote canals and waterways which the reactionaries often take advantage of to operate.

In accordance with local information, at about 2100 hours tonight, a group of people who wanted to flee by boat would pass through here. The deputy post commander, First Lieutenant Nguyen Manh Tien, looked at his watch: it was one-half hour past G hour, and yet nothing happened. He became impatient and thought: perhaps they had detected our presence. Tien was about to call his men over to seek their opinion, but then he heard the sound of motor echoing from afar. He told his men, "Attention! The fish is entering the canal!" Everybody was holding his breath. The motor sound became louder. But as it approached the ambush of the patrot unit, the motor sound was getting less and less loud, and finally stopped. With a faint light reflecting from the water surface, Tien saw a motorboat float gently.

"Who is there, no matter where you go, stop!"

The order, executed in a loud, crisp, and firm voice, cut through the darkness, and lights from strong flashlights were sweeping around the motorboat.

"I, I am on my way to dropping the net," a man said in a trembling voice."

"We ask you to let us see your identification papers!"

The combatants proceeded with checking. Nothing was found in the motorboat, even nets. The boat owner, one named Nguyen Van Thuan, produced his identification card. He carried another person's identification card, too. Tien assigned work to his men who were to remain with the boat and, with two of his men, took Thuan along to return to the border post where he would continue the work.

At the border post, Thuan did not make any further statement and instead charged the border post with arresting people without any evidence. He also requested that it reimburse him for the amount of fish he might catch that night.

"If we do something wrong," Nguyen Manh Tien said in a calm voice, "we will bear the responsibility. Do not worry. Let me tell you this: you should be sincere. The revolution is always tolerant and lenient toward those who show repentance, but it will also resolutely punish those who remain stubborn! Let me ask you why you said you were going fishing and yet you do not have any nets, and why you carry with you another person's identification card."

Thuan said that the other identification card belonged to someone who had dropped it and he had found it, with the intention of finding its owner to return it to. As to the first question, he seemed to ignore it and said, in a hesitant manner:

"I am going to An Bien to buy dried shrimp for reselling purpose."

"So you must carry money with you, and how much do you intend to spend?"

"I intend to buy only 50 kilograms; therefore, I have only 10,000 dong."

Tien tried to calculate in his head: 50 kilograms of dried shrimp would require 15,000 dong because the price was 300 dong per kilogram. Totally contradictory.

"Can you let us check your money?"

"Yes, right away."

But as the sum of money was counted, it showed that Thuan had only 4,000 dong with him.

"How do you explain this?" Tien quickly asked.

Thuan's face, already pale, turned white. Knowing he could not deny, Thuan said: "Please, I am very poor. On 4 April 1985, Bui Thanh Banh of Da Noi Hamlet, Thanh Dong B, came to see me and hired me to transport a gasoline motor to a boat anchored at Xeo Ngat for use in a fleeing trip. He promised to give me 10,000 dong upon completion of the job, but he has not given it to me. This identification card, he gave it to me as a token of trust. Banh also hired another man to transport a BF-9 gasoline motor for their group."

Acting on the basis of Thuan's statement, Post 904 quickly captured Tuong when he was riding alone in a motorboat heading in the direction of Xeo Ngat. And soon afterwards, the unit also captured all of the people who had been making arrangements and organizing the fleeing trip within the area it was in charge of. The plot to flee the country by boat of that group of reactionaries was thus thwarted.

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CSO: 4209/244

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TRACING IDENTITY OF 'CIA-TRAINED' SPY YIELDS RESULTS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Hai Binh: "Following Evidences Surrounding the Left-Behind Spy"]

[Text] Three months after the total liberation of the South, we were informed by the security organ as follows: "In unit X there was First Lieutenant Hoang Chi Tan who was assigned to work in B2 and, following his arrest by the enemy, admitted he had been working for the CIA. They had trained him, had long given him a task at the Saigon Central Intelligence Special Commission, and had sent him to the North to operate."

The security cadres and combatants held a meeting and came to this opinion: The fact that American intelligence people had sent Hoang Chi Tan to the North was within their postwar plan aimed at gathering investigation and intelligence information, building bases of operations, and inflicting long-term destruction upon us. Therefore, there should be great determination and very positive plans to quickly find the man who had betrayed the revolution and had served as an enemy lackey.

A check of the list of the cadres and combatants of unit X who had been sent to work in the South did not yield anybody named Hoang Chi Tan. Although the investigation was extended to other units concerned, nobody was found. Was it possible that Hoang Chi Tan was the false name of someone who gave it to himself after he had been captured by the enemy in order to hide his identity and to give himself a new cover? To find the truth would require studying the documents that the enemy had left behind and finding the people who had been involved in it to get to know the real situation.

In organ B there was a cadre named Bay T who had been captured by the enemy while operating in urban Saigon. He had been confined for a while in a jail operated by the Saigon Central Intelligence Special Commission. Some security combatants came to see T and asked him about Hoang Chi Tan.

"About mid-1971," T answered after a few minutes' pause as if he was searching his memory, "one day I was sitting in front of my jail cell, when a man who introduced himself as Hoang Chi Tan came to me. He said he was a first lieutenant of unit X, sent to B in 1968, and captured because they found he had a pistol in his possession. Tan said he had told the enemy he was a cadre

of provincial military unit M. After he voluntarily told me the names of his parents, wife, and children, and let me know his family situation, he said: 'We both have been captured by the enemy and would not know whether we would live or die; therefore, we should tell each other our name, native place, and about our wife and children so that in the case one of us survives, he can later report to the party, the organization, and our family.' Because I found that Tan was big and fat and was able to move around more freely than other people, I suspected he was a 'base' in the enemy's jail and thus gave him rather ambiguous answers.

"I thought that Hoang Chi Tan very probably was being a lackey of the enemy. Regrettably, I do not now recall the names of Tan's wife, children, and native place. I only vaguely remember that he was working under assignment in Yen Bai before being sent to the South."

After having spent many days to search among the huge and disorderly mounds of documents left behind by the enemy at the time they had fled the country, we found a typewritten sheet under the headline "Memorandum to the President of the Republic of Vietnam" mentioning the recruit of Hoang Chi Tan as an intelligence agent and recommending approval by the president. With this piece of document we learned that Hoang Chi Tan was born in 1936; his native place was Village C, District T, Province Y; and his wife was S and they had three children. On the sheet there was his identity card picture.

We also found a handwritten application made by Hoang Chi Tan volunteering to be an intelligence agent for the enemy, along with fingerprint and identity sheets in conformity with the CIA recruiting procedures.

With the above-mentioned address, we went to Village C, District T, Province Y but we were unable to find anybody of the name of Hoang Chi Tan. There only was a man named Ngo Tien Son who had gone to B in 1968 and whose wife was S. Mrs S was not a native of District T, but her native place was Son Tay, where we went and learned that she and her three children had gone to City Y. On the wall we saw a framed letter of commendation bearing the name of Ngo Tien Son and a photo at the corner. An interesting finding was that as we compared two photos, Son and Tan were the same man.

It was around 1700 hours when Mrs S came home from work. After a local cadre introduced us to her as Son's friends from his old unit coming to pay a visit, she cheerfully let us know that her husband was now working under assignment in Province T and that although he had not had an opportunity to go home lately, he had just written home to say that he would be home within a short time.

Later Mrs S wrote her husband about his friends from the old unit soon going to Province T to see him and sent him some supplies. With the supplied address, we went to look for Ngo Tien Son. In the conversation we learned that Son was captured by the enemy on 24 July 1969 in a battle in which our base was overrun. In jail Son still kept his revolutionary spirit and made no statement to the enemy. In March 1973, after the signing of the Paris accords, they returned to us Son and many other, who had been captured by the enemy during the resistance against America for national salvation. Later Son

was returned to his old unit and then transferred to a job in a vocational school in Province T. His wishes were to be able to go to the North early and to be issued a document certifying that he was a party member before he might be captured by the enemy so as not to lose any political benefits.

Following our meeting with him and a reconsideration of the documents we had gathered, we knew that Ngo Tien Son still deliberately concealed his being an enemy agent. According to a scheme approved by superior authorities, Son was arrested while he was on his way to the North.

In the jail, Ngo Tien Son gave meticulous details about his capture by and surrender to the enemy and his being tested and recruited by the CIA, which trained him hard for 3 long years in spying and using communications means, including the Americans' modern equipment. They defined for Son the ways to get in touch with the American intelligence center and made him memorize secret signs and passwords to recognize CIA people in repeated encounters under various circumstances. The American intelligence commanders in Saigon had assigned Son the task of finding every possible way to climb high, to creep deeply, and to put up a good cover for himself in the army or public security network in order to operate for a long time, for the purpose of serving the American imperialists' postwar plans in Vietnam.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

COUNTERFEIT MEDICINE IN HANOI--The medicine market has not been managed as well as it should. Many varieties of tablets and vials of medicine were displayed everywhere on the sidewalks of many streets in Hanoi such as Hang Chieu, Hang Ma, and in Dong Xuan and Bac Qua markets. Most worrisome was the fact that, exhibited in flat baskets of private merchants, I have seen many vials of medicine with expired dates, many vials of B1 and B2 vitamins without labels whose contents had turned turbid, and scores of foreign-made boxes containing certain tablets whose source or proper use nobody knew. However, many people still wanted to buy those medicines and did not care about the consequences. On 29 September, the Vietnam-Sweden Children's Hospital provided emergency care for an 8-month-old child for drug poisoning. A relative stated that the infant had been given an antibiotic labeled with a red and black chrysalis head and bought from one of those medicine peddlers. Doctors tried to no avail to save the child's life. We need to take all necessary actions to put an end to this uncontrolled medicine peddling. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Dec 85 p 2] 9458/12795

CSO: 4209/234

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION TALKS WITH USSR

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Dec 85 p 1

[VNA news release: "Vietnam-Soviet Union Cooperation in Science-Technology"]

[Text] The Vietnam-Soviet Union Scientific and Technical Cooperation Subcommittee held its second session in Hanoi on 2 days, 2 and 3 December. The Vietnamese delegation was led by Le Quy An, vice chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; the Soviet delegation by V.A. Daria, vice chairman of the Soviet Union Section.

Some good results were obtained from carrying out the cooperation plan in the 1981-1985 period, especially in such sectors as agriculture, electric power, coal mining, meteorology and hydrography, survey and mapping, and so on. In the next 5 years, from 1986 to 1990, our country and the Soviet Union will continue to agree on other cooperation subjects on the basis of the long-term program of cooperation in science and technology signed by the two governments, with particular attention being paid to increasing the subjects mentioned in the general scientific and technical progress program applicable until the year 2000 to the CEMA member countries.

During its participation in the meeting and visit to our country, the delegation of the Soviet Union was cordially received by Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Also attending the reception were Dang Huu, alternate member, CPV Central Committee; Le Quy An, vice chairman, State Science and Technology Commission; and Nguyen Van Huong, deputy director, Office of the Council of Ministers.

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CSO: [illegible]9/244

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

CEMA BANKING DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Vietnam National Bank, a delegation of the CEMA International Economic Cooperation Bank led by (Bindee Gardere), chairman of the bank's Executive Committee, has paid a friendly visit to and worked with the Vietnamese banking sector. On 13 February at the government guest house, Comrade Tran Quynh, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received and held cordial talks with Comrade (Bindee Gardere) and his entourage. Comrade Tranh Quynh sincerely thanked the CEMA International Economic Cooperation Bank for its past assistance to Vietnam in the economic and credit spheres. He expressed the hope that cooperation between the CEMA International Economic Cooperation Bank and the Vietnam National Bank will be developed consistently. Comrade Nguyen Duy Gia, director general of the Vietnam National Bank was also present at the tasks. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Feb 86 BK] /8918

OUTER SPACE PEACE EFFORTS--Exchanges of views ended at the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee for Peaceful Use of Outer Space at the UN headquarters on the afternoon of 11 February. Speaking at the 11 February session, Truong Trieu Luong, Vietnamese representative to the committee, expressed his satisfaction over the UN efforts in carrying out the program on the use of outer space, as well as the recommendations of the second UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Use of Outer Space. He stressed Vietnam's efforts in its cooperation with other countries and UN agencies in surveying and using outer space for economic, scientific, technological, educational, and cultural developments. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Feb 86 OW] /8918

CSO: 4209/304

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY FIRMS ECONOMIC LINK WITH NAM BO PROVINCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City and Nam Bo Provinces Push Forward Economic Association"]

[Text] Recently, representatives from the Nam Bo provinces and Ho Chi Minh City met in the latter to discuss ways to accelerate economic association and unify measures designed to speed up production growth, improve distribution and circulation, vigorously foster exports and imports, stabilize the financial and monetary situation, strive to control merchandise and money and stabilize the livelihood of cadres, workers, civil servants and the laboring people in compliance with the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee (Session V).

Nguyen Van Linh, CPV Central Committee Political Bureau member and Ho Chi Minh City party committee secretary, presided over the meeting. In attendance were party committee secretaries and people's committee chairmen of all Nam Bo provinces as well as Dong Si Nguyen, Political Bureau alternate member, Council of Ministers vice chairman and Communications and Transportation minister; Vu Dinh Lieu, CPV Central Committee member and Council of Ministers vice chairman; several ministers and vice ministers and representatives of central and provincial committees and sectors.

According to the meeting, facts have shown that it is necessary to continue to accelerate regional economic association in both production and distribution and circulation and that it is now all the more necessary to do so since people are determined to successfully implement the resolution of the CPV Central Committee Eighth Plenum, guided by revolutionary aggressiveness and the need to serve production, livelihood, and the nationwide revolutionary undertaking. The provinces and city should strengthen mutual help and coordination to speed up production growth. The provinces should supply more raw materials, mostly agricultural food products and industrial crops, to the city to create favorable conditions for the latter to foster its still untapped industrial production potential and speed up exports to import raw materials for production. Interests of all parties involved should be met in a rational and satisfactory manner. Party committee echelons and administration officials in all provinces and city should urgently and strongly guide installations to actively find ways to reduce manufacturing costs--an area in which much more can be done. Those

provinces with strengths in agricultural and marine products should actively engage in production, properly discharge their tax obligations to the state and contribute to increasing exports. The provinces and city should focus their imports on raw materials, equipment, and spare parts which they are short of or lack altogether, and should review consumer imports and launch a widespread campaign to stimulate the people to display their socialist patriotism by using domestic products.

They should resolutely improve distribution and circulation, first of all within their own areas, and firmly slash or remove cumbersome and troublesome regulations and procedures and intermediary links, including control stations, to speed up and ease interprovincial commodity flow. They should earnestly implement contracts signed in 1985, in which the needs of the forthcoming Lunar New Year of the Tiger were spelled out. As regards distribution and circulation, they should reexamine selling prices to set appropriate purchasing prices with a view to ensuring producer ability to cover manufacturing costs and make a profit, consumer acceptance and support, and state ability to accumulate capital. The provinces, wards, and districts should base their relationships on equality and mutual profitability and should refrain from chasing free-market prices. They should find every possible way to lower circulation costs, including attempts to increase shipment frequencies, adopt two-way transportation, slash intermediary links, expand direct exchanges among socialist trade local agencies, and reduce, on the path toward eliminating, illegitimate and irrational expenditures. They should carry out bilateral settlement formulas in the fastest and most flexible manner to enable the state to quickly recover its investments; and should control more and more goods and eradicate long-distance private commerce. Provincial and municipal state banks should promptly ameliorate settlement formulas and resolutely switch to socialist business.

Concerning market transformation and management, the localities should closely and harmoniously coordinate to expand socialist commerce, control wholesale trade and dominate retail trade and should battle internal negative phenomena and firmly punish those engaged in undermining the economy, political security, and social order, paying special attention to concerted attacks on ringleaders and their hideouts and organizations.

9213/8918
CSO: 4209/226

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

UTMOST EFFORTS TO BE MADE TO REDUCE PRODUCTION COSTS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Striving To Reduce Costs of Products"]

[Text] Production cost is the money representation of all of the expenses necessary to make a unit product. It determines product prices. It is a norm that reflects the overall results of production and business of a unit. To reduce the costs of products is a condition that determines accumulation for expansion of production, increases the contributions to the state and the income of collectives, and improves the living standard of cadres, combatants, workers, and civil servants. Therefore, to strive to reduce production costs is a permanent demand in production and the correct norm that reflects the effectiveness of the task of renewing economic management. At present, to carry on the socialist business and the correct calculation and inclusion of all expenses in the costs makes the latter greatly increase, and to make adjustments to raise the prices of some products is a necessity. Therefore, in order to reduce production costs and to stabilize the living conditions of cadres, workers, and civil servants, what is of decisive significance is that production units all over the country in general, and defense enterprises in particular, must actively strive on their own initiative to gradually reduce production costs.

The cost of a product consists of expenses of many kinds ranging from wages, expenses for raw materials and fuels, depreciation of equipment and machinery to spending in connection with management and other expenses having to do with the unit's activities. Some units also include in costs many expenses that are not necessary for production. To strive to reduce costs of products first of all requires that all units review and firmly reject any inappropriate expenses that have been included in costs due to negative reasons and have so far accounted for a rather large part of the costs. In the costs of many kinds of products, expenses in connection with labor, raw materials, fuels, and depreciation of fixed assets are the ones that account for the largest part of the costs. Therefore, to reorganize production, to reduce indirect labor, to increase direct labor, to use more fully the labor force, and to raise the capacity of machinery has a very important meaning for the efforts to reduce production costs. The recent efforts of units in the defense industry to achieve improvement of management have shown their great ability to raise the capacity of their equipment and machines and to use labor more

rationally and fully. Some units were able to raise the level of using equipment and machines from 40-50 to 70 percent as they invested more in making new products; others did away with many intermediary links, reduced by nearly 50 percent their indirect labor and transferred it to direct production, boldly rearranged the use of labor to suit the capabilities and health of individuals, took away incapable workers from the main assembly line and either trained them to raise their skills or put them in the making of secondary products, and thus succeeded in raising labor productivity and product quality.

In the efforts to reduce production costs, the application of scientific and technical progress to production has a decisive significance. Scientific and technical progress permits replacing scarce and expensive raw materials with available and inexpensive ones, lowering the material loss norms, raising product quality, and at the same time finding new lines of products in order to expand production. Consequently, in order to reduce costs of products, all units must attach importance to proper investment, create favorable conditions for properly applying new scientific and technical achievements, and attach importance to maintaining and properly developing the movement to promote initiative and technical improvement within their units, for the purpose of aiming every effort at properly using the capacities of equipment and machinery, and labor. To strive to reduce production costs really is to save production expenses. Let us save from the major expenses to the smallest ones; let us save every kilogram of iron, every liter of gasoline and oil, every dong of capital, and every working day and hour of labor.

To reduce production costs is everybody's responsibility. Every person, in the course of his labor and in his actual position, must develop a sense of responsibility, take initiative, be creative, always learn from experience, try to save as much as possible materials and labor, and ceaselessly strive to raise labor productivity. To reduce production costs means to firmly eliminate any excessive spending, such as giving stipends, feasting, holding receptions, giving gifts, and deliberately awarding bonuses and rewards. This is the most realistic action we may take to contribute to reducing production costs and successfully carrying out the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee--quickly switching production of every unit, as well as the economy as a whole, from state subsidies to economic accounting and socialist business.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

RUMORS OF CURRENCY DEMONITIZATION, CONVERSION DERIDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jan 86 p 1

[Cartoon]

Key:

1. 1 January 1986
2. They're going to...
3. Hoarder
4. They're going to, they're going to...

4a. Speculator

5. They're going to demonitize the currency
6. They're going to convert the currency
7. They're really hooked on rumors

[Note: the ducks = canard]

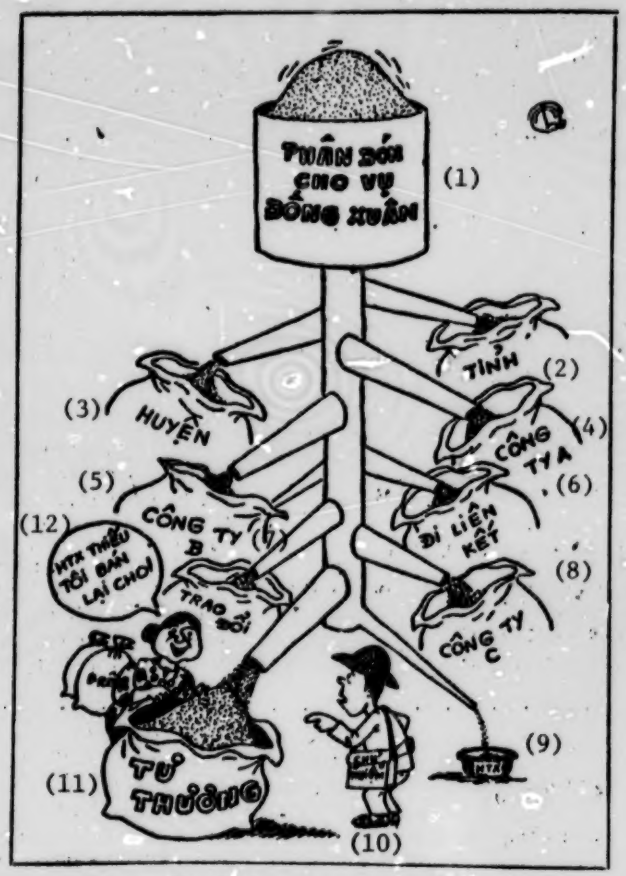
/8309
CSO: 4209/317

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LARGE SCALE DIVERSION OF FERTILIZER FROM COOPERATIVES DEPLORED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jan 86 p 1

[Cartoon]



Key:

1. Fertilizer for the winter-spring crop
2. Province
3. District
4. Corporation A
5. Corporation B
6. Lateral transfers
7. For authorized exchange
8. Corporation C
9. Cooperatives
10. Cooperative manager
11. Private business
12. If your cooperative is short I will sell you some
13. The road over which agricultural materials travel

(13) Đường đi của vật tư nông nghiệp.

/8309
CSO: 4209/317

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

WIDESPREAD ILLEGAL GASOLINE SALES PERSIST

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jan 86 p 1

[Cartoon]

Nguồn nhiên liệu dồi dào. (5)

Key:
1. Truck corporation
2. Gasoline. Inflammable
3. Hurry up. I've still got to make my delivery
4. Gasoline speculator
5. A rich source of gasoline

/8309
CSO: 4209/317

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

GRASSROOTS FAILURE OF ECONOMIC REFORMS ILLUSTRATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jan 86 p 1

[Cartoon]

Thời tiết thay đổi. (14)

Tranh : PHẠM VĂN TƯ

Key:

1. Food retailer
2. Buy your pork here
3. Price subsidies to wages
4. We are happy to please you
5. Please buy some, it's all delicious
6. We are happy to sell you any cut you want
7. Let me offer you some wrapping paper [vendors prefer to save on wrapping paper]
8. Food retailer
9. Each customer is allowed to purchase only...
10. If you don't like our meat go somewhere else
11. That's all we have. If you don't want to buy any get out.
12. Don't ask some many questions [as she sneaks meat out to meat speculator]
13. Meat speculator
14. The climate changes

/8309
CSO: 4209/317

AGRICULTURE

HAIPHONG STRIVES TO LOWER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION COSTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Minh Son: "An Important Measure Taken by Haiphong To Lower Agricultural Production Costs; In-Depth Investments, Effective Application of Intensive Cultivation Measures; In High-Yield Intensively Cultivated Fields, Rice Output Increases 14.5 Quintals Per Hectare, Production Cost of 1 Kg of Paddy Is Down 17.5 Percent Compared with Other Areas of Normal Production"]

[Text] Along with increasing grain output, the effort to lower agricultural production costs, especially that of 1 Kg of paddy, is seen as the most important goal of the Haiphong CPV organization's and people's revolutionary action program aimed at successfully implementing the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee, Resolution 28 of the Political Bureau and other resolutions of the sixth and seventh plenums.

To best attain that goal, suburban agricultural cooperatives, simultaneously with perfecting the production management system, have paid attention to in-depth investment and to timely and correct application of technical advances to coastal ricefields. The director of Quang Phuc Cooperative in Tien Lang District has substantiated this finding with facts. Consider two pieces of land located on the same field, sharing the same oil conditions and accommodating the same crops. Paddy production cost was estimated at 2.6 dong per Kg in the plot where additional quantities of fertilizer and technical measures were homogeneously applied, contrasted with 3.25 dong in the untreated plot. Likewise, statistics on 232 production units in 22 cooperatives, composed of 16,000 families applying intensive cultivation methods on (2,000) hectares of land, show that output there has increased 14.5 quintals per hectare and that paddy production cist has decreased 17.5 percent, compared with nonintensive farming areas. In Tien Phong Cooperative (Vinh Bao), paddy production cost has decreased 0.95 dong per Kg. In other cooperatives engaged in high-yield intensive cultivation, paddy production cost has also gone down from 0.5 dong to 0.9 dong per kg, compared with nonintensive farming areas.

How Are Technical Advances Brought into Ricefields?

To exploit its existing labor, land, sector, profession, material, and technical base capabilities, first of all Haiphong has acquired the effective assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Agricultural Chemistry and

Pedology Institute and the Agricultural Science and Technology Institute, in surveying 22 cooperatives in 6 suburban districts to explore and assess soil potential and determine the best high-yield intensive-farming method for each zone, using these data as a basis for effective areawide guidance.

In light of the intensive-farming processes encompassing soil preparation, seed selection, and crop nursing developed by scientists, the city has launched a revolutionary movement to stimulate the masses to foster their right to collective mastery by applying technical advances to their land. Meetings attended by party members and nonparty participants were held by cooperatives to study and discuss ways to effectively carry out the high-yield intensive-farming program. Twenty-two engineers were sent by the agricultural service and the center on rice varieties into cooperatives to direct high-yield intensive cultivation, spending one-half of their time in laboratories and the remaining one-half in ricefields to help the masses understand and trust technical measures, the application of which is profitable to both laborers, the application of which is profitable to both laborers and society. Guidance committees were set up in the city, districts and cooperatives and their work has taken root. These committees have assigned cadres to each field and met twice a week in case of emergency to solve problems on the spot. As an incentive, the city has sold additional quantities of fertilizer at lower cost to high-yield intensive-farming areas. Agricultural supply corporations have sent adequate quantities of provisions to cooperatives on schedule, according to contracts.

Areas engaged in high-yield intensive cultivation have paid attention to water conservancy. More than 50,000 working days were mobilized to excavate and build over 40,000 cubic meters of earth, building fields and gardens, dredging ditches and water troughs, digging and building new ditches, and reinforcing field and plot embankments, thus enabling irrigation water to reach the fields, soil preparation to be better, sowing and transplanting to be on schedule, and other measures to be carried out well.

In sum, guidance of high-yield intensive cultivation is focused on:

1. Using 100 percent of high-yield new varieties on suitable soil and nursing and protecting them according to variety characteristics.

2. Using more stable manure coupled with balanced amounts of fertilizer in accordance with the following schedule--main fertilizer, additional fertilizer, then applying fertilizer when rice is about to boot.

3. Transplanting in line with density rules--usually 56 clusters of riceplants and more per square meter.

Conclusions Drawn from Ricefields

Several conclusions may be drawn from what happened in Haiphong ricefields. First, 2,000 hectares devoted to high-yield intensive farming in 22 cooperatives have achieved low production cost and high output, averaging 57.5 quintals per hectare over that from other normally cultivated fields. Output

has attained from 61 to 65 quintals per hectare in four cooperatives--Tan Lien, Tien Phong, Vinh Phong (Vinh Bao) and Quang Phuc (Tien Lang)--from 55 to 60 quintals in seven cooperatives and from 73 to 75 quintals in eight cooperatives. Hundreds of families have exceeded 75 quintals. It is worth mentioning that Tan Lien Cooperative in Vinh Bao has grown from an average place into the flag-bearer of the Haiphong intensive-farming movement, gathering 11 tons per year from 100 hectares.

The above results played an important role in raising yield in Haiphong to more than 7 tons of paddy per hectare in 1985--the highest figure ever. Investment efficiency was also encouraging. Paddy output has increased by 100 to 170 tons in 11 out of 20 cooperatives engaged in high-yield intensive farming. The whole intensive-farming area has added to its granary 2,320 tons of paddy, valued at 5.8 million dong (new currency). In return for a 59.8-dong additional investment in 1 sao of intensively cultivated land, plus double manpower, Tien Phong Cooperative (Vinh Bao) has produced 254 Kg of paddy per sao, compared with 158.8 Kg for normally cultivated neighboring plots. Paddy production cost has decreased nearly 1 dong per Kg in intensive-farming areas.

Second, experiences in high-yield intensive-farming areas show that through proper implementation of technical measures alone--not to mention expensive investments--Haiphong can achieve a consistent yield from 4 to 5 tons of paddy per hectare in the fifth month spring crop.

Third, to attain across-the-board high output, we must develop a technical process suitable to local soil conditions, especially variety characteristics, planting density, and fertilization requirements.

Fourth, we must do everything to disseminate technical knowledge to contract laborers, enable technical cadres to stay close to cooperatives and ricefields, carry out the intensive cultivation program, foster joint responsibilities, and pay attention to the end product. Those engineers assigned to cooperatives have received, aside from their salaries, a 20-dong monthly municipal subsidy and a bonus set by cooperatives reflecting the size of overfulfilled norms.

Fifth, we must mobilize the combined strength of the whole city, mostly those forces directly involved in agricultural production, to effectively take part in the guidance and coordination process while securing the adequate assistance of central and local scientists and of scientific research and application institutes in speeding up high-yield intensive cultivation.

Encouraged by the track record of 2,000 hectares of high-yield intensive cultivation last season, Haiphong in preparation for the coming fifth-month spring crop, will expand intensive farming areas to 30,000 hectares--69.7 percent of total acreage--and strive to turn out an average 45 quintals per hectare on all fields and 60 quintals on 10,000 high-yield intensively cultivated hectares. Intensive farming areas alone will produce 150,000 tons of paddy per season.

Several Key Measures

To attain these goals, Haiphong is urgently guiding the people to continually perfect the new contract system, rearrange and reorganize the agricultural service network from city down to basic installations, reinforce guidance committees in high-yield, intensive rice-cultivation areas and make them efficient. As immediate tasks, the city is reviewing material and technical bases dealing with varieties, soil, and fertilizer, and is determining and ameliorating appropriate high-yield intensive cultivation methods. The city is stimulating district-based banking, supply, and agricultural irrigation agencies and plant insurance corporations to treat the effort to raise paddy output and lower production costs as their most important goal.

Other important measures--accelerating circulation and processing of agricultural citywide--are also being seen as a prime mover of production growth.

Haiphong is confronting a fairly pressing problem, about which 22 cooperative directors voiced their concern at a recent municipal meeting to review the development of intensive-cultivation areas for high-yield rice. First, the grain sector keeps purchasing paddy according to seasons and not on a regular basis as it does other commodities. Peasants often are reluctant to sell during productive seasons; on the contrary, at other times when they want to sell they find no buyers. Second, purchasing prices are still low. With prices of various supplies increasing 10-fold and paddy prices in the free market being much higher than those set by the state, it is hard to persuade peasants to sell all their paddy surpluses to the state. This is not to mention unreliable transactions and lingering debts. Third, quite a few pigs adequately grown and ready to leave the cooperatives' pens have been vainly waiting for state purchasing agents.

Besides their concern about the above staple commodities, peasants we met in some cooperatives have expressed other worries. Bat Trang Village in Kien An District with more than 2,000 litchi trees and 20 hectares of sugarcane, is a case in point. Litchi is mostly purchased by private merchants when it is still green on the tree. Ripe fruit is picked and then to the market for sale and unsold quantities are summarily processed and dried on the spot before being sent aboard the ship Thong Nhat to the south for sale. Each year, the village can produce 60 tons of sugar; nevertheless, it often hires workers from other places to build processing ovens, paying them in kind--one-fourth of the raw materials--which they subsequently sell on the unorganized market. We know that tens of mechanical enterprises in Haiphong endowed with strong labor force and material bases have begun to rearrange production. In some of them, hundreds of workers lay idle along with considerable machinery and equipment. In others, less than 50 percent of the enterprise's capacity was used. Consequently, the Haiphong industrial sector will serve agriculture more practically and effectively by processing agricultural food products. Roads linking the city to the countryside also provide food for thought. No fast commodity flow is possible without solving the communication problem.

It takes an automobile less than 15 minutes to go from the center of the city to Kien An District--an 11-km trip--but 75 minutes to cover the same distance from that district to the villages. With good traffic conditions, the relationships between the city and its rural areas will certainly take a turn for the better.

9213/8918
CSO: 4209/226

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

GRAIN WASTE--Going into rural areas, we often saw hamlets wastefully making moonshine and pastry from rice at a time when the grain situation in many localities was very tense. In Hy Son (Nghe Tinh), at first only six families slyly distilled liquor. Later, many families entered that very profitable business since no one was prosecuted, causing the number of moonshiners to shoot up. Currently, of 100 households in the hamlet, 80 are engaged in liquor distillation and trade. At the beginning, sugarcane honey was used, now rice is the main ingredient. Some families ferment from 30 to 40 Kg of rice a day. Sweet fried cakes are made from corn or rice in Van Thu (Hai Hung). People work all day long without interruption, turning out a ball of cake every 6 or 7 minutes. Each ball uses from 0.9 to 1.2 Kg of corn or rice. Thus a small cakemaker uses 60 to 80 Kg of corn or rice a day and a big cakemaker, from 120 to 150 Kg. All in all, 10 households in that hamlet use 1 ton of grain a day just to make sweet cakes for children. Going into rural areas, we will see many other small hamlets wasting rice just like Hy Son and Van Thu. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Dec 85 p 2] 9213/8918

NEZ GETS 3,240 FAMILIES--Since the beginning of the year, the delta districts of Ha Son Binh Province have mobilized 3,240 families comprising 14,693 persons and including 7,650 workers to new economic zones in mountainous areas. Of nearly 2,000 hectares of land distributed, the new families planted 1,154 hectares of grain and over 500 hectares of beans, peanuts, sugarcane, and betel. Mountainous districts have resurveyed their lands, completed and improved their production plans, organized working groups in charge of improving facilities, provided guidance for the integration of agricultural and forestry activities, and planted over 8,000 hectares of betel. Nevertheless, hilly and forest lands have not been well managed and used, forest-destruction practices were still lingering, and betel planting was done impetuously and lacked good management, resulting in a low survival ratio of the plant, although it was planted in large areas. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Dec 85 p 1] 9458/12795

CSO: 4209/234

LIGHT INDUSTRY

EDITORIAL URGES STEPPING UP CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] The party industrialization policy in the first phase of the transitional period is "to concentrate on agricultural development, to consider agriculture as the forefront; to upgrade agriculture in the context of greater socialist production; to step up consumer goods production, and to continue the strengthening of certain key heavy industry sectors; to integrate agriculture with the consumer goods industry and with heavy industry to build a rational agriculture-industry structure."

Comprising the food industry and other light industry sectors, the consumer goods industry plays a very important role. It employs large numbers of social labor, increases the value of agricultural products, manufactures staple commodities that contribute to the stabilization of the people's living conditions and allow the state to dispose of sources of goods in its trade with the farmers and to stimulate agricultural production, and supplies a large variety of export commodities, bringing large income for the state budget. After the promulgation of the new price, wage, and money policy, boosting consumer goods production has become an even more pressing need. It contributes to reducing the budget deficit and enables the state to get hold of commodities and money, to control prices and the marekt, and to progress toward financial and fiducial stabilization.

Because of a variety of subjective and objective causes, consumer goods production has recently been increasing slowly, and in some instances, even declining or stagnating because of the unavailability of prices, capital, or electricity. Our capabilities in consumer goods production have been put to work at only approximately 50 percent. Goods shortages which should not have occurred still prevail here and there with all their harmful ramifications. Those weaknesses urduly create difficulties for the state in its trade with the farmers, directly hamper agricultural production, and adversely affect the people's living conditions.

If we knew how to exploit our existing and latent potential, we would be able to address the totality of our needs in common consumer goods, primarily fabrics, paper, bambooware, wood products, plastics, ceramics and porcelain, and crystal. Thousands of articles of consumer goods exhibited at this year's economic-technical fair verified this capability.

We will need to join forces in mobilizing all available means from the industrial sector of both the central and local levels, chiefly those of the small industry and handicraft sector, to develop consumer goods production to the fullest extent. In making consumer goods, quantity should not be the only aim, because quality is equally important. Products must be good, durable, as attractive as possible, sold at reasonable prices, and accepted by the public.

It is high time that resolute and stringent measures be taken to solve problems in matters of coal, electricity, fuel, and raw materials in support of existing consumer goods production organizations, including state-operated plants and those of the small industry and handicraft sectors; to reorganize production and change management structures to develop the consumer goods industry both in width and in depth, from the central and local state-operated industry sector to rural and urban small industry and handicraft occupations and professions. The more consumer goods there are, the stronger the state economic posture is, and the better managed the market and prices.

Encouraging the full development of consumer goods production is a major policy of our party and our state. Let our people pay our share in the implementation of this policy by limiting the use of imported luxury goods, and by using domestic products. This is also a manifestation of our patriotism and our love for socialism.

In the first phase of our transitional period, in conjunction with the development of agricultural production, stepping up consumer goods production is strengthening the basis for building heavy industry, and contributing to the industrialization of our country.

9458/12795
CSO: 4209/234

LABOR

BRIEFS

LABOR DISTRIBUTION IN HANOI--Up to now, assisted by related sectors and levels, and with the active contribution of teachers and students of the College of Economics and Planning, the Hanoi Municipality has basically completed its plan for the distribution and use of social labor in 12 districts and towns. The municipal labor distribution plan was of great help for districts in having a good grasp of the potentials of land and labor, in determining intensive cultivation areas and capabilities for each variety of soil, in possessing accurate figures on population and labor to plan for labor investments in each cultivation and breeding project, and in determining the direction to follow and the development capabilities of local occupations and professions. The plan also enabled units to get hold of the quantity and quality of labor in their assigned areas, including units of central and municipal levels located in the district territory. Through the execution of the plan, it has been observed that labor distribution and use in district territory in past years was not quite rational and did not take into consideration the development needs of economic sectors. There was a lack of coordination in the use of labor belonging to sectors and zones, most labor has been used in agricultural production, primarily in the cultivation sector, chiefly rice planting, and training of skilled management cadres and laborers for districts and villages has been unsatisfactory. The current labor distribution plan assists the municipality in determining the direction to follow for labor investment in sectors in function of the objectives of the overall economic and social plan, and will enable economic sectors to develop harmoniously. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Dec 85 p 1] 9458/12795

CSO: 4209/234

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

SETTING UP CHURCH CHOIR GROUP DENOUNCED AS WRONGDOING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Trong Hung: "'Church Choir' Group"]

[Text] It was learned that during Christmas the Catholic priest gave to the Bach Xa parish a gas lamp as a reward. It was a shiny made-in-China lamp. Lam, a church leader, boasted in front of a number of Catholics: "This is a lamp made by China. Nobody can find a second one like this even if he has tens of thousands of dong to spend."

Considering the fact that the lamp is a sacred and invaluable piece of property, one wonder why did Lam intend to bring it to the home of Dao Thi Van, a plain Catholic and widow who does uninteresting business, to let her keep it, which did arouse everybody's suspicion.

As this news reached border outpost 38 (Haiphong), its commander realized that this was a complicated matter which would need clarification.

In a winter, very cold morning, with very few pedestrians in the streets, people saw Lam carry a square cardboard box and walk through a shortcut to Thi Van's home. As he was walking, two children came over and asked him: "What do you have in that pretty box? Can we see it?"

"A box of firecrackers. Let me go, I am late already."

"Where do we set off these firecrackers this Christmas, sir?"

"This is a gas lamp," Lam opened the box, for he did not want them to keep asking questions.

Having waited for the two children to be out of his sight, Lam brought the box into Thi Van's home.

"My dear church leader, " Thi Van said in a cheerful voice as she thought he was bringing her something good, "what are you bringing me?"

"Anything you want, but you have to wait until after Tet. Now I have something important I want you to do!"

"What? Why are you so slow to tell me what it is?"

"This is a reward from the parish priest," Lam said while taking the lamp out of the box, "and we assign you to keep it."

"What do I keep this valueless thing for?"

"Oh no, do not say so. The parish priest trusts you and gives you this sacred thing for you to engage in group activities."

"What group?"

"The church choir group which last year you were in charge of!"

"I am afraid of a warning from the authorities!"

"As the parish priest has told me," Lam explained as he saw that she was reluctant, "you are the only person who can do it. Because we are setting up a singing group, just as people set up artistic groups, I don't think the authorities will prohibit. They will praise us instead. Please accept. I'll discuss with the parish priest rewarding you appropriately for this!"

Encouraged by Lam's promise to get a reward, Dao Thi Van accepted to keep the lamp and began to go to every house and to persuade children to join the "church choir group." In less than 10 days, 50 families agreed to let their children join the group. In order to "normalize" this act, Lam told Thi Lam to bring the activities of the "church choir group" into the open.

That evening, in the backyard of the cooperative's storehouse, the lamp was lighted. Thi Van held a book in which she checked every child's name and then began to chant the bible. Lam at that time was sitting in a house in front of the place and observing. In the hymn that she taught the children today there were many sections which she had corrected and many others which she had added; therefore, the singing did not go very smoothly. At that very moment, the head of the local public security section entered. He asked Van a series of questions. She answered in an inaudible voice. Lam tried very hard to listen to them, but he did not hear anything. When he saw Thi Van surrender the list and the corrected hymn to the village public security chief, Lam shook his head repeatedly and quickly walked away.

The next morning, Father Q reprimanded Lam for having set up the "church choir group" without a permission from the authorities and without his opinion, which meant he had acted against the law and the church rules.

Things were then made clear: the newly-established organization that was the choir group was disbanded. Church leader Lam and Thi Van admitted their wrongdoing and pointed to Father Q as the person who had devised the scheme.

As to the reprimand that Lam received from the priest, the truth was as follows: Father Q had confided to a member of the congregation while walking with him from the church, "It was true that I had asked Lam to set up the 'choir group,' but I always suspected the way he would do things. Why did he

let two children see the lamp? Why did he let Thi Van carry the entire list of group members to the storehouse backyard, where she was caught red-handed. Was Lam stupid, or was he a lackey of the border guards? Consequently, because I knew they would be caught, I would like very much to deal them another blow as well!"

Those people who commit wrongdoings under the religious disguise cannot escape responsibilities and avoid being punished by trying to mislead people.

5598
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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

UNLAWFUL ALCOHOL DISTILLING IN THANH HOA REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by The Nghia: "The Ton of Rice and the Bottle"]

[Text] The bottle? What is it worth talking about bottles? Beware! In certain localities, hundreds, maybe thousands of tons of rice are creeping into bottles. Let us examine the following figures. A cooperative in the outskirts of Thanh Hoa City harvested 450 tons of paddy in each crop but used over 200 tons of rice a year to distill alcohol. In certain districts, alcohol distilling has become a full-fledged occupation, and the saying goes: "If you want to buy good alcohol, go to this or that village." In three cities of the province with 4,300 business households, there are as many as 4,000 refreshment shops selling "homemade" alcohol. Every shop has a bottle of clear alcohol and a few bottles of colored liquors sold through state-operated businesses. "Homemade" alcohol is mostly distilled from rice. Out of 4 kg of rice, the distiller can make 3 bottles (of 0.65 liter each) of the bitter liquid. Therefore, more than 1 kg of rice crawls into each 0.65-liter bottle. Take 4,000 refreshment shops with a modest daily consumption of 1 bottle each, 4,000 kg of rice are already burned. In reality, the daily consumption at those shops is not 4 tons of rice, but two or three times that amount. Multiply the figure by 30 days a month and 365 days a year, with the conservative loss of 4 tons of rice a day, the three cities lose 120 tons a month and 1,440 tons a year. With an average consumption of 14 kg of rice a month, the substantial amount of rice could feed 110,000 persons. Notice that that loss is for only one district. If we extrapolate and think about what all 23 districts and cities in the province would have used in a year, we should realize that a huge amount of grain has made its way into the bottle, enough to feed an entire average district. Just the same, certain individuals are still arguing and will not let the bottle go. Drinkers and alcohol addicts naturally are its most vehement defenders. But strangely enough, certain nondrinkers, or worse, some women detesting alcohol, are taking sides for its protection. Why? Because they hoard grain and distill alcohol for profit. As a matter of fact, these individuals are unlawfully trading a commodity which is a state-controlled substance.

I had the occasion to visit a village that bore the nickname of the "alcohol basin" of its district. The air was filled with the burning odor of alcohol being distilled, the fragrance of fermented rice, and the sour smell of residue.

At a certain house, near the pig stall, stood a huge jar containing alcohol residue that looked like diluted pudding. Sixty to seventy percent of the households in the village distilled alcohol. Certain families hid three to four white and yellow alcohol containers under a bed. Certain others simply put alcohol in plastic bags.

A "professional" woman expertly told me about her techniques in distilling and stealthily selling alcohol:

"Aren't you scared of being arrested for distilling alcohol?"

A broad grin brightening her face, she said:

"The whole village does it, my friend, not this house alone. This has been going on for decades and nobody has ever bothered to come here to arrest the distillers."

She went on: "But it does not mean necessarily that people make alcohol publicly. They do it at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning. Why that time? Because, by then, children are at school, and adults are also away, working in the fields." Her oldest daughter, age 14 or 15, went to school half days and peddled alcohol the rest of the day. She was equipped with a bicycle and a basket. In the latter, a couple of plastic containers, or a plastic bag containing alcohol, a bottle and a funnel. Where did she do her trade? One day, it would be Tranh Hoa City, and the next, Do Len. A little farther, it was Bim Son, where the product was sold entirely to restaurants selling noodle soup or vermicelli. Occasionally, she would "stagger her alcohol" to refreshment shops located along the asphalted road.

We chatted and the conversation turned out like a casual confidence shared with a road traveler asking for a drink, yet it contained details concerning force. I knew that the village had over 800 households but alcohol was distilled mostly in one of the hamlets. Others had just a couple of dozen families intermittently making alcohol for sale, not including those making it for their own use. Without having the opportunity to contact village authorities, I talked directly to some individuals in the village and obtained information about where the rice came from, and who supplied the yeast. That was the time the distillers bought and gathered local paddy, or made advance payments to people receiving rationed rice from the state to buy it. Naturally they scoured markets and warehouses to look for additional rice, even small amounts sold by farmers. With regard to yeast, a few families in this village made enough of it for local distillers and even sold some extra quantity to other places. Nevertheless, quite a few families went to province or district markets to buy yeast. At the Vuon Hoa markets in Thanh Hoa City, alcohol yeast could be found in bamboo baskets in large quantities. You can distinguish a piece of alcohol yeast by one side being as white as flour and the other covered with a layer of rice husks.

As we could see, even those people who could not stand the odor of alcohol argued for and protected the bottle because they were professional alcohol

distillers for profit. Therefore, since October 1985, the Thanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee has already issued a directive prohibiting alcohol distilling. The people and the cadres welcomed the timely decision. Before that, the police had carried out another directive effective 1 August, forbidding cadres and combatants to drink alcohol and beer in any circumstances. All those directives gained public support. The per capita grain distribution in Thanh Hoa is not yet high. The farmer has to struggle with the land and the elements to obtain and save each grain of paddy and each potato. Many sectors and professions dedicate their full energy to grain production, yet rice continues to be squandered.

Many people wondered why could it be that in a village or a district, so many people unlawfully made alcohol and wasted so much grain, and the village and district authorities did not take any action. Well, certain localities have realized the mistake and strictly prohibited alcohol distilling. Distilling kettles and other equipment were confiscated. But makers of yeast have been left untouched, and so have sellers of that product in markets. To totally eliminate the practice of unlawfully distilling alcohol, eradication measures must be uniformly taken by the government and mass organizations.

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BRIEFS

ENVOY TO NEW ZEALAND--The Burnei sultan appointed Mr Lim Jock Seng as Brunei's high commissioner to New Zealand at a ceremony in Bandar Seri Bagawan on 3 Februaıy. Mr Lim Jock Seng will retain his portfolio as director of ASEAN affairs at the Brunei Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Summary] [Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 8 Feb 86 p 2 BK] /9274

CSO: 4200/725

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY APPOINTED--Rangoon, 10 Feb--The President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has appointed U San Maung as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Republic of Italy. [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 10 Feb 86 p 1 BK] /6662

JAPANESE GRANT, LOANS--Under the memoranda of understanding signed between Dr Maung Shein, deputy minister of planning and finance, and Mr Masao Tsukamoto, Japanese ambassador to Burma, at the conference hall of the Ministry of Planning and Finance this morning, the Japanese Government will provide the Burmese Government with a 349.922-million-yen grant--about 13.5 million kyat--and 36.15 billion yen--about 1.399 billion kyat--in the form of a loan in the fiscal year 1985-86. The grant will be utilized for the purchase of equipment needed for the television extension project. Of the total loan amount, 20.15 billion yen will be utilized for 5 projects--the South Nawin hydroelectric project, the natural gas power supply project in Rangoon, the caustic soda works project, Rangoon Airport Extension Project Phase III, and the telecommunications development project. Of the balance of 16 billion yen, which is in the form of a commodity loan, 11 billion yen will be utilized as general commodity loan and 5 billion yen will be for 4 industrial projects. [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Feb 86 BK] /6662

CSO: 4211/30

PAPER CONCERNED ABOUT ASIA-PACIFIC SITUATION

BK220949 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 17 Feb 86 p 5

[Editorial: "The Situation in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The situation in Southeast Asia is moving rapidly following developments in the Philippines. The Philippine opposition has used the outcome of the election to foment new trouble in a country already facing communist and Muslim insurgencies. This is alarming.

With the Philippine crisis, the situation in Southeast Asia is becoming more serious as the Cambodian issue still has not been resolved despite new approaches by the United States and Vietnam toward the issue of American servicemen missing during the Vietnam War. The region is facing economic instability as a result of the economic recession, while competition among superpowers in Asia and the Pacific is contributing to instability in the region.

These factors have led to sharper ideological, economic, and military maneuvers here. In this connection, we need to study the concept of a Pacific economic and defense community designed to create a new political, economic, and military framework to preserve the vital interests of the superpowers, particularly the United States, in East Asia and the Pacific.

We should view as "political childishness" the policy of the Philippine opposition in sacrificing the Philippines' unity and integrity to avenge its defeat by Marcos. From a geopolitical and geostrategic standpoint, this policy could ignite turmoil in the Philippines and upset stability in Southeast Asia. Instability will in turn provide internal forces with a pretext to step in and "protect" East Asia and the Pacific, as a result of which the independence and freedom of countries in this vast region will be compromised.

International forces are exploiting the economic difficulties of Asia-Pacific countries. They could tie their new assistance program with certain conditions and dangerous political fait-accompli. Efforts to create an international defense umbrella stretching from Western Europe to the Asia-Pacific region have been reflected in the Western politico-military scheme for this region. Diplomatic maneuvers, pressure, and persuasion have been consistently stepped up in recent years.

Accordingly, one may question the linkage of the U.S. decision to sell F-16 fighters to Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore and efforts to overthrow Marcos in the Philippines with the political future of this part of the world. We also wonder what President Ronald Reagan will discuss with President Suharto in Bali next April.

The situation in Southeast Asia is evolving into a stage which will prompt people to think that Southeast Asia as a theater of competition among international forces is being turned into an arena of more serious conflicts. The present crisis in the Philippines confirms the correctness of the thesis of the ideological contradiction and collision of foreign interests in the region. This will merely result in a tragedy for the people of the region.

/9274
CSO: 4213/102

PALAPA B-3 RENAMED; PLANS WITH NASA RECONFIRMED

BK111029 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1010 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Jakarta, 11 Feb (ANTARA)--Indonesian domestic satellite Palapa B-3 scheduled for launching by the National Aeronautics Space Agency of America on 24 June has changed its name into Palapa B-2P (successor), Minister of Post, Telecommunication and Tourism Achmad Tahir has said.

Speaking at a plenary session with the House Commission V dealing with communication at Senayan Parliament Tuesday, the minister said that with the change of name it would show that Indonesia has only recorded two satellites.

According to the plan Indonesia would only possess two Palapa satellites of the B generation. Nevertheless, due to the recent accidental failing of the Palapa B-2 reaching its orbit, Palapa B-2P had to replace it immediately, Achmad Tahir said.

The Indonesian domestic communication system of Palapa constituted a utilization of the advanced space technology which was already owned by Indonesia. With the system Indonesia has speeded up realization of the archilepago conception with satisfactory results.

Two major Indonesian programs with were still unchanged to date the participation of its astronauts, Dr Pratiwi Sudharmono and Dr. Taufik Akbar in the next U.S. space shuttle and the launching of Palapa B-2P satellite [sentence as received].

Minister Achmad Tahir has also expressed condolences to the people and the government of the United States in connection with the failure in the blast off of the Challenger space shuttle on 28 January.

On the telecommunications sub-sector, Achmad Tahir said that Indonesia had made great headway in the first year of Repelita IV 5-year plan.

Some 106 cities have now been connected with a long distance direct line. Indonesia to date has direct connections with 74 cities in the world through international directline.

/9604
CSO: 4200/714

INDONESIA

SUHARTO ON ASTRONAUTS, COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES

BK201129 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0951 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Jakarta, 20 Feb (ANTARA)--The SKSD (Domestic Satellite Communication System) will be further developed in Indonesia, because the system has proved to be useful in reaching all parts of the country, President Suharto said here Thursday when he received the two Indonesian candidate astronauts, Pratiwi Sudharmono and Taufik Akbar, at the presidential residence at Jalan Cendana in connection with their forthcoming departure to the U.S. to undergo training at the NASA Center in Houston.

The two astronauts were accompanied by Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunication Akhmad Tahir as well as by Post and Telecommunication Director General Abdurrakhman as the mission director, LIPI (Indonesian Institute of Sciences) Chairman Dr Doddy Tisna Amidjaja as chairman of the preparatory team in the field of research and Brigadier General (Ret) Hardiyono as mission deputy director.

The president further pointed out that periodically Indonesia would continue to need the communication satellites, the manufacture of the satellites and their launching vehicles should however not continuously be ordered from other countries.

At a certain moment the Indonesian nations [as received] should be capable of producing its own satellites and launching vehicles. This is our sincere hope, thepresident had said as was disclosed by Minister Akhmad Thair to newsmen after the meeting.

The Indonesian head of state further expected from the two astronauts to carry out the training program as best as possible, because sound training would guarantee the successful implementation of their task in the coming Columbia shuttle flight. During this flight the "Palapa B-2 successor" will be launched as well as several laboratory tests conducted.

Asked by newsmen, Pratiwi said that as astronaut designate she is ready and will carry out her state [illegible] in the best possible manner.

Taufik Akbar, who will back-up Pratiwi will undergo the same training to achieve similar capabilities. Taufik, although not participating in the flight to outer space, will give Pratiwi the necessary assistance from the ground.

They are scheduled to leave for the U.S. on 27 February and start training in Houston on 3 or 4 March. The training will last three to four months.

Asked by newsmen, Minister Akhmad Tahir said that he was continuously following the research development of the reserach commission on the cause of the Challenger shuttle explosion.

On the schedule of the Palapa satellite launching through Columbia, according to Tahir, will completely be entrusted to NASA.

Meanwhile the test samples for the outer space laboratory have been sent to the U.S.

/9274
CSO: 4200/722

INDONESIA

DECISION ON NUCLEAR PLAN EXPECTED THIS SUMMER

HK160826 Hong Kong AFP in English 0653 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Article by Jacques Guillon]

[Text] Jakarta, 16 Feb (AFP)--Indonesia will decide this summer whether to "go nuclear," opening its market to bids from a host of firms all eager to build the first Indonesian nuclear power plant, a top energy official here said.

"The feasibility study for the construction of a nuclear power plant is to be completed in April, and the government will then choose whether or not to introduce the nuclear technology in June or July," Indonesia's National Nuclear Energy Agency (Batam) Director Jali Ahimsa told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

"In the event that we get a positive response, we will set the requirements for the plant we need and we will open the door for offers," he said.

Diplomats here said the Indonesian Government would almost certainly decide in favor of nuclear power and that the only question remaining was when work would begin on the first reactor.

"The site for the first plant has already been chosen--Jepara, on the north coast of Java (about 400 kilometers, or 250 miles east of Jakarta)," one Western diplomat said.

"The research and technology minister has said he hopes that in 2005 a third of the country's electricity needs (about 7,000 megawatts out of 21,000) would be met with nuclear power," he added.

"The only unknown is the starting date for construction. The domestic financial situation, badly hit by the slump in oil prices, will also play a major role," he said.

The Indonesians have expressed interest in a 600-megawatt nuclear reactor at various gatherings, and six countries have begun campaigning for the first contract at a time when the market for nuclear power plant construction is flooded with producers.

Observers here say West Germany was the first to come out ahead of its competitors with a contract awarded to the firm Interatom Gmbh in 1979 to build a 30-megawatt reactor for research purposes at Serpong, not far from here. The West German reactor is slated to begin functioning this year.

But the other five countries in the running, including the United States, Japan, France, Canada and Italy, all signed research agreements with Indonesia to make use of the reactor, thus shaving a bit off West Germany's lead.

Italy was next to win a round when the Italian firm Nira was assigned to conduct a feasibility study for a nuclear plant.

Observers here said the favorites were probably Canada, which has sold heavy water reactors to India and South Korea, and France, which is fresh from successful negotiations with China to supply reactors for the 1,000-megawatt capacity nuclear power plant to be built at Daya Bay in southern China.

The United States, on the other hand, stands little chance of being chosen, according to several Batam engineers. They cited the construction by Westinghouse of a 620-megawatt reactor in the Philippines as an example of "everything you should not do, given the delays in construction and starting up the plant, the costs and the polemics on factory safety."

The competition is made all the keener by the potential size of the Indonesian market.

However, many experts say the Research and Technology Ministry's aim of constructing seven 1,000-megawatt plants at an estimated cost of 1.7 billion dollars each by 2005 is unattainable.

Construction delays for such plants average around 7 years, and Indonesia has already said repeatedly it would hold off starting up the first plant rather than beginning a long series of construction projects.

/9604
CSO: 4200/714

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH BULGARIA SET UP

BK211621 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1603 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 21 Feb (ANTARA)--Indonesia and Bulgaria here Friday signed documents on the setting up of a joint commission on economic cooperation between the two countries.

Atomo Suryo, director general for Foreign Economic Relations of the Foreign Office, and Yuliy Banknev, Bulgarian ambassador to Indonesia, signed and exchanged the document on behalf of their respective governments.

The signing and exchange of the documents marked the implementation of a protocol on talks about trade and economic cooperation between the two countries signed in Sofia on 19 April, 1985, when the Indonesian coordinating minister for economic, financial and industrial affairs, Professor Ali Wardhana, visited Bulgaria from 17 to 29 April, 1985.

The aim of the setting up of the joint commission is to extend the existing bilateral economic cooperation between the two nations.

The commission has a function to review progress of the implementation of agreements between the two countries in the fields of trade and economics. In addition the commission will also identify other fields in order to encourage further promotion of trade and economic cooperation, and work out recommendations to be submitted to authorized agencies of the two governments.

On the occasion, Ambassador Yuliy Bahnev said that his country is eager to import textiles, cotton, leather goods, tropical timber, tin, tobacco and essential oils from Indonesia, besides traditional commodities such as natural rubber, spices, coffee and tea.

Bulgaria, he went on, highly appreciates President Suharto's statement on 16 August, 1984, on Jakarta willingness to enhance economic relations with Eastern European countries.

The joint commission constitutes a main inter-government agency to coordinate and carry out policies of the two governments, he concluded.

/9274
CSO: 4200/722

INDONESIA

ARMY MAJOR SACKED FOR PAST COMMUNIST TIES

HK210554 Hong Kong AFP in English 0530 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Jakarta, 21 Feb (AFP)--An army major has been discharged and stripped of his military ranks in Denpasar, Bali, for alleged past ties with the banned Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), a newspaper said here today.

The former chief of a military district command, identified only by his initials S.S. was discovered in 1984 to have been a member of PKI before it was banned after an abortive communist coup in 1965, the daily MERDEKA said.

It said the discharge was based on a presidential order, which had classified the major's involvement with the banned party as "B-2"--a classification given to people who have proven to have indirectly [been] involved in the coup.

Major General D. Sutarto, a regional military commander, said Wednesday that the move showed the army's strict commitment to execute the law in the interest of the nation, the paper said.

It added that the expulsed major has renewed his allegiance to the state by taking an oath before returning to civilian life.

More than 20 years after the failed coup, the communist issue is still a sensitive one in Indonesia, and government officials have been regularly denouncing the dangers and threats of possible communist resurgence.

/9274
CSO: 4200/722

INDONESIA

ATTORNEY GENERAL ON ANTICORRUPTION MEASURES

BK120805 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0744 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Jakarta, 12 Feb (ANTARA)--The losses suffered by the government due to corruption and manipulation during the 1983-1985 period totalled around Rp 277 billion, but only Rp 24.5 billion of it has been secured back, Attorney General Hari Suharto disclosed Tuesday.

Before a working meeting with Commission III of Parliament, Hari Suharto elaborated that his office had during this period handled 454 cases of subversion, 3,716 cases of corruption, 1,122 cases of smuggling, 60 cases of territorial violation and 1,629 cases of narcotics.

The attorney general said the Prosecution Office's effort to uphold the law is meant more than to reveal and bring the cases into trial but to create a positive impact as preventive measures in curbing criminal acts. [sentence as received]

Concerning the target of control, he said it would be sharpened by the supervision on the aspect of efficiency, particularly on budgetary expenditures.

He also noted that during 1984, some 272 employees at the Prosecution Office had been given disciplinary measures comprising 107 employees imposed with light penalties, 73 with disciplinary penalties and the rest with heavy penalties, while during 1985, some 282 employees had received sanctions comprising 107 light penalties, 80 and 132 receiving moderate and heavy penalties. "Such penalties are expected to gradually create a clean and respected apparatus at the Prosecution Office," he said.

/9604
CSO: 4200/714

BRIEFS

SWEDISH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Jakarta, 12 Feb (ANTARA)--President Suharto here Wednesday expressed his happiness to hear of the willingness of the Kingdom of Sweden to step up and develop friendly relations and economic cooperation with Indonesia. Speaking after receiving letter of credentials of the new Swedish ambassador to Indonesia, Karl Goran Thorvald, at the Merdeka Presidential Palace here, President Suharto further said that Indonesia is fully aware of the importance of establishing cooperation with other nations in an effort to accelerate the current national development program. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0520 GMT 12 Feb 86] /9604

LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS EXPORTS--Jakarta, 8 Feb (ANTARA)--Indonesia has been the biggest liquefied natural gas (LNG) exporter in the world reaching a total of 17.16 billion cubic meters or 37.9 percent of the world's LNG export, according to data of the state owned oil and gas company LERTAMINA released here Saturday. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 1554 GMT 8 Feb 86] /9604

MUSLIM NEWSLETTER EDITOR JAILED--Jakarta, 14 Feb (AFP)--A court in central Java has given an editor of a now-banned Moslem newsletter a 13-year jail term for subversion, the daily SINAR HARAPAN reported today. The daily said a district court in Jogjakarta yesterday found Irfan Suryahardi, 23, guilty of subversion and of having through involvement in various organizations aspired to create an Islamic state in Indonesia. The court also found him guilty of publishing seditious writings in the AL IKHWAN BULLETIN between 1979 and 1983, the paper said. One of the BULLETIN'S issues carrying an article entitled "Speech of Ayatollah Khomeini"--Iran's religious leader--was viewed by the court as "fanning a revolutionary spirit to overthrow governments which were not based on Islam," the daily said. When copies of the BULLETIN were first seized in October 1983, Indonesian intelligence officers said they had uncovered a plot to overthrow the government and that a Middle East country was suspected of involvement. The prosecution had earlier demanded a 15-year jail sentence for the editor of the BULLETIN, which had a total circulation of 10,000. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1228 GMT 14 Feb 86] /9604

AUSTRALIAN PATROL BOAT HANDED OVER--Jakarta, 14 Feb (ANTARA)--The commander of the Indonesian armada for the Eastern region, Rear Admiral Gatot Suwardi on behalf of the Navy recently received a patrol boat of the "Attack" class from Australian Armada Commander Rear Admiral Ian Knox, acting for the Royal Australian Navy [RAN]. The patrol boat, the eighth handed over by RAN to the Indonesian Navy in the past 12 years, was dubbed "Sigurot." [Excerpts] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 1530 GMT 14 Feb 86 BK] /9274

NEW SPANISH SERVICE ANNOUNCED--The Voice of Indonesia, the international service of Radio Republic of Indonesia, will begin a Spanish service in the near future. The director general of radio, television, and film said in Jakarta that Radio Republic of Indonesia will broadcast in 10 languages with the introduction of the Spanish service. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Feb 86 BK] /9274

AGREEMENT ON GEOLOGY SIGNED--An Indonesian-Canadian agreement on cooperation in the expansion of geological studies was signed in Jakarta on 14 February. Indonesia was represented by Mr Kartidi, director general of geology and natural resources of the Mining and Energy Department, while Canada was represented by its ambassador to Indonesia, Mr Maldwyn Thomas. Minister for Mining and Energy Subroto and Canadian Minister for International Trade, Mr James Kelleher witnessed the signing of the agreement. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 14 Feb 86 BK] /9274

NONOIL, NONGAS EXPORTS --Indonesia earned U.S. $5.695 billion from nonoil and nongas exports in 1985 as against U.S. $5.776 billion the previous year. Bank Indonesia disclosed that the decline was partly attributed to the falling prices of Indonesian nonoil and nongas commodities in the international market. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 12 Feb 86 BK] /9274

CSO: 4213/102

VIENTIANE REPORTS PROGRESS ON 'STRATEGIC' HIGHWAY

BK190437 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Report: "Achievements of Highway 9 Construction Unit in 1985"]

[Summary] "The 250-km-long Highway 9 is the LPDR's strategic route leading eastward to the sea and serves as a link for economic and trade relations, import, and export between Laos and various fraternal socialist countries and friendly countries around the world. After some work the highway has basically been hard-surfaced with earth, and 10 percent has been asphalted. Out of 33 bridges to be built, 8 have been completed and 6 others are being built--such as in Houai Lai, Houai Ko, Houai Gnapheut, Houai Saloum, Houai (Takki) and Houai (Tadin). Even though the construction work has not been completed, this highway can facilitate smooth communications and transportation throughout the year."

In addition to Laos' budget and manpower, various fraternal socialist countries, such as the Soviet Union, have provided assistance through experts, funds, material, and equipment.

"What is noteworthy is that, as part of the movement to share weal and woe, on Highway 9 fraternal Vietnamese workers are working side by side with Lao workers to build the highway, and have made splendid achievements and successes." Comrade (Sommat Phonsena), deputy chief of the highway unit, told our correspondent:

[Begin recording] We have fulfilled the plan adopted by the ministry. For example, "we have completed asphalting a 20-km stretch of the highway--10 percent of the whole length." In addition, in building Highway 9, we have enjoyed the cooperation and assistance of various friendly countries in the socialist community, "such as the SRV, which has completed the construction of a 44-km stretch of the route from the Laos-Vietnam border to Sepone." Our Vietnamese friends are now continuing to build another stretch in accordance with the agreement signed between the two governments.

"Moreover, the Soviet Union has provided considerable assistance by supplying equipment and vehicles to five road construction units and one bridge construction unit. The Soviet Union continues to supply equipment and vehicles to our country as assistance. What is more precious is that the Soviet Union has sent skillful experts to work and share weal and woe with our cadres and workers. At the same time, the Hungarian People's Republic has assisted our country in building the Sechamphon bridge." Other bridges are being built with the assistance of Bulgaria, the CSSR, and the Soviet Union. [end recording]

/12232
CSO: 4206/70

MEKONG RIVER PATROL COMMANDER ON LAO FORCES

BK161018 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 14 Feb 86

[From "Army Meets the People" program: Recorded Statement by Captain Bamrung Khaorat, Commander of the Mekong River Patrol Operation Unit, During Recent Briefing on the Situation Along the Thai-Lao Border for Bangkok Mass Media Representatives--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Next I would like to inform you about the general situation in the northeastern region. First, I will talk about the deployment of Vietnamese and Lao troops now confronting our Mekong River Patrol Operation Unit. One Lao infantry division each in Vientiane, Savannakhet, and Champassak provinces; one Vietnamese infantry division and one infantry regiment in Vientiane Province, one Vietnamese infantry division each in Bolikhamsai, Khammouane, and Savannakhet Provinces. These are the forces which confront us.

Laos also has a naval force [words indistinct] equivalent to our Mekong River Patrol Operation Unit. We might call it the Lao Mekong River Patrol Operation Unit [words indistinct]. The unit operates from Chinaimo and Maknao Naval Stations in Vientiane, (Houan Kuan) and Pak Ngum on the Nam Ngum River, Na Kham station in Bolikhamsai, Thakhek Station in Khammouane opposite Nakhon Phanom Province, Na Ke Station in Savannakhet, and Pakse Station in Champassak Province. Regarding the Lao Air Force, Laos has deployed its forces at Various airfields. This is very interesting because they are near us. There are as many as 27 MIG-20 aircraft at Wattai Airport which is also the command headquarters of the Lao Air Force. Other air bases are Phonsavan Airport in Xieng Khouang Province and Seno Airport in Savannakhet Province. These fields can pose a serious threat to us.

The next topic is the development of Laos' military force after it had problems with us. The Soviet Union plans to give 40 new (?PTR) boats to Laos. These are similar to our patrol boats in terms of performance efficiency. There are eight such boats stationed at Thakhek opposite Nakhon Phanom [words indistinct]. This is a photo of the boats. Moreover, the Soviet Union has also repaired seven (?PTR) boats left behind by the United States. These boats are the same as ours and will be sent to other naval stations.

The Phonsavan Airport has been renovated. [Words indistinct] flight training here has caused frequent violation of our airspace as reported by the press.

However, we have observed that the Lao pilots do not deliberately encroach on our territory. Moreover, SAM-3 missiles have also been installed at Wattai Airport for the defense of the airport. The situation from this side, as far as the aerial threat is concerned, does not show a good trend, but we have weapons, including anti-aircraft artillery, to counter or intercept any intrusion. We have aircraft at all airports to take action if the other side should launch any air operations against us and to support our Mekong River Patrol Operation Unit.

/12232
CSO: 4206/70

FEATURE ON ASIAN BUDDHIST CONFERENCE

BK170449 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 10 Feb 86

["Feature article": "Asian Buddhist Organization for Peace"]

[Text] The LPDR has been honored to host the seventh general assembly of the Asian Buddhist Conference in Vientiane in mid-February. This organization was established in Manzhouli in 1969 to assist various countries in Asia, for example, the three Indochinese countries, in resolving political problems, preventing the outbreak of a war in Asia, and firmly safeguarding peace. The first six general assemblies of this peace organization was held thrice in Mongolia and in India, Sri Lanka, and Japan.

In 1986--The International Year for Peace, the sixth general assembly agreed to convene its seventh conference in Indochina and the Indochinese countries agreed to hold it in the capital of Vientiane. Our party and state concurred and regarded the decision as a great honor for our country.

We know well that over the past 10 years various fundamental rights of the Lao people of all ethnic minorities have been completely implemented. These rights include equality and freedoms of speech and write as well as freedoms of belief and domicile. Buddhism was once an important factor for educating and training Buddhist followers to worship and respect the right things and avoid the wrong things. It teaches everyone to respect and unite with one another and join in following the correct path adopted by the party and state. For this reason, the majority of the Lao people are closely associated with Buddhism and the new regime which has always supported the revolution and the tasks of Buddhist monks and believers.

In the long, 30-year national liberation struggle against the French and U.S. imperialist aggression, Lao Buddhist monks and novices played a very important role. Thousands of patriotic, progressive, and peace and justice-loving Buddhist monks vigorously took part in the revolution and in the struggle against the imperialist war of aggression and for peace, independence, freedom, and social progress under the leadership of the LPRP. They became outstanding propaganda combatants and were capable of mobilizing a large number of Lao worming people to unite and join the national liberation revolution.

Over the past 10 years the Buddhist monks have continued to carry out their duties in accordance with the correct policies and line of the LPRP. Our Lao Buddhist monks have introduced the political, economic, cultural, and social policies of the party and state, together with Buddhist teachings, to the masses. In addition, Buddhist monks have served as school teachers and traditional doctors.

Regarding their international relations, the Lao Buddhist monks have set up their own international organization named the Lao Asian Buddhist Organization for Peace. Based on this organization, the Lao monks have positively contributed to the struggle for peace and against a nuclear war by sending its delegations to participate in many international conferences.

The entire Lao Buddhist believers are proud to have contributed to the overall tasks of the country under the leadership of our party and state, thus effectively contributing to the cause of defending and building our socialist fatherland.

/12232
CSO: 4206/70

LAOS

ASIAN BUDDHISTS' CONFERENCE ENDS, SUPPORTS USSR

BK141411 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Vientiane, 14 February (KPL)--The Seventh General Conference of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace (ABCP) has called on all followers of Buddha to support the USSR programme for the total elimination of all nuclear weapons from the face of the earth. The proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev were in full accord with the aspirations of the Buddhists to live in peace and with the teachings of Lord Buddha. A relevant resolution adopted by the conference on Friday after 3 days of deliberations in Vientiane says

It is our profound belief that the implementation of this programme would substantially improve the world situation including the situation in Asia and the Pacific, and eliminate the nuclear and chemical danger in the world, the resolution says. It would also make it possible to put to use material and intellectual resources for social and economic development and for combatting hunger and disease everywhere.

In a Vientiane declaration, adopted unanimously, the participants declare: There is no more important, more noble and more pressing task today than to prevent a global nuclear catastrophe. Such a threat could only be removed by common, resolute efforts of all peace-loving people. The conference demands outlawing and destruction of both the nuclear and chemical weapons.

The declaration calls on the Buddhists to make people aware that a very small group of arms manufacturers earning huge profits from this business, threaten peace on earth and cause fresh sufferings and deprivations to millions or ordinary people which is immoral and inadmissible in a civilised society. The world annually spends over 1 trillion dollars on the arms race while more than 400 million people in the developing countries annually suffer and die of hunger and disease and 30 percent of children do not have an opportunity to go for schooling.

The Buddhists demand the removal of all foreign military bases from Asia and the adjacent oceans as well as the establishment of zones of peace, stability, cooperation and good neighbourhood whenever possible.

The conference also adopted in the special resolution a comprehensive action programme providing among others for signature collecting campaigns, peace marches and seminars.

/12232
CSO: 4200/710

ASIAN BUDDHISTS SEND MESSAGE TO LAO BUDDHISTS

BK141431 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Vientiane, 14 Feburary (OANA-KPL)--The Seventh ABCP General Conference in Vientiane has issued on its message to the Lao Buddhist reported that the general conference held on 12-14 February, 2528 of the Buddhist era [1986] proceeded in a noble spirit of deep harmony, solidarity, loving-kindness and cordiality. [paragraph as received]

The participants to the general conference, reads the message, were of the unanimous view that the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race and the Star Wars programme are the main cause of world tension and a serious threat to the life of sentient beings.

As human beings sharing the same planet, the participants in the ABCP General Conference urge the leaders of the nuclear powers to avoid any act that is harmful to the life of human beings and the civilization which had been built up through many millenaries and to turn towards sincere dialogue for peaceful settlements in view of saving this planet from the catastrophes of all kind of wars of aggression, nuclear and Star Wars. The conference congratulates all initiatives from world leaders related to the moratorium on nuclear essays, for disarmament to eradication of nuclear weapon arsenals for the safeguard of world peace, for peaceful co-existence between the peoples in friendship and ture cooperation in equity.

The message evaluates the Lao Buddhists' task in building Laos as follows:

The perservering efforts exerted by the Lao Buddhists in their cooperation with the administration for the nation's development and the renovation of temples, and the spreading of morale which accords with the epoch, are most precious deeds which contribute to the preservation of peace and the civilization of the Lao society.

An important factor of the fine success of this Seventh ABCP General Conference is the support of the government of the LPDR, the Lao Front for National Construction, the Lao Buddhist Fellowship Organization [LBFO] and the material and spiritual contribution in Buddhist faith of all the Lao Buddhists.
On this auspicious occasion, we the delegates of the Asian Buddhists for peace to this seventh general conference wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the government of the LPDR, the LFNC, the LBFO and all the Loa Buddhists for their contribution and support thus ensuring the success of the conference, the message of the general conference concludes.

/12232
CSO: 4200/710

ABCP THANKS SOUPHANOUVONG

BK141429 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Vientiane, 14 February (OANA-KPL)--The participants of the seventh general conference of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace currently held here conveyed a message of thanks to President Souphanouvong. The message wrote:

We the participants in the seventh general conference of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace--a voluntary mass movement of the true followers and disciples of Lord Buddha, express our deep gratitude to Your Excellency Mr President, and through you to the government of the LPDR and the Lao people for the warm greetings and best wishes addressed to us. Your message once again reaffirms the aspirations and resolve of the people and the government of the LPDR to preserve and strengthen universal peace and security, and to ensure a happy life on earth.

While attending our general conference in Vientiane the capital of your beautiful country, we have witnesses the remarkable progress made by your people during a short period of 10 years time in condition of peace, friendship and cooperation following the proclamation of the LPDR. We, the peaceloving Buddhists, express our deep appreciation to the government of the LPDR and to the Lao National Preparatory Committee for the generous assistance and support rendered to our movement and for providing excellent conditions for our work thus making the conference a great success. It is specially significant that the general conference of our movement is being held in the International Year of Peace and we hope that this year will mark a turning point in consolidating the ideals of peace and good neighbourly relations among states.

Following teachings of Lord Buddha on the lofty ideals of human dignity, loving kindness and compassion for all living beings we, the participants of the ABCP Seventh General Conference unanimously express our determination to do the utmost to safeguard the most sacred right of people--the right to the peaceful life so that peace, justice and harmony prevail on our planet.

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CSO: 4200/710

VIENTIANE RALLY HAILS SUCCESS OF PEACE CONFERENCE

BK151053 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Vientiane, 15 Feburary (OANA-KPL)--A 2,000 strong-mass rally, including 1,000 monks was held here yesterday afternoon to celebrate the success of the seventh general conference of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace (ABCP) which was ended yesterday after 3 days of sitting.

In his speech, Singkapo Kikhotchounamali, president of the Lao Committee for World Peace, Solidarity and Friendship with People highly evaluated the active contribution of the ABCP members in the struggle for the safeguard of peace.

Over the past period, said the speaker, ABCP has extended strong support to the just struggle of the Lao people as well as the other peoples of Indochina, to make the Southeast Asian region a zone of genuine peace, stability, friendship and cooperation thus contributing to the safeguard of peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific and in the rest of the world.

The speaker continued:

"The ABCP 7th general conference bears particular importance as it meets the resolution of the 40th UN General Assembly of last year, declaring 1986 the International Year of Peace. It creates steering atmosphere to welcome the world assembly of the World Peace Council in Copenhagen, Denmark, next October.

"At the same time, it greatly arouses the Lao Buddhists and people to pursue their just tasks such as to eliminate poverty, backwardness, bringing about prosperity to the multi-ethnic people, and simultaneously, to, together with the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, collectively contribute to the safeguard of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in this region and in the rest of the world."

The Lao peace president stressed: "I do hope that the monks, Buddhists and people of our country will disseminate the decisions of this rally to the public at large in view of strengthening solidarity among the Lao buddhist and people in their contribution to the safeguard of peace, justice and the existence of mankind," S. Sikhotchounamali concluded.

Also taking floor at the meeting, the Most Venerable Khambo Lama Gaadan, president of the ABCP recalled the successful work done by the seventh ABCP sessions during the 3 days of sitting (12 to 14 February).

Gaadan continued: "We can say that the ABCP Seventh General Conference has marked a new milestone in the movement of Asian Buddhists for peace and will give a new impetus to the joint fight of Buddhists for tranquillity and peace.

"We appeal to Buddhists to take an active part in carrying the general conference decisions into effect, and in the struggle for peace and happiness.

"May the wholesome actions triumph in peace and justice. Let the fully enlightened great teaching of Lord Buddha bless us in this sacred cause," he concluded.

The meeting also appealed the ABCP headquarters to actively lead the followers and believers of Lord Buddha to take part in the peace movement.

The Vientiane declaration adopted at the recent Seventh ABCP Conference and its greetings message to the Lao Buddhist and the world people were also read out to the gathering.

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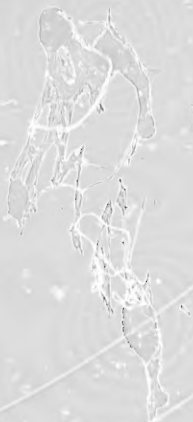

LAOS

KPL DIRECTOR RETURNS FROM PHNOM PENH CONFERENCE

BK121115 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Vientiane, 12 February (OANA-KPL)--Bouteng Vongsai, the director general of the Lao News Agency (KPL), on 10 February, returned home from the third conference of the Indochinese news agencies' general directors held in Phnom Penh from 29 January to 3 February. The minutes signed on 3 February by Bounteng Vongsai, director general of KPL (Laos), Em Saman, director general of SPK (Kampuchea) and Dao Tung, director general of VNA (Vietnam), highly evaluated the trilateral and bilateral cooperation among the three agencies, the coordination in international field, and the joint information policy to match the defamatory campaigns carried out by the enemies.

The director generals of the agencies also concluded bilateral cooperation agreements for 1986-87.

The conference also exchanged views on the progress in communication technology and discussed plan aiming at keeping themselves up to date with all other agencies.

The three Indochinese agencies also agreed to intensify their cooperation and coordination in the information policy and in international activities. By implementing the decision of the three parties CCs' Propaganda and Training Commission, the agencies agreed to publish a trimester revue friendship in all the three Indochinese languages in order to inform the public on the policies, development and defense of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam.

The three director generals also pledged to give all efforts in the preparation of the conference of director generals of socialist news agencies to be hosted by VNA at the end of this year.

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CSO: 4200/710

BRIEFS

PARTY SCHOOL DELEGATION RETURNS--Vientiane, 5 February (KPL)--A delegation of the higher party school led by its deputy director, Sileua Bounkham, was back home yesterday from the Soviet Union. While there, the Lao delegation attended a seminar on the three basic documents to be adopted by the 27th Congress of the CPSU. It also participated in the conference discussing about the statement of General Secretary M. Gorbachev. Both meetings were held in Moscow. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 5 Feb 86 BK] /12232

DELEGATIONS TO BUDDHIST CONFERENCE--Vientiane, 7 February (KPL)--A delegation of the Asian Buddhist Conference for peace [ABCP] led by its vice-president, Most Venerable Dr Thich Minh Chau, arrived here yesterday to attend the seventh conference of the ABCP scheduled to be held in Vientiane soon. A delegation of the Korean Buddhist Federation led by its president, Pak Tae-ho, also arrived here on the same day for the same purpose. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 7 Feb 86 BK] /12232

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SRV--Vientiane, 10 February (OANA-KPL)--The Lao Vientiane Province and Hai Hung Province of Vietnam are to increase their trade exchange this current year. This was stated in the agreement came out during the visit of the Lao Vientiane trade delegation to its sister province of Hai Hung at the end of last month. [sentence as received] According to the agreement previously signed in Vientiane, the Lao Vientiane Province had delivered a quantity of plywood and corrugated iron-sheets against 250 [metric] tons of cement and 6,000 jute sacks supplied by the Vietnamese side. Vietnamese is also understood to deepen its trade exchange with Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Hai Phong Province of Vietnam. [sentence as received] [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 10 Feb 86 BK] /12232

FINANCE MINISTER VISITS PRK--Vientiane, 11 February (KPL)--A delegation of the Finance Ministry led by its Minister Gnao Phonvantha, left here yesterday for the People's Republic of Kampuchea. During its stay the delegation is to sign the 1986-87 agreement on economic and finance cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 11 Feb 86 BK] /12232

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETS PDRY COUNTERPART--Vientiane, 15 Feburary (KPL)--Souphanouvong, president of the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR extended his congratualtion to Haydar Abu Bakr al-'attas upon his being elected as the president of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic

Republic of Yemen. Souphanouvong expressed firm conviction that the fraternal people of the PDRY will score greater successes in the safeguarding of national independence and revolutionary fruits. Souphanouvong wished for the furtherance of the existing relations of militant solidarity between the two governments and peoples. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 15 Feb 86 BK] /12232

PHOMVIHAN VISITS SEKONG PROVINCE --Vientiane, 17 February (OANA-KPL)--During his tour in the Sekong Province of the southeast Laos, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, encouraged the local population to closely unite in view to build and strengthen their region in all fields. K. Phomvihan, on the occasion, talked to the provincial party and administrative committees and people. He pointed out the importance in improving the organization set-up to efficiently guide the mass to carry out the resolution of the party CC Ninth Plenum (Third Congress). [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 17 Feb 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/710

JOINT OPERATION WITH THAILAND TO BE ASSESSED

BK221406 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1400 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 22 Feb (BERNAMA)--Joint Task Force Commander Maj Gen Jaafar Mohamed will meet his Thai counterpart Maj Gen Kitti Rattanachaya on Monday to review the progress in the Malaysia-Thai joint border operation codenamed "Taksin 8601."

The operation was launched on 2 February to flush out terrorists belonging to the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) operating along the border north of the Betong salient.

Since the operation was launched, security forces had yet to come in contact with the terrorists, he told BERNAMA.

However, Malaysian-Thai security forces had come across two abandoned communist camps, he said.

One of the camps had 10 individual sheltering units while another [had] 27 such units, he said.

The camps were destroyed by the security forces, Maj Gen Jaafar said.

"The action of the security forces has thwarted the hopes of the communists to regroup. The Security forces are in control of the situation in the area," he said.

The annual joint operation was aimed at eliminating the CPM's eighth and twelfth companies, he added.

He said five members of the Malaysian security forces were injured, two seriously, by communist booby traps.

Meanwhile reports from Bangkok quoted Gen Kitti as saying that Thai-Malaysian security forces were on the trail of a communist hideout in southern Thailand after jamming the CPM radio.

According to him three Thai rangers and two Malaysian soldiers were injured today by communist booby traps.

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CSO: 4200/723

MAHATHIR WARNS OF 'TROUBLE' DURING ELECTIONS

BK151433 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1356 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 15 Feb (OANA-BERNAMA)--Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed Saturday warned the people to be alert to certain groups in the country that he said would try to create trouble during the next general election. The prime [minister] who did not identify the groups said these groups would try to copy the events taking place in several other countries where hundreds would die during elections.

The ruling National Front coalition government's mandate to hold the next general elections expires in April next year.

"We will not let them do this. The Barisan Nasional (National Front) will preserve peace and unity," the front's leader told a mammoth gathering on arrival in the southern Melaka state about 150 km from here to begin a 2-day visit.

Dr Mahathir, accompanied by his wife, Dr Siti Hasmah, is on a nationwide tour to explain current issues facing the nation to the people.

The National Front, he said, adhered to truth and ever since it was given the mandate to govern the country it had struggled for peace, not chaos. But there were groups which were trying to divide the people through deceit and propaganda for their own political ends, he said.

Dr Mahathir also spoke of the efforts of certain opposition leaders who he said were trying to poison the minds of Malaysian students overseas into supporting their "criminal" activities in the country. He said they had tried to persuade the students into surrendering their valuables to finance such activities.

The opposition leaders had also tried to influence the students into opposing the government and their parents, with the excuse in the case of the parents to "improve" the latter's thinking, he said. However, he believed the students were unwilling participants but under pressure from such people they became influenced.

Dr Mahathir said the government, the National Front and the parents would do everything they could to counter the efforts of the groups.

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CSO: 4200/715

MALAYSIA

DEPUTY MINISTER ON PROBLEM OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

BK130753 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0657 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 13 Feb (OANA-BERNAMA)--Task Force VII, formed by the Malaysian Government to deal with the illegal immigrants problem, has worked out a formula to stop Indonesian illegal immigrants at sea, Deputy Home Minister Radzi Sheikh Ahmad said Thursday. He told BERNAMA that plans were being made to widen the area of responsibility of the task force--from checking the influx of Vietnamese boat people in the east coast to stopping the entry of Indonesian and other illegal immigrants in the west coast of the peninsula.

Mr Radzi said the formula and plans, worked out by the task force at its 2-day annual meeting here, would be presented to Deputy Prime Minister Mr Musa Hitam, who is also home affairs minister, for approval. He declined to elaborate on the plan but said that it would involve close cooperation between the Royal Malaysian Navy and the Marine Police.

Task Force VII was originally formed to check the influx of Vietnamese refugees in the east coast of peninsular Malaysia.

Mr Radzi said the west coast states of Negri Sembilan, Melaka, Selangor, Perak, Kedah and Perlis were the entry points for Indonesian, Thai and Burmese illegal immigrants. He also said that the Home Affairs Ministry was keeping an "extra watchful eye" on the entry of Filipino illegal immigrants into Sabah following current political developments in the Philippines.

On Vietnamese refugees, Mr Radzi expressed Malaysia's concern over what he said appeared to be a growing apathy of third countries, especially the United States, in resettling these people. He said that of late the processing of Vietnamese refugees on transit in Malaysia and other "first" countries to the third countries had been slow. He attributed this to what he termed "compassion fatigue" among the third countries.

In the past, Vietnamese refugees who landed in the country would be processed and sent to the third countries in a matter of 3 to 4 months but now there are many of them who have been here for more than a year. The deputy home minister said at present there were about 8,400 Vietnamese refugees in Malaysia. Mr Radzi said that this figure would grow unless third countries were more forthcoming in resettling the displaced people.

The Home Affairs Ministry was very concerned over the slackening attitude of the third countries and had launched a programme inviting foreign journalists to observe the problems faced by Malaysia in regard to influx of the Vietnamese refugees.

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CSO: 4200/715

MALAYSIA

DAILY ON SINGAPORE OFFICIALS' STATEMENTS

BK140959 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Feb 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Sore With Singapore"]

[Text] Piqued by certain remarks by Singapore's First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and a civil servant, a growing number of Malaysians are joining the chorus of protests that will become louder unless somebody offers some quick explanations. Malaysians want to know if the alleged statements were made carelessly or callously. Malaysians want to know if the Singapore Government supports the sentiments expressed. The Singapore Government must show it is equally concerned so that the transgressions of the bounds of propriety are not allowed to escalate and confuse the otherwise straightforward issues that unfortunately gave rise to the incidents. Known for moving fast when it wants to, Malaysians are waiting to see how quickly the Singapore Government will handle this one.

Malaysians take particular exception to what the Director of the Commercial Affairs Investigation Department Mr Glen Knight is reported to have said to the Malaysian High Commissioner to the republic, Mr K.T. Ratnam. If the reports are true, there certainly can be no excuse for what happened, only room for apology. Nevertheless, even if in some cases the practice in Singapore itself is to disregard it, we should remember bruised feelings must not be used as an excuse to deny the alleged wrongdoer a chance to state his case, as we hope he has already done to his government. Meanwhile it is important to understand the circumstances under which the incident took place. Mr Knight, despite what one may have been led to believe about the superhuman Singaporean, might have been overwhelmed by the political overtones of the case he was handling or he might probably have been upset by what he may have mistakenly seen as political interference. On our part, we might be able to concede that remarks by a civil servant, however unfriendly and ill-informed, should not be given equal weight as statements by politicians.

That's why what Mr Goh was discredited with saying is another matter. Belittling the MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] in front of a youthful and impressionable audience is not the best way to ensure that future generations of Singaporeans and Malaysians learn to respect and live with each other. Granted, Mr Goh has of late been obsessed with the republic's

knotty water supply problem, but this is no reason to lose one's cool when the Johor MCA made its remarks regarding future water supply agreements with Singapore. Fortunately not all Singaporeans share Mr Goh's sentiments, just as not all Malaysians agree with the Johor MCA. It is hoped that this little episode will soon be behind us, although one cannot help noting that, with greater statesmanship, it would not have arisen at all. It is perhaps still not too late to exercise a bit of that statesmanship.

Both the personalities involved in this unfortunate incident are probably guilty to the extent that they failed, under pressure, to resist the temptation to give public expression to what could have been essentially private, uncomplimentary thoughts. One hopes such thoughts are not too extensive within the Singapore Government. Mr Goh has always been a champion of ASEAN unity and has called for more exchange visits among members to generate better understanding. Yes, there seems to be a need to refresh the younger echelon of leaders, especially on the Singapore side, with each other's changing political environments.

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CSO: 4200/715

MAHATHIR WARNS OF DIVISION AMONG MUSLIMS

BK211609 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1506 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Keluang, Malaysia, 21 Feb (BERNAMA)--Malaysian Prime Minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed warned Friday that the Islamic religion may be wiped out in Malaysia if Muslims continue to be divided.

He said Muslims should forget their differences and be united for the cause of Islam. "If Muslims continue to be split, then there may come a day when Islam will vanish from Malaysian soil," he told about 1,000 Muslims after performing Friday prayers at a mosque here.

He said although on the whole Muslims were united, there were already elements who are trying to wreck the unity. Citing the "two-imam" issue, where prayers were conducted by two imams, and the practice of certain Muslims branding other Muslims as "kafir" (infidels), Dr Mahathir said the differences in views on the Koran and the Hadith might become the source of Muslim disunity in the country. This, he said, could be avoided by allowing those who were experts on the religion to give their views on the interpretation of the Koran and Hadith.

He said Muslims should be thankful that the situation in Malaysia allowed them to perform their prayers without any hindrance.

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CSO: 4200/723

MALAYSIA

VOMD CRITICIZES MAHATHIR'S CHINA POLICY

BK150443 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 14 Feb 86

[News commentary: "The Dogs May Bark, But the Caravan Still Passes"]

[Text] At the end of last November, Mahathir led a large group of Malaysians to China. The government-backed mass media publicized Mahathir's so-called significant contribution toward developing Malaysian-Chinese relations by saying that he had exceeded efforts made by his predecessors, and so forth.

Actually, it is appropriate to point out that Mahathir, under pressure, has been forced to make certain allowances in the limited ties with China as compared to previous Kuala Lumpur authorities' moves. But it would be deceptive to say that Mahathir actively and significantly contributed to initiating a development of relations between the countries. Those who have been continuously following the development of Malaysian-Chinese relations know that these ties have not been that smooth and do not match social development and the wishes of the people in both countries for friendly relations. Indeed, the Kuala Lumpur authorities are very politically suspicious of China and are always very passive about developing bilateral relations.

When the Federation of Malaya was declared independent in 1957, Tunku Abdul Rahman, backed by the British imperialists, was appointed prime minister. At that time British colonialist influence was still widespread. The emergency rule that they imposed had not yet been lifted. The new Rahman government continued the colonial war. Although various groups in our country insisted that diplomatic relations between this country and China be set up and that friendly ties between the people of both countries be established, the Rahman government persisted in remaining under the influence of British imperialist policy as it was in the colonial days. This meant relations between the two countries could not be normalized.

In 1970 the late Abdul Razak seized power from Rahman. In 1971 Malaysia and China signed a joint declaration in Kuala Lumpur aimed at promoting closer trade relations between the two countries. In 1974, Abdul Razak led a delegation to China, and since then both countries have had formal diplomatic ties. The development of trade and diplomatic relations between Malaysia and China is the outcome of local and international developments.

In the 1970s the United States failed to isolate China--as it had been trying to do--despite the fact that throughout these years the Western world was dominated by U.S. policies. Former U.S. President Richard Nixon and former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger went to China to improve relations, but with a view to furthering U.S. imperialist interests. This was hot news for quite some time. At that time, Malaysia was seeking a new market for its primary commodities, such as rubber. The people of our country, particularly the businessmen, endlessly appealed to the government to foster closer ties between the countries. On top of that, the image of the MCA [Malaysia Chinese Association], then led by Tan Siew Sin, was tarnished by the Chinese themselves. Thus, in order to get Chinese votes in a fresh general election, it was necessary to improve relations with China. Given this local and international situation, the late Abdul Razak, who was then the newly-appointed premier, was forced to promote limited trade and to establish diplomatic relations with China in order to protect his reactionary power and seize economic opportunities.

It must be noted that when Abdul Razak was appointed prime minister, he repeatedly said that his government is willing to establish diplomatic and trade relations with communist countries like China. But this did not change his government's policy of attacking communists in the country and imposing restrictions on relations between the people of Malaysia and China. This clearly shows the reasons why relations between the two countries could not be normalized even after diplomatic ties were established. Political analysts say the main obstacle to the promotion of bilateral relations was created by Kuala Lumpur--that is, the Kuala Lumpur authorities persisted in their anti-communist policy, continuing to wage an anti-communist war in the country. Moreover, they always view China and the CPC with caution.

Under Abdul Razak's rule, political conditions limited the development of Malaysia-China relations. The Kuala Lumpur government completely banned Malaysians from doing business with China, touring China, and visiting relatives in China. The Kuala Lumpur authorities also gave PERNAS [Perbadanan Nasional--National Corporation] the right to handle trade between Malaysia and China and to get a commission from doing so, and implemented a system of certification and strict scrutiny of goods imported from China. Abdul Razak's policy toward China was followed by succeeding Kuala Lumpur governments of Hussein Onn and Mahathir. In fact, Mahathir stressed that relations between Malaysia and Singapore must follow what is called an internal security and political concept.

Throughout these years, there were many problems in the relations between the people of both countries. The Malaysian-Chinese trade level remains stationary at only 1,000 million ringgit. That is only one-third of the trade value between Singapore and China. Although the Chinese side had sent several delegations to hold talks on economics, trade, cargo transportation, medical science, and sports with the Kuala Lumpur government, they have so far failed to open the door to the security and political ideas of the Kuala Lumpur government, which are full of all sorts of pretexts.

The Kuala Lumpur government continues to reject China's goodwill for various political reasons, even though Chinese state leaders such as Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang have visited the country. The Chinese leaders have given clear assurances that China will not interfere in our country's internal affairs. However, the Kuala Lumpur ruling clique stubbornly insists that China condemn what it calls the internal turmoil in our country, although this turmoil in fact arises from a struggle by the revolutionary people against the violent repression by the reactionaries. The Kuala Lumpur ruling clique has illogically demanded that the CPC renounce moral relations with other communist parties, particularly the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM]. The Kuala Lumpur ruling clique has in fact violated the general rules of international relations by raising its own internal affairs with and imposing its anticommunist policy on another country with which it has diplomatic relations. This is definitely unacceptable. As a result, Malaysian-Chinese relations have failed to develop further.

A new serious economic crisis has emerged in the capitalist world since the early 1980's. There have been no signs of recovery over the past 2 years. Many Third World countries have been seriously affected. Simultaneous with the economic crisis, protectionism is dominating trade and prices of primary commodities have fallen. Our country is affected by the crisis. Various circles in our country, particularly industrial and trade groups, are greatly alarmed because other ASEAN countries are competing to establish economic and trade relations with China, which has adopted an open-door policy in order to extricate themselves from the economic crisis.

The rapid turn of events has forced the Mahathir government to temporarily play down political issues in favor of economic and trade ones in relations with China. Thus, it was forced to relax several restrictions with China. Mahathir recently boasted that he made one great step forward in relations with China, claiming that he was more successful than Abdul Razak. The Mahathir government reoriented its relations with China in 1984. In June of this year, the then Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie made an 8-day visit to China to discuss bilateral relations; he presented a report to the Mahathir government on his return.

Later, the cabinet set up a committee of senior officials of the Foreign Ministry, the Trade and Industry Ministry, the Home Affairs Ministry, and the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority, with Deputy Foreign Minister Kadir Sheikh Fadzir as its chairman. Within a year, the committee made recommendations on improving Malaysian-Chinese relations in a new atmosphere. The cabinet accepted the recommendations in the middle of last year.

These recommendations included, among other things, abolishing a regulation setting the minimum age of 30 for businessmen wishing to visit China and relaxing procedures for applying for visas to visit China, as reported by newspapers. The cabinet also decided to resume negotiations with China on trade and cargo transportation agreements. In an economic seminar at

the end of last August, Education Minister Abdullah Badawi said that the cabinet agreed with the attitude of the trade and industrial groups favoring China's open-door policy. In October, a Chinese-Malay trade and industrial delegation left for China to pave the way for Mahathir's visit in November. While in China, Mahathir himself witnessed the signing of many documents on bilateral trade, taxation, and investments. The two sides are continuing their talks in 1986. Of particular note, talks on a cargo transportation agreement have entered the final stage.

There are various indications that the Mahathir government has relaxed its restrictions on relations with China because of the current situation. This gives the impression that he has gone farther than the late Abdul Razak. However, the public sees that he has not in principle renounced his original anticommunist and anti-Chinese policy. He has even introduced new restrictions.

First, he is tightening control on relations between the people of Malaysia and China. In the 6th convention of the ASEAN Confederation of Journalists last September, Musa Hitam openly said that the Kuala Lumpur government will not allow the people of the two countries to have free relations so long as the CPC maintains party-to-party relations with other communist parties, particularly the CPM. Mahathir also said after his visit that while in China, he only discussed trade issues and did not raise political issues, like the CPM issue. He reiterated that his stand on this issue remains unchanged. Accordingly, the Mahathir government is again tightening control on verifying and approving applications to visit China while at the same time relaxing restrictions on people from our country visiting China.

Second, the Mahathir government is talking nonsense about direct trade, not only refusing to revoke a regulation requiring that Malaysian-Chinese direct trade be conducted through PERNAS but also demanding that imported goods be shipped directly from Chinese ports to our country's ports. Since 1985, all Chinese goods entering the peninsula via Singapore have been heavily taxed. This policy has violated the GATT. While asking China to accept the service of Far Eastern Trade Concern, the Mahathir government is imposing many restrictions on Chinese ships and strongly curtailing the rights of Chinese crewmen to land in ports in the country.

Third, the Mahathir government has not only refused to remove all restrictions on the imports of traditional Chinese goods, but it is also introducing new obstacles to rapid investment by our country's businessmen in China. It maintains that China must obey the so-called New Economic Policy in accepting investment from this country. This means that bureaucratic and comprador UMNO capitalists should be allowed to take part in and profit from investments in China.

Facts prove that like his predecessors, Mahathir has never been active in promoting Malaysian-Chinese relations. Mahathir was forced to lead the large delegation to China and reorient his policy toward China solely because the world situation is irreversible. The dogs may bark, but the caravan still passes! Does not this proverb very aptly describe the negative role of the Kuala Lumpur ruling clique--such as Mahathir and ilk--in the development of Malaysian-Chinese relations?

/9604

CSO: 4213/101

MALAYSIA

VOMD SAYS MAHATHIR OBSTRUCTING TRADE WITH PRC

BK151542 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 14 Feb 86

["News report": "Mahathir Refuses To Lift Trade Restrictions Between Malaysia and the PRC"]

[Summary] Mahathir led a state delegation to visit the PRC on 20-28 November last year. Two ministers, three deputy ministers, businessmen, political party leaders, and journalists were included in his 200-strong delegation.

According to official reports, Mahathir held talks with PRC leaders on bilateral economic relations and signed several agreements including one on the avoidance of double taxation.

After Mahathir returned from the visit, some newspapers commented that the Kuala Lumpur ruling regime was slower than its ASEAN colleagues in developing trade ties with the PRC. The newspapers pointed out that "despite his promise to promote trade ties with the PRC, Mahathir has always refused to remove the existing trade restrictions. Why has he imposed such restrictions on local people who want to do business with or visit the PRC? Why do all goods from the PRC require the issuance of a special import permit? Why are they also subject to a 0.5-percent commission, which has to be paid to Pernas [National Trade Corporation]? This illogical regulation imposed only on goods from the PRC is obviously a discriminatory move which creates a lot of difficulties for local importers of PRC goods. Why cannot this regulation be scrapped altogether?"

Since the adoption of an open-door economic policy by the PRC and the economic crisis of capitalist countries, many capitalist-bloc countries have rushed to establish economic relations with the PRC during the last few years. Among the ASEAN countries, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines have established and maintained reasonably close trade relations with the PRC with even Indonesia, which has no diplomatic relations with the PRC, sending a trade mission in July last year and returning home with (?trade contracts) worth hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars. As for the Kuala Lumpur ruling regime, it was only last year that Mahathir visited the PRC.

"While it is true that Mahathir's visit resulted in the signing of several agreements, important issues such as direct bilateral trade and shipping procedures have not been agreed upon by the two countries. Besides, the Kuala Lumpur ruling regime never wants to scrap restrictions it has imposed on bilateral trade relations with the PRC. Therefore, it is not surprising to hear the newspapers commenting that Mahathir's PRC visit was too late. The newspapers also took issue with the regime's sincerity in promoting bilateral economic relations. It is well known that bilateral trade ties cannot be improved as long as the regime is politically hostile to the PRC."

The ruling regime signed a joint communique on trade relations with the PRC as late as 1971 due to its prejudiced attitude. It was even decided by the regime that trade relations between local and PRC businessmen must be arranged and supervised by Pernas. Even though diplomatic relations were established in 1974, the regime has continued to let Pernas supervise the bilateral trade and constantly obstructed the visits of local businessmen to the PRC. Only those over 65 were allowed to visit their relatives and friends in the PRC, but the regime had to relax some travel restrictions in July last year due to severe criticism from various circles in the country.

"However, the regulations on the special import permit and the 0.5-percent commission to Pernas remain in force."

In October last year, the ruling regime sent an economic team led by a former Bumiputra Bank chairman, Nawawi Mat Awi, to pave the way for Mahathir's visit in November. On its return home, the team was interviewed by newsmen and had to admit that the regulations on the special import permit and 0.5-percent commission to Pernas had yet to be scrapped. On his return from the PRC, Mahathir himself also expressed his unwillingness to abolish these regulations. The regime has only paid lip service to its promise to boost trade with the PRC.

The ruling regime's official in charge of Pernas once said that the bureaucrat capitalist agency had collected commissions totaling 15 million ringgit on goods imported from the PRC between 1980 and 1984, but he maintained that such commissions were necessary to offset Pernas' trade losses.

"During a parliamentary session late last year, no matter how Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry Muhyiddin Yassin tried to explain what the special import permit was, he was unable to explain why it existed. He had to admit that the regulation was a unilateral move by the ruling regime. When further pressed on why such a regulation was not abolished, he had to admit that this was Prime Minister Mahathir's business."

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CSO: 4213/101

BRIEFS

CALL FOR DIALOGUE WITH PAS--Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has renewed UMNO's [United Malays National Organization] invitation to PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] to meet and discuss problems facing Muslims in the country. The UMNO president said UMNO is prepared to hold dialogue with PAS at any time in the interests of the people, particularly the Muslims. He told reporters this after opening the National [word indistinct] Hall in Melaka. The prime minister also urged PAS to discard its dirty ways such as calling other Muslims kafirs, or infidels, and creating the issue of two imams [prayer leaders] conducting prayer sessions. These ways are not Islamic. He said UMNO is willing to enter into a dialogue and explain to them the Islamic religion so that they will no longer deviate. On his discussions with Melaka's Barisan Nasional leaders yesterday and today, the prime minister said they talked about the retrenchment of workers, current issues, and the next general elections. However, he said they did not touch on the date of the general elections. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the country's current political situation was good except for the problem of unemployment. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Feb 86] /9604

EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS' PROPOSED SANCTION--Envy of Malaysia's economic development is the main factor behind an effort by European socialist groups to press for economic sanctions against Malaysia for alleged human rights violation. The minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, said they were also jealous of the peace being enjoyed by Malaysians. He told reporters this after meeting with ASEAN envoys at his ministry in Kuala Lumpur yesterday. The minister was commenting on an agency report from Brussels that quoted president of the European Parliament socialist group, (Ernst Klein), as saying that the Parliament would shortly consider a draft resolution urging the European Economic Community to take economic sanctions against Singapore and Malaysia on charges of violation of human rights. Tengku Rithauddeen said he realized that outsiders were going all out to paint a bad picture of Malaysia. As far as Malaysia was concerned, he said the government would do everything possible to ensure that the people enjoy peace and harmony in the country. He denied that Malaysia had violated any of the human rights and said provisions for protection of human rights are enshrined in the Constitution. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Feb 86] /9604

GOLD, FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES--Kuala Lumpur, 18 Feb (BERNAMA)--Bank Negara's gold and foreign exchange reserves increased to 12,293.536 million ringgit (about U.S.$5,017.770 million) on 31 January, from 11,632.871 million ringgit (about U.S. $4,748.111 million) a fortnight ago, according to the central bank's latest balance sheet. Its total assets which included gold and foreign exchange reserve, IMF reserves, holdings of special drawing rights and federal government securities, rose to 17,278.305 million ringgit (about U.S.$7,052.369 million) from 16,420.072 million ringgit (about U.S.$6,702.070 million) previously. Currency in circulation increased to 7,361.727 million ringgit (about U.S.$3,004.787 million) from 6,610.473 million ringgit (about U.S.$2,698.152 million) while deposits by commercial banks, finance companies and merchant banks rose to 2,474.852 million ringgit (about U.S.$1,010.144 million) from 2,406.857 million ringgit (about U.S.$982.391 million). [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0708 GMT 18 Feb 86 BK] /9274

INTERNATIONAL RADIO TO EXPAND--Plans are afoot to have Suara Malaysia [The Voice of Malaysia] broadcasting in four more languages--Vietnamese, Japanese, Laotian, and Khmer. Suara Malaysia, the overseas arms of the Radio Television Malaysia, celebrates its 23d anniversary on 15 February 1986. At present, Suara Malaysia broadcasts in English, Indonesian, Mandarin, Thai, Burmese, Arabic, Tagalog, and Malay. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Feb 86 BK] /9274

DIRECT DIALING TO NIGERIA--A telecommunications headquarters statement says that the Telecommunications Department's automatic transdialing service will be extended to Nigeria on Saturday [15 February]. The code for Nigeria is 234. The normal charge for every 6 seconds is 75 cents while the cheap rate on weekends will be 50 cents. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Feb 86 BK] /9274

FINNISH, SRV, GDR ENVOYS--Kuala Lumpur, 15 Feb (BERNAMA)--The Malaysian head of state, the "yang dipertuan agung" (king) today received the credentials of three new ambassadors to Malaysia, Erik Heinricks of Finland, Tran Le Duc of Vietnam and Wolfgang Seyfarth of East Germany, at the national palace here. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0714 GMT 15 Feb 86 BK] /9274

ENVOY TO LIBYA--Kuala Lumpur, 15 Feb (BERNAMA)--Foreign Ministry under-secretary (planning) Hasmy Agam, has been appointed the new Malaysian ambassador to Libya. He received his credentials from the king, here, today. Mr Hasmy, 42, began his career with the administrative and diplomatic service in 1968, after graduating from the University of Malaya. He had served at Malaysian missions in Washington, Hanoi and London. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0645 GMT 15 Feb 86 BK] /9274

THAI, INDONESIAN FISHERMEN DETAINED--Lumut, 17 Feb (BERNAMA)--Malaysian authorities have detained 70 Thai and Indonesian fishermen together with seven fishing boats for encroaching into Malaysian waters in the first half of this month. Maritime enforcement and coordination centre public relations officer Abdul Hamid Shukur said Monday 56 of them were jailed for failing to pay the fines, and one, who was underaged, was released. He said the court ordered the boats and fishing gear to be confiscated. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0802 GMT 17 Feb 86 BK] /9274

FRG PRESIDENT DEPARTS--Penang, (Malaysia) 19 Feb (BERNAMA)--West German President Dr Richard Von Weizsaecker and Baroness Marianne left here for Bonn Wednesday [19 February] after a 6-day official visit to Malaysia. On hand at the Bayan Lepas International Airport to see them off were Penang Governor Dr Awang Hassan, Penang Chief Minister Dr Lim Chong Eu, Minister-in-Attendance Khalil Yaakob and other dignitaries and their wives. During his stay in Malaysia, Dr Von Weizsaecker had also visited the capital city of Kuala Lumpur and the central western states of Melaka and Negeri Sembilan. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0531 GMT 19 Feb 86] /9604

CSO: 4200/715

SINGAPORE

PRC'S GU MU VISITS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

BK190903 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Feb 86 p 9

[Text] Visiting Chinese State Councillor Mr Gu Mu yesterday said he was impressed with Singapore's physical development and would like to tap some of the expertise responsible for it.

But as Singapore's National Development Minister, Mr Teh Cheang Wan, said: "There was no agreement signed, nothing signed."

Mr Gu, the man in charge of developing economic cooperation between his country and Singapore, visited the National Development Ministry yesterday. After meeting the minister, he was briefed by officials from the Housing Board, the Urban Redevelopment Authority, Public Works Department and Indeco, the government-owned consulting firm, and also visited Bedok New Town and an HDB [Housing and Development Board] prefabrication plant.

Mr Gu told reporters he was impressed with what he saw and joked that he would like to import the whole city to China. Since that was not possible, he added, he would like to tap Singapore's expertise in the area of housing, urban redevelopment and public works. He did not specify how, and when, that might occur. One government official noted, however, that Mr Gu was a high-ranking official and concerned with a broad view rather than the "nitty-gritty" of handing out specific contracts for individual projects.

Mr Teh said Mr Gu was "just looking at various developments that took place in Singapore" and that he had expressed a strong interest in Singapore's public housing programme.

Even though Singapore and China were vastly different in size, Singapore's experience could be applied to individual cities in China, such as Shanghai and Beijing, Mr Teh said. They had, he added, experienced many of the same problems, such as traffic congestion. "Too many bicycles can (also) cause problems."

Spokesmen for the various agencies visited by Mr Gu said his programme was the standard one offered visiting dignitaries. They said they had not been told of any specific objective other than Mr Gu's desire to get an overall view of Singapore's development.

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CSO: 4200/724

SINGAPORE

MINISTERS OF STATE MADE ACTING MINISTERS

BK161215 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Two ministers of state have been made acting ministers in new appointments announced by the prime minister's office today. Mr Wong Kan Seng will be acting minister for community development. Mr Wong Kan Seng remains as minister of state for communications and information. Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong is appointed acting minister for trade and industry. He will remain as minister of state in the Ministry of Defense.

The parliamentary secretary for finance and home affairs Dr Lee Boon Yang, has been appointed minister of state in the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Home Affairs. The MP for Khe Bong, Mr Tan Guan Seng, takes over as parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Education. The MP for Eunos, Mr Zulkifli bin Mohamed, becomes political secretary in the Ministry of Development. These new appointments will take effect from Tuesday. The MP for Kampong Kembangan, Mr Yatiman Yusof, will be appointed as parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 21 April.

Following the new appointments, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Dhanabalan, will relinquish his office in the Ministry of Community Development. Similarly, the minister for education, Dr Tony Tan, will relinquish his office in the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The minister of state for education, Dr Fabian Khoo, remains in the Ministry of Communications and Information while senior Parliamentary Secretary Mr Ho Kah Leong will be transferred from the Ministry of Education to the Ministry of Communications and Information.

The statement from the prime minister's office also says that the ministerial economic committees set up at the end of June last year to check the current downturn in the economy will continue to supervise the economy until it has recovered. The chairman of the committee is the first deputy prime minister and the minister for defense, Mr Goh Chok Tong.

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CSO: 4200/716

SINGAPORE

INVESTIGATOR SAID SUBJECT OF PROTEST

BK0071229 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1215 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 7 Feb (BERNAMA)--The "very rude" Singapore official who is a subject of the Malaysian protest note to Singapore Thursday [6 February] is Glenn Knight, director of the Commercial Affairs Investigation Department (CAID) of the Republic's Finance Ministry, sources revealed Friday.

Although Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Datuk Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir did not reveal the identity of the official when he handed over the note, sources said Knight was the person referred to in the note.

The note also protested against a remark by Singapore's first deputy prime minister, Goh Chok Tong, about the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), a component of the ruling national front.

The Malaysian Government, the sources told BERNAMA, had referred to two instances concerning Knight in the protest note.

One was when he met three MCA leaders, who are also Malaysian Cabinet ministers--Dr Ling Liong Sik, Lee Kim Sai and Chan Siang Sun--on 22 January, a day before MCA President Tan Koon Swan was charged in court over the financial affairs of the beleaguered Pan-Electric Industries. (Knight is prosecutor for the case.)

The other was when he met the Malaysian high commissioner to Singapore, K.T. Ratnam, on 21 January when Ratnam went to see Knight over the detention of Tan. The sources said Knight had been very "insulting" in his remarks about Malaysia, its system and people.

They said Knight had told the ministers in a derisive manner: "We do things different in Singapore, our system is different, unlike things in Malaysia," or words to that effect, when referring to the arrest and charging of Tan.

"He was not diplomatic at all...he was very rude to the ministers and also the high commissioner," said the sources.

The sources said the Malaysian High Commission had arranged the meeting that day for the MCA leaders in an attempt to get a clear picture regarding Tan's arrest. The meeting had lasted 30 minutes.

What had been publicly revealed about the protest note was the Malaysian Government's regret over Goh Chok Tong's remark that the MCA had no say in the government and that an official had made an uncalled for remark.

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CSO: 4200/716

SINGAPORE

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO MALAYSIAN PROTEST NOTE

BK131329 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Singapore has sent a reply to the Malaysian Government's protest note over the first deputy prime minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong's remarks about the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA].

The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Dhanabalan, handed over the reply note to the Malaysian high commissioner, Mr K.T. Ratnam this morning. According to a Foreign Ministry spokesman, the Singapore Government's reply clarified that it was never the intention of Mr Goh, who is aware that the MCA is one of the ruling parties of the Malaysian National Front, to give any offense. He said the note also stressed that the remarks must be seen in the context of a reply to a question by [word indistinct] about a Johor MCA official's (?threat) not to support the renewal of the water agreement between Johor and Singapore. As water is a very important matter to Singapore, the note said that the first deputy prime minister wanted Singaporeans to know that the statement by the Johor officials was not the position of the Malaysian Government. Mr Goh's reply was given away so as not to cause alarm. The misunderstanding that arose from this interpretation was unfortunate. The spokesman said the note also touched on a complaint that certain MCA leaders, who went to visit their president, Tan Koon Swan, were treated with disrespect by a Singapore official. He said the note pointed out that the Singapore official had been forced to intervene when the leaders departed from their undertaking to discuss only party matters with Mr Tan. The official also had to turn down their request for a special treatment for the MCA president as this was contrary to Singapore laws. The spokesman added that the note also stressed that Singapore hoped the good relations between the two countries would continue.

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CSO: 4200/716

SINGAPORE

HIGH COURT LIQUIDATES PAN-ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES

BK070857 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0835 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Singapore, 7 Feb (BERNAMA)--Nine banks petitioned the High Court to liquidate the Pan-Electric Industries and appoint Price Waterhouse as the provisional liquidator.

The application by law firm Drew and Napier on behalf of the creditors, including Standard Chartered Bank and its Merchant Bank, was filed and granted late Thursday [6 February].

Bankers said the decision to liquidate was triggered when the S$20 million [Singapore dollars] that Malaysian politician-tycoon Tan Koon Swan, a director of the company, had earlier put up to keep the company afloat ran out. When the S$20 million was used up this month, Price Waterhouse was prevented by law from transferring money from its operating subsidiaries to prop up the holding company.

A court petition was needed to liquidate the company so that a provisional liquidator, Price Waterhouse, acting as a shareholder of the subsidiaries, could take action to dispose the assets in an orderly manner.

The group's major assets include Orchard Hotel, valued at about S$55 million, the Selco Group of companies and a number of residential and industrial properties here.

Price Waterhouse is understood to have received enquiries from various parties interested in taking over Orchard Hotel and its Selco marine salvage operation.

The liquidation comes after almost 2 months of drama following the 3-day closure of the stock market in Singapore and Malaysia, Tan Koon Swan's arrest and the imprisonment of Pan-El's financial director Tan Kok Liang in connection with criminal breach of trust charges involving the company's funds.

According to an early report by Price Waterhouse, secured creditors are likely to get all their money back in the event of a liquidation, unsecured creditors an average of 45 cents to a dollar (Singapore currency), and shareholders virtually nothing. Pan-El has up to S$450 million owing to 37 banks.

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CSO: 4200/716

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

BAHRAINI DELEGATION ARRIVES--An eight-member delegation from Bahrain has arrived for the sixth Bahrain-Singapore joint committee meeting. The 2-day talks, which start tomorrow, will discuss matters relating to industrial and technical cooperation and trade. On his arrival at Changi Airport, Mr (Tisa Abdul Lagus), the delegation leader, said Bahrain can be a gateway to Singapore for Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] countries. He added that Bahrain would like Singapore businessmen to view opportunities that Bahrain and other GCC countries can offer. The Singapore team will be led by the Singapore chairman of the joint committee, Mr S. Chandra Das. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Feb 86] /9604

CANADA SEEKS TRADE TIES--Canada says it has great faith in the Singapore economy and wants to continue doing more business with the republic. This was stated by the visiting Canadian minister for international trade, Mr James Kelleher, after holding talks with the minister for trade and industry, Dr Tony Tan. Mr Kelleher told Singapore Broadcasting Corporation he had encouraged Dr Tan to set up a trade office in Canada to enhance cooperation between the two countries. On areas for bilateral cooperation, Mr Kelleher said there was great potential in telecommunications, transport, and certain fields of electronics. Later, at a news conference, Mr Kelleher disclosed that a Canadian petrochemical company, [name indistinct], will open an overseas office in Singapore in August to help (?promote) its sales in the Asia-Pacific region. The $4 million [currency not further specified] investment will focus on business development, market research, and sales promotion. He said the company will provide technical services with a view to starting a research laboratory which will have links with tertiary institutions in the republic. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Feb 86] /9604

CSO: 4200/716

COLUMN DISCUSSES PRESENCE OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE UNITS

BK150810 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 15 Feb 86 p 6

["Personally Speaking" column by Suthep Chawiwan: "Foreign Spies Must be Purged"]

[Text] We do not know how many foreign spies are working in this country by taking advantage of their diplomatic privileges, or their membership of international organisations and certain relief agencies.

But hundreds of them may be involved in espionage work in Thailand, a free country where rival diplomats rub shoulders.

A large number of diplomats have been deported in various countries around the world, but few have been sent out of Thailand in recent years. Perhaps it is because Thailand does not want to interfere with foreign diplomats or their clandestine work which do not directly jeopardise our national security.

Due to its strategic position in Southeast Asia, Thailand seems to have been turned into the main spy centre in Asia.

Diplomats, or personnel with diplomatic immunity from all countries worldwide have been working here.

Such people are able to travel unobserved to any part of the country, near the Thai-Kampuchean border or to provinces on the Mekong River close to Laos.

Arab countries are also believed to have spies here which are supporting bandits in the southern part of Thailand.

The Barisan Republic National (BRN) which was established in 19[?] by Haji Abdul Karim (now in Malaysia), the Barisan National Pembebasan Pattani (BNPP) established by former Narathiwat member of parliament, the late Abdul Na Saiburi, and the Pattani United Liberation Organisation (Pulo) whose leader Kubir Kutaniba now lives in Malaysia, are all believed to be receiving financial support from Arab countries.

It is relatively easy for foreign spies to gather information or carry out espionage work here, as well as set up their intelligence network.

Russia and China are both believed to have intelligence men in Thailand in Various guises: In news agencies, in trade delegates and other kinds of clandestine work.

The Soviet Union which, according to the United States, maintains 3,000 military advisers in Indochina, has done its best works in Thailand.

The Soviet Information Service (SIS) in Soi Keng Chuan, off Suan Palu Road has reportedly been successful in launching its SAHA PHAP SOVIET journal.

Many Buddhist temples in northeastern Thailand are reportedly mailed this publication under plain cover which does not bear the name of SAHA PHAP SOVIET, or any sign showing that it came from the SIS.

Thai students in the northeast are also reported to have been offered scholarships for study in the Soviet Union.

Taiwan which has no diplomatic relationship with Thailand puts its personnel in the China Airlines office for this sort of work too. Taiwan is also believed to be using the remnants of the Koumingtang (KMT) in northern Thailand.

The United States which has much influence on the Thai Government has various kinds of intelligence network either openly and secretly. Its FBIS (Foreign Broadcast Information Service) on wireless [word indistinct] plays a significant role in monitoring radio services from all stations in Asia and the Pacific.

A certain Christian group, or the so-called underground evangelism also have agents here to smuggle Bibles into China and Indochina countries.

And as a senior Lao refugee told the world, communist Pathet Lao also has agents in refugee camps with more than 10 of them operating in Napho Detention Centre of Nakhon Phanom.

So Thailand has become the main centre for foreign spy networks in Asia.

"We know they are spies, and Thai authorities also know this, but there is no concrete evidence. On the other hand what we want to do is to turn enemies into friends," said the Laotian refugee leader.

The group of Pathet Lao spies, in due course, would then soon return to their home countries like others before them who were found to be assigned by Pathet Lao authorities to monitor the activities of Laotian refugees at camps which also comprise rebels trying to stage a revolt to topple the Kaysone Phomvihan Government, he said.

A certain big country seems to go too far for their intelligence work. Its agents stationed in Nong Khai and Nakhon Phanom Provinces reportedly "bribe" Pathet Lao officials and Pathet Lao soldiers to give them "information."

Concerned Thai authorities, the Armed Forces Security Centre of the Supreme Command, Special Warfare Centre based in Lop Buri, the army's Directorate of Operations, Central Intelligence Department, and Special Branch Police, all know about these foreign spy networks.

But it seems that each Thai intelligence unit only gathers information and keeps them in files; perhaps, they thought that it was "mai pen rai" (no problem) that our national security was being jeopardised.

In addition, what foreign spies are getting from Thailand are only minor secrets. Most of them had exchanged information among themselves or were fishing for information from their rival missions.

In April 1984, the Soviet Embassy here accused the CIA of using Australians and Japanese to persuade Soviet Embassy staff in Bangkok to part with secret information. Most newspapers in Thailand and in many countries worldwide published this news item.

Whether or not the accusation is true is beyond my ability to pursue. However, I would like to conclude that I share the same ideas with the Thai Intelligence authorities, that is:

"Go ahead with your intelligence work, but if you go too far and cause damage to our national security all of your will be purged, no matter what country you are from." [sentence as received]

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CSO: 4200/709

KHUKRIT SCORES SONTHI'S REMARKS ON U.S. BASES

BK170225 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[By Banyat Thatsaniyawet]

[Excerpts] Former Social Action Party Leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot declared yesterday that he would not return to head the party despite numerous calls by dissident members that he resume a leadership role to resolve internal problems.

"No one has ever invited me or approached me (to head the party)," said M.R. Khukrit, adding "even if they came to me, I would not accept because I didn't quit as the party leader because I felt hurt and thus wanted someone to plead with me (to return to the party)."

Speaking to the BANGKOK POST in an exclusive interview, the ex-SAP leader maintained that he had resigned from the party's top post because he felt he was too old and not as physically fit as he used to be.

M.R. Khurkrit said that he had not met Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon since he stepped down from the party leadership in late December. "There is only Prime Minister Prem who understands and sympathises with me. Since I quit, (Prem) has not brought any burden on me. Instead, the others who do not understand me like the prime minister (bring burdens on me). This is what is called true understanding," he said.

On the possible extension of General Athit Kamlang-ek's tenure as the army commander-in-chief and supreme commander, M.R. Khukrit noted that the issue came under the jurisdiction of the government, not the Parliament. However, he said that parties in the coalition government could express their views when the issue was discussed in the Cabinet.

The former SAP leader also took Deputy Prime Minister Sonthi Bunyachai to task for implying that Thailand should consider allowing the United States to relocate its military bases from the Philippines to this country.

He said that if the statement had come from a grandma selling ricke and curry, it would have caused laughter and possible a joke about how she would feel about her daughter. "But when a man with the status of a deputy prime minister spoke out, it was a different matter," he said.

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CSO: 4200/709

ATHIT ON WORK ON WAR RESERVE STOCKPILE SETUP

BK180319 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday that officials of the three armed forces are currently working out details over the location of the War Reserve Stockpile (WRS) with the United States.

Gen Athit said that military personnel concerned are contemplating whether the future setup will be on a permanent or temporary basis.

It was the first time that a senior Thai military official said that such discussions among various senior officials of the three armed forces had taken place.

Athit also said that the armed forces will try to finalize all details concerning the location and terms of WRS "as soon as possible," which could be completed within this year.

Last October, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, signed the memorandum on logistics support, which will improve logistics support to Thailand both in time of peace and international tension.

Although the memorandum does not provide access to the U.S. WRS, diplomatic sources said that the agreement could facilitate consideration of such a move if the two countries agree to discuss it. Athit said Weinberger's visit to Thailand is not connected with the planned WRS. "It is a routine visit. For the WRS, we can not urge the U.S. to quicken the process," he said.

Weinberger is scheduled to visit here during 8-10 April. Besides discussing with senior Thai officials, he will also visit the Thai-Kampuchean border and refugee camps.

Diplomatic source said that the Thai armed forces will have a clearer idea and concept of WRS as the result of the discussions between concerned military personnel prior to Weinberger's visit.

He told reporters during the stone-laying ceremony at the Army Club that Thailand will receive the sophisticated U.S.-made anti-artillery radar with 3 months. The equipment reportedly can accurately pinpoint enemy guns before the shells hit the targets.

Athit, who visited the U.S. Pacific Military Command in Hawaii recently, said U.S. commanders considered the Philippine presidential election an internal affair which was unlikely to affect the Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Base. The largest U.S. military installations in this region.

He said whoever became the newly-elected president, the two bases would be maintained as Washington had a military base rights agreement with Manila.

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CSO: 4200/709

SITTHI APPEALS TO CONGRESSMEN FOR MORE U.S. AID

BK150120 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday appealed to a group of leading U.S. lawmakers to increase U.S. support and assistance to Thailand to strengthen its security and economy.

Deputy Foreign Ministry Spokesman Pratyathawi Tawethikun quoted Sitthi as saying that the protectionist trend and the recently-signed Farm Act will have a tremendous effect on the Thai economy. "The United States should understand and help us," Sitthi told the visiting U.S. representatives.

The 10-member delegation, led by Representative Gerald Solomon (Republican, New York), was on its way to Hanoi and Vientiane to meet with Vietnamese and Loatian officials on U.S. servicemen missing in action.

During the discussion with Sitthi, Pratyathawi said that Solomon highly praised Thailand and its development toward a full democratic country. "Thailand represents the best hope in Southeast Asia," he quoted Solomon as saying.

Solomon also expressed gratitude that Thailand has been a strong ally of the United States for a long time, according to the deputy spokesman.

Pratyathawi also said that the U.S. lawmakers have agreed to raise Thai concerns over the impact of the Farm Act on Thai rice export with President Reagan.

Sitthi said that about 70 percent of Thais are farmers, and stagnant rice exprots could disturb their living conditions and eventually all of Thai society, according to Pratyathawi.

The U.S. delegation also praised Thailand's outstanding work in suppressing drug trafficking in the Golden Triangle area. "The crop substitution programme has also been very successful, leading to a better standard of living among ethnic groups, he added.

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CSO: 4200/709

SITTHI DISCUSSES BILATERAL TIES WITH BURMA

BK140147 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Thailand will carry out measures to settle long-standing issues with Burma as a confidence building step towards closer cooperation in the economic and cultural areas between the two countries, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

Sitthi, concurrently deputy prime minister, said that Thailand does not support the rebel minority groups in Burma. The rebels are operating against Rangoon from the Thai-Burmese border.

He said the security and stability of Burma is vital to the national interest of Thailand. "The weakening of Burmese security will have an adverse effect on our security," he told about 250 lecturers of Ramkhamhaeng University.

The deputy premier, who is scheduled to visit Rangoon later this month, stressed that the Thai Government will try its best to clamp down on the smuggling of goods and especially arms to minorities groups active along the estimated 1,700 kilometres border. "We have made it clear that the minorities problem is the internal matter of the Burmese Government. We will take no part or provide any support to the minorities," he said, "because whenever there are clashes between the rival forces, our people also suffer."

There are several groups of minorities which are very active in the area. Some groups such as Karen Mon and Shan have taken up arms struggle against the government troops.

The deputy premier added that local authorities along the Thai-Burmese border will be rotated on a regular basis to prevent any possible collaboration between them and minorities groups.

"Burma is a good friend of Thailand. We have common heritage and long traditions. Let us forget the past and look ahead for closer cooperation," Sitthi said.

One of the important cooperation between the two countries is the joint efforts to supress drug trafficking along the Thai-Burmese border. "The Burmese Government has cooperated with us and international officials to do this difficult job," he said.

There is a lot of room, he added, where the two nations can cooperate in the economic, and cultural areas. Sitthi said that in the past there were some joint ventures between the two countries but they were unsuccessful.

"Well, our people have cheated them. So they have decided not to deal with us," Sitthi said jokingly.

During his forthcoming trip to Burma, Sitthi said that he will try to encourage the Burmese Government, which has been slowly opening up its country to the outside world, to cooperate more closely with Thailand and ASEAN. "Economically speaking, Thailand can do a lot for Burma. Thailand is a bridge between Burma and ASEAN," he said.

Sitthi pointed out that Thailand would like to explore the possibility making use of the Salawin River along the Thai-Burmese border to produce hydroelectric power. "If we build a dam across the river, it can generate a gigantic amount of energy for the two countries," he said.

Before this sort of cooperation gets underway, it is essential that some basic problems such as unclear demarcation lines along the border and goods smuggling be settled first, according to Sitthi.

He said that the Thai Government has accorded top priority to the demarcation line issue, particularly in the area along the Sai River.

A team of senior Thai officials, including Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan is currently on a week-long factfinding mission at Sai River, Sitthi said.

"It is in the interest of the two nations to have the problem of Sai River resolved before we proceed further to other fields of cooperation," he said.

Sitthi said HRH Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon is scheduled to visit Burma next month. The visit will mark a new era of Thai-Burmese ties, which can be traced back to several centuries ago, he added.

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CSO: 4200/709

THAILAND

SITTHI TO VISIT NORTHEAST, DISCUSS LAO PROBLEMS

BK170235 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will visit northeastern provinces on the Thai-Lao border early next month to exchange views with local authorities on the border security and trade with the landlocked country, an informed source told THE NATION yesterday.

Sitthi's trip to Udon Thani and Nong Khai during 6-7 March is part of a programme to keep close consultations with provincial authorities on a regular basis.

The source said that Sitthi's visit is aimed at reinforcing communications between the Foreign Ministry which Sitthi also heads and other government agencies, particularly those which have to deal with border problems.

In last month's meeting of the Joint Public-Private Sector Consultative Committee in Khon Kaen, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon expressed support for a proposal to upgrade Thailand's trade relations with Laos.

Sitthi will visit Udon Thani and Nong Khai in the wake of a recent announcement that all 17 northeastern provinces can now authorize the sale of products to neighboring Laos. Previously only Nong Khai and Mukdahan were allowed to do so.

Under the new arrangement, Sitthi said that exporters could ask for as many permits to trade with the Laotians as they wanted. He also added that the government would promote exports by independent merchants and would try to prevent big companies from monopolizing trade between the two countries.

During the meetings with provincial authorities next month, the source added, the possibility of opening more check-points and the review of the list of embargoed products, mainly strategic goods, will also be raised and discussed.

The source said that security along the Thai-Lao border will also be a main topic of discussions. Recently, the local Thai authorities said that a group of heavily-armed Laotian troops crossed over to Ubon Ratchatani and attacked a village, killing and wounding several villagers.

The trade volume between Thailand and Laos during the past 3 years has decreased drastically. In 1983, Thailand exported 762.1 million baht worth of goods while Laos exported about 26.9 million baht into Thailand. In 1984, Thailand's export value was 408.4 million baht while Laos' exports were worth about 23.9 million baht.

Thai officials expressed support for more direct trade with Laos in an attempt to reduce the flow of sumggling across the border.

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CSO: 4200/709

THAILAND

LOEI JOINS CALL FOR LAOS TRADE

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Feb 86 p 3

[Text]

Loei — Governor Santi Maneekarn urged the Government yesterday to allow trade between Loei and the Laotian province of Sayaboury.

Mr Santi said consumer goods from Thailand were in demand in Laos, which in turn was offering rattan and forestry produce.

The Loei governor is joining the growing chorus among northeastern officials and businessmen who want the Government to relax trade restrictions and open more border points with Laos.

The pro-trade lobby contends that relaxed restrictions would encourage recovery in the depressed northeastern provinces.

At present, only border points in Nong Khai and Mukdaharn are open.

However, following a meeting of the Joint Private/Public Sector Consultative Committee in Khon Kaen last month, governors of the 17 northeastern provinces have been authorised to allow the sale of goods to Laos not exceeding 20,000 baht.

The proposal to open a border point in Loei will be raised at a meeting today with Customs Department director-general Kraisri Chatikavanich and National Security Council officials.

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CSO: 4200/711

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETS ASIAN BUDDHIST CONFERENCE

BK131124 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Vientiane, 13 February (KPL)--Souphanouvong, president of the republic, the People's Supreme Assembly, and of the Lao Front for National Construction CC, addressed his warmest greetings to the Seventh Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace (ABCP) general conference which is being held in the Lao capital. In the message, the Lao president underlined the present international situation and the danger of a nuclear holocaust resulting from the bellicose policy pursued by the imperialists and other reactionary forces. In this connection, he hailed the great efforts and achievements of the ABCP in the struggle against war and the arms race for peace, national independence and social progress. The message wrote:

"The Lao people of all ethnic groups who have gone through an over 30 year long war and subsequent sufferings and are well aware of the value of peace and the harm of war, have the earnest aspiration for a peaceful life and for the construction of their fatherland with the aim of getting rid of poverty and backwardness and living a life of happiness and propserity."

The message continued: "That is why the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic as well as the entire Lao people always extend the almost active support to the efforts and various humanitarian initiatives of socialist countries concerning the ban of the production, test and race of world destruction arms. We support and praise the Soviet Union for opening the International Year of Peace with new correct initiatives which are highly reasonable and filled with a lofty sense of responsibility towards the security of this planet, aimed at halting the production and use of destructive arms capable of total extermination and, further at the complete elimination of arsenals of weapons from our world."

"The government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic highly values your endeavour to study many problems threatening life, the scientific and cultural riches of mankind in the world, as well as your efforts to find practical ways to curb the arms race on earth and in space in order to save mankind from the apocalypse of a nuclear war and ensure peace and fruitful cooperation among the peoples of the world," the message concluded.

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CSO: 4200/709

THAILAND

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT MEETS WITH THAI MONKS

BK191117 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Vientiane, 19 February (OANA-KPL)--Most Venerable Thonghoun Anantasouthon, president of the Lao Buddhist Fellowship Organisation, stated that the Lao Buddhists always support world peace and justice and expressed hope for the furtherance of relations between the Lao and Thai monks which will contribute to the establishment of neighbourliness relations between the two peoples.

The Lao clergy side led by T. Anantasounthon, who is also chairman of the Peace Education Committee of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace (ABCP), met here yesterday with a Thai Buddhist delegation led by Ven Nakhon Khemapali, secretary general of the Buddhist University, secretary and also vice-chairman of the Peace Education Commission of the ABCP. The Thai monks attended the recent ABCP conference in Vientiane.

The Thai monk, for his part, said that he is impressed to see the real condition of the Lao clergy community which has largely raised its secular and religious education. Worshipping places have been carefully renovated. He noted and reaffirmed his hope for the promotion of the good relations of brotherhood between the Thai and Lao peoples.

Phoumi Vongvichit, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, who also took part at the meeting, pointed out the policy of the party and government towards the Lao monks. He praised the good deeds of Lao Buddhists during the period of national liberation as well as those manifested at the present national socialist building work in the fields of education, culture, and sanitary work.

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CSO: 4200/709

VICE PREMIER PHICHAI ON TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN

BK090915 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Deputy Prime minister Phichai Rattakun said that Thailand was able to reduce trade deficit with Japan by about 2,000 million baht last year. The deputy prime minister made the statement on Friday at the seminar on Thai-Japanese relations under the framework of the White Paper. He said that the Thai Government is searching for ways to solve the problem of trade imbalance with Japan. At present, he said, the government has accorded top priority to the trade deficit with Japan followed by those with the United States, China, and the European Community.

Mr Phichai, who is also the chairman of the Subcommittee on Restructuring Thai-Japanese Economic Relations, said that while solving the trade imbalance, other aspects such as investment and economic and technical cooperation should also be considered. The deputy prime minister pointed it out that the outline provided by the White Paper has made the solving of the trade imbalance with Japan easier. He added that in 1984 Thailand suffered about 43,000 million baht deficit with that country. But last year the gap was reduced to 41,000 million baht.

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CSO: 4200/709

SITTHI OUSTER SOUGHT

Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Feb 86 p 5

[Text]

DISSIDENT Social Action Party (SAP) MPs huddled yesterday and vowed to work for the ouster of the caretaker party leadership.

Spokesman of the so-called SAP Young Turks, Chawaeng Wongyai, said that his group would not also accept the appointment last Tuesday of 10 SAP MPs to political posts but will call on the appointees to resign before the party meeting in the middle of this month.

Chawaeng, a Payao MP, also vowed that he will submit a motion calling on caretaker party leader ACM Siddhi Savetsila, secretary general Thongyod Chittavira and executive member Pong Sarasin to step down from the executive committee.

He said that if the newly-appointed secretaries to the new SAP Cabinet members refused to step down, they would face sanctions from the dissident grouping.

Asked what the Young Turks would do if the executives refused to step down, Chawaeng said that his group would boycott future party meetings.

He said that the executives should step down because they failed to run the party affairs smoothly. Referring to the appointment of 10 secretaries, the MP said the Young Turks reaffirmed the party resolution last week over the replacement of all the 26 SAP political appointees and the nomination of 30 SAP MPs to the posts.

He charged that the party leadership violated the party resolutions.

Thongyod told the party meeting last Friday that the caretaker party leader would consult with SAP ministers over the nomination.

A dissident MP told *The Nation* that the meeting took note of a tip-off that the party leader did not want to have a meeting of SAP MPs anytime this month.

As a result, the meeting assigned Nakhon Sawan MP Prasong Wongsunthorn to flash out telegrammes to all SAP MPs asking them to travel to Bangkok for a party meeting on Feb 14.

But Khon Kaen MP, Suvit Khunkitti, said he had learned that the executive committee would call a party meeting on Feb 17.

Suvit, a Young Turk member appointed as secretary to Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukroh, claimed that the rank and file in the party was satisfied with the appointment of the 10 SAP MPs.

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CSO: 4200/711

PROFILE OF NEW COMMERCE MINISTER

Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Jan 86 pp 9, 10

[Text]

FINALLY, the power realignment in Social Action Party (SAP), the largest partner in the coalition government, and the failure of the paddy price-lifting policy did bring about a change within the Prem Administration.

Emerging from the waves of political turbulence, Pol Cpt Surat Osathanukroh successfully made a big comeback, his third return to the Cabinet in slightly over a decade. But this time, there will be a big difference, for he has been assigned to take charge of one of the most challenging Cabinet portfolios: the one responsible for the national economy in time of economic crisis.

Surat was named, in the Cabinet reshuffle over a week ago, the commerce minister, a crucial post in the inner Cabinet widely known as the Council of Economic Ministers, to succeed his SAP colleague Kosol Krairiksh.

With the paddy price crisis and the gloomy future of Thai rice export still up in the air, the new commerce minister seems determined to place his reputation at stake in restoring confidence in the Thai rice trade which was once the most crucial foundation of the Thai economy.

Only a few days after taking his office, Surat managed to persuade the Council of Economic Ministers to approve his proposal to liberalize rice exports and scrap the official minimum price for high quality paddy adopted earlier by his predecessor.

The move was seen as an abrupt switch in the policy of the government amidst political and economic pressure concerning the unprecedented deviation of its traditional incremental decision-making style. It was also seen as the final effort of SAP to salvage its credibility before the 1987 general elections.

The latter assumption was proved to be right when Surat revealed that he had been in fact working on the new policy for at least a week before Kosol formally submitted his resignation.

BUT that was just his first shot. The second thunderbolt hit again last Tuesday when he swiftly moved to regroup key positions of permanent officials in his ministry. The changing of the guard involved four senior civil servants.

The most important of all was when the then director general of the Foreign Trade Department, Bajr Israsena, who was said to be one of the architects of the abolished paddy price-lifting scheme, was transferred to head the Department of Business Economics, a much less powerful post in the ministerial hierarchy.

The realignment certainly surprised Bajr who was reassigned to lead the Foreign Trade Department just last October, the post he had once held for a full four-year term. He even told reporters a day before the reshuffle with confidence that he still held comprehensive authority to issue trade regulations under his new boss.

Surat promptly defended his decision saying that it was not necessary for top officials to complete their term if the transfer was considered suitable. He added that the regrouping would enable senior officials of the ministry to learn more work.

However, an informed source close to the new commerce minister pointed out that the transfer had been designed to ensure the smooth implementation of the new policy aiming to prevent "sabotage" by some "hardheaded" officials.

SURAT, who resigned in 1983 as deputy interior minister in the fourth Prem government, still has to fight a long battle to prove his ability and stamina. However, he confidently announced early last week that the domestic rice market needed about one month to adjust to his policy and from then onwards, the future of paddy price would be brighter.

Widely known in the fields of pharmaceutical industry and education, the new commerce minister entered the political arena in 1975 as a Bangkok MP under the banner of the Democrat Party.

He then was named communications minister under the three-week-old Seni Administration. However, he chose to stay away from politics during the political uncertainties after the October 6, 1976 incident, and devoted full time to his business.

When the political climate became better in late 1979, Surat, together with several leading technocrats and academics formed the "Ratchapruek political group" which later joined Prachaseri Party under the leadership of northeastern tycoon Chaisiri Ruangkanchannset. The party was later dissolved and its members joined SAP.

In 1983, he made a successful comeback by winning the general elections in the northeastern province of Khon Kaen. He was then appointed deputy interior minister, but later resigned on health grounds. Surat finally returned to the Cabinet on Jan 15 with a bang.

BORN on May 11, 1930 in Bangkok, Surat finished his high school education in Hong Kong and later went to continue his studies in Colorado, United States, where he earned his bachelor's degree in business administration.

Apart from being the managing director of Osothsapha or Teck Heng Yoo Co Ltd, one of the country's largest pharmaceutical manufacturers founded by his late father, Mr Sawat, he was also involved in a wide range of businesses.

Surat also played a leading role in establishing the nation's first private college which was later upgraded to Krunghep University.

Described by the other SAP members as a popular figure in the party, he is said to enjoy strong support from northeastern MPs.

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CSO: 4200/711

THAILAND

MINISTER LEK NANA IN HOSPITAL

Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Feb 86 p 1

[Text]

SCIENCE, Technology and Energy Minister Lek Nana was hospitalized yesterday after he developed chest pain during the weekly Cabinet meeting.

He was rushed to Vichaiyuth Hospital on Setsiri Road at about 10 am and was given saline solution and oxygen. He was later transferred to Bangkok General Hospital on New Phetchaburi Road and was listed in satisfactory condition in the intensive care unit.

Dr Pongsak Vidhyakorn, director of the hospital, said Lek had been suffering from heart palpitations, an illness caused by overworking. He said the Democrat minister might have to stay for a few days at the hospital.

"He is out of danger now. There is nothing serious about his condition," said the doctor.

Visitors were not allowed yesterday. Premier Prem Tinsulanonda and some of the Cabinet members sent flowers to the minister.

Lek, 61, was appointed science minister last August to replace Damrong Latthapipat, also a Bangkok MP of the Democrat Party, who committed suicide.

Lek's personal doctor, Somchart Losaya, said the minister had been working very hard and was having problem with high blood pressure.

Meanwhile, an informed source in the Government House said Minister of the PM's Office Suli Mahasandhana complained of dizziness during yesterday's Cabinet meeting and left. But he returned to the meeting shortly afterward.

Suli was admitted to Vichaiyuth Hospital recently for serious dizziness and high blood pressure.

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CSO: 4200/711

THIRAYUT BOONMEE ON POLITICAL ROLE

Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Feb 86 p 2

[Text]

FORMER student activist Thirayuth Boonmee emerged from years of obscurity yesterday and indicated he was prepared to jump into politics.

"I am ready to lead the fight if the people want to fight in politics," he told his audience during a panel discussion at the Royal Hotel.

Thirayuth, who broke away from the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) in early 1981, said he believed young people had not yet forsaken the society.

"Politics is like love. You can love again even when you have a broken heart. That's why young people today are turning to political parties which apparently represent the best alternative," he said.

Thirayuth was apparently referring to former student activists who have joined some political parties.

Thirayuth, a prominent student leader during the Oct 14 Uprising period, said that to promote democracy, the prime minister must come from election and he must also be a civilian.

Thirayuth said some senior officials, such as Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarochana and Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Chaovalit Yongchaiyuth, still view young people with suspicions.

He said they often talked about their suspicions that young people were allies of CPT working in the city.

The 36-year-old former student activist said all the communist defectors whom he had met, believed that the CPT was dead. He said the government should no longer talk about the CPT as a threat to national security.

Thirayuth spent some time studying in the Netherlands after he left the CPT.

Also speaking at the same panel discussion, entitled "Building of Social Democratic Way in Developing Countries," were labour leader Ekkachai Ekharnkamol and well-known columnist Yodthong Tapthewmai.

Yodthong is known to have been in serious ideological conflict with Thirayuth. This was apparently their first meeting in public.

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CSO: 4200/711

THAILAND

FINANCE PANEL APPROVES 1987 ZERO GROWTH BUDGET

BK170239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Feb 86 p 1

[By Yuwadi Thanyasiri]

[Text] Thailand's national budget for 1987 calls for an increase of less than 1 percent in total expenditure over last year's 218,000 million baht, according to a well-informed source in the Ministry of Finance.

The zero-growth budget for the 1987 fiscal year was recently approved in principle by an ad hoc committee chaired by Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun and including representatives from the Bank of Thailand, the Budget Bureau and the National Economic and Social Development Board.

The source said that the new budget would be about 220,000 million baht. representing an increase of 0.9 percent over this year's. The budget for 1986 is 2.3 percent more than 1985's 213,000-million baht expenditure.

But since the 213,000 million-baht 1985 budget was cut by 4,000 million baht in February last year, the 1986 budget may be said to represent an increase of 9,000 million baht or 4.3 percent.

The committee agreed that keeping a zero-growth budget for the second year running would help to discourage economic expansion, but the Finance Ministry is more concerned with the country's debt problem, according to the source. An austerity programme for another year could help control the external debt burden.

Debt servicing will swallow up 50,719.3 million baht or 23.3 percent of this year's budget. The amount will go up by about 9,000 million baht to 59.719.3 million baht next fiscal year.

The Finance Ministry contended that the zero-growth budget would cushion the impact of any economic turmoil, the source said, and would enhance the stability of the government.

One factor which discourages a larger increase in budget expenditure is a substantial shortfall in tax collection, the source pointed out. Total tax collection, including personal income tax, corporate tax, business tax and customs duties, will amount to about 179,000 million baht.

The zero-growth budget is making itself felt in the form of an economic slowdown, said the source, adding that a 4 percent economic growth projection for this year will not be achieved.

The source pointed out that the 600-million-baht increase in the government's development budget next fiscal year over this year's 34,000 million baht, is too small to stimulate economic expansion and encourage the private sector to invest more this year. The result, he predicted, will be another year of economic slowdown and a worsening unemployment problem.

Both Labour Director-General Chamnan Photchana and the Employers Federation of Thailand earlier forecast that the number of jobless will reach the 2 million mark next year. This number, however, does not include the 2 million people who are underemployed.

Asked why next year's budget could not be allocated in a way so as to stimulate the domestic economy, Budget Bureau Director Bodi Chunnanon said that this should be done, as a matter of principle. But since the government intends to tighten its belt, it is necessary that the budget be kept at zero-growth.

The new budget will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval next month and then to Parliament.

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CSO: 4200/709

NEW PROJECTS FOR NESDB FUNDED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Feb 86 p 19

[Text]

THE Government has approved the National Economic and Social Development Board's requirement for a 226-million-baht budget for 12 development projects during the 1987 fiscal year, NESDB Deputy Secretary-General Kosit Panpiemras said yesterday.

He said NESDB would soon announce its 200 national products which it considered had a good chance for production and export.

The projects are the first step in the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan to improve Thailand's production and marketing, including creating jobs.

Mr Kosit said the projects would be run by the Industry, Agriculture and Commerce ministries and the Tourism Authority of Thailand.

The projects would directly support the most important part of the Sixth Plan, which is the Production and Marketing Plan.

Government agencies would be pushed to pave way for the private sector to invest both in terms of acknowledgement and marketing assistance, he said.

Three sectors to be concentrated on are agriculture, industry and service business.

The Agriculture Ministry would be responsible for five projects to develop plantations, livestock and promoting new crops, while the Industry Ministry would take care of one project concerning small industry promotion, he said.

The Commerce Ministry would run five projects, those concentrating on product studies, standard and export possibilities, improving products' standards and creating export opportunities.

The Tourism Authority of Thailand would concentrate on tourist attraction developments, especially infrastructure in rural areas, in order to promote upcountry tourism.

To link the 12 projects together, Mr Kosit said there would be an official announcement of the 200 national products for the private sector to find interest.

All these products were well studied in various topics such as raw material, production, marketing and export opportunity, he said.

"The annoucement will be given free, and all interested parties may obtain one at NESDB," he said.

However, Mr Kosit said the annoucement of the 200 products was not aimed at encouraging the private sector to invest, such as the government promotion policy during the first part of the plan, until the Fifth Plan.

He said that although the upcountry economy had improved greatly during the five plans, several promoted plantations and productions appeared to have failed.

"Starting in the Sixth Plan, we will just prepare information needed by investors to support their interests. We will promote or encourage them no longer because we cannot act cleverer than others," he said.

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CSO: 4200/711

TOURISM, PROSTITUTION CONTROVERSY

Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Feb 86 p 2

[Text]

THE promotion of tourism serves as a "double-edged sword" in both generating income for the country and making prostitution thrive.

That was the view agreed by some leading academics and social workers during a panel discussion at the AUA Auditorium yesterday to mark the second anniversary of the brothel blaze which killed five prostitutes in Phuket. The panel discussion was entitled "Tourism Policy and Its Effects on Thai Women."

Dr Krirkkiat Phipatseritham from the Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University pointed out that during the period of economic hardships, with Thailand facing problems of trade deficits and high foreign debt service ratio, income from service industry including tourism has contributed to the survival of the country.

"It seems that our service industry has outgrown the agricultural and industrial production capacity. Judging from the materialistic development and per capita income, Thailand has seen improvement. But regarding the quality of life, it's still doubtful."

Dr Krirkkiat said although the exact figure of how much Thailand earns from prostitution is never available, it is estimated that some 700,000 women are engaged in such profession which brings about 42,000 million baht of cash flow annually.

Despite the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) advertising slogan "sea, sun and sand," practically the trip to Thailand turns out to be "sun, sand and sex," he said, adding that progression of tourism can be another factor to proliferate prostitution.

Opas Lertamphai, director of the International Convention Division of TAT, insisted that tourism has never been promoted through prostitution. On the contrary, TAT with awareness of such bad reputation Thailand assumes, has been attempting to get away from such image.

Ironically, said Opas, prostitution has in effect reduced the number of prospective family package tours, with wives fearing sexual involvement resulting from such reputation.

"The problem is there. Tourism just comes as a variable. The solution lies in strict law enforcement," he said.

MP Dr Yupha Udomsak, Chairman of the House Committee on Culture and Tourism, voiced concerns over the fact that prostitution and economic plight are inseperable, and consequently uncontrollable. "But the point here is how can we protect other girls from being lured into such profession, and those engaged from being exploited."

"The existing law seems to be valid on very unstable basis. Apparently in some tourist spots, namely Pattaya, officials simply do not touch such illegal deeds for the excuse that it's a tourist spot."

TAT, she commented, has stepped in to control tourism after it has long been dominated by private sector which tends to cater to service facilities rather than promote the nature and culture.

Prapoth, Sritet, chairman of the Northern People's Relations Group, said tourism promotion fertilizes the growth of prostitution, judging from previleges granted to build service facilities in places aimed to be developed as attractive tourist spots.

He said tourism has, according to his own experience, altered way of living of local people, especially the northerners. Girl prostitutes from the North has been the most popular and desirable, with the new trend favouring the hilltribes girls, he said.

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CSO: 4200/711

BANKER URGES EXPORT INDUSTRY PROMOTION

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jan 86 p 17

[Text]

BANGKOK Bank's executive board chairman Dr Amnuay Virawan yesterday called on the Board of Investment to suspend promotion of import-substitute industries and to support export-oriented production instead.

He also urged the Government to carefully consider the plan to set up a new organisation to handle the country's export problems.

His suggestions were made during a seminar on "New Dimensions of Cooperation in Export Development and Promotion," organised by the Commercial Relations Department at the Central Plaza Hotel. The seminar, opened by Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukroh, was attended by about 1,000 government officials and exporters.

Dr Amnuay, who has been chosen as the Banker of the Year 1985, stated that under the present circumstances, export business is the only way out of the country's dilemma.

He said the country's base of export-oriented production is not big enough as past exports were not really intended and planned, with local producers catering primarily to the local market and only surplus production being exported.

"Despite various incentives given by the Government to encourage export-oriented production, this type of business is not well-developed when compared with the import-substitute business," he noted.

He said tariffs imposed on imported items to protect locally made products have encouraged industrial operators to sell their goods mainly in the domestic market, rather than going to the trouble of exporting them.

"Therefore, BoI should stop promoting import-substitute industries and concentrate on promoting export-oriented businesses instead," he added.

Dr Amnuay also suggested that if export-oriented industries are to be promoted, other measures would have to be used as well.

BASE

He said BoI should support the establishment of small and medium-size industries, which would be the base for supplying raw materials to related industries.

For example, he said, a big garment plant, whose production is mainly for export, does not produce every raw material required, like zippers and threads, etc. If these industries could be promoted, it would broaden and strengthen the country's export base, he added.

Moreover, these small and medium-size industries would increase the value-added price of local products, which do not have to rely on imports for further processing before being re-exported as before, he said.

Dr Amnuay said 1985 was considered a disappointing year because the country's exports did not increase as targetted, despite the devaluation of the baht in late 1984.

Moreover, the country's unemployed reached 2 million, while the debt service ratio, which was earlier below 20%, went up to about 25% and would reach 27-28% if the private sector's debts were taken into account, he said.

He urged the Government and private sector to cooperate in boosting the country's exports, noting that about 40% of the people's income involves international trade.

Regarding the plan to set up a Board of Exports, to be in charge of the country's exports, Dr Amnuay said the Government should consider the issue thoroughly.

He said it is very uncertain whether the new organisation would be able to solve the problems.

He also pointed out that such an organisation was once set up in 1962, but it was dissolved because of its ineffectiveness.

If it is to be established, clear guidelines should be laid down, regarding its roles and powers. Moreover, the management must be really efficient to operate such an organisation, he added.

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SOMMAI PREDICTS MORE AUSTERITY

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jan 86 p 15

[Text]

FINANCE Minister Sommai Hountrakul, after a five-hour meeting with top officials yesterday, announced that the Government will continue implementing its austerity expenditure policy next fiscal year.

But, he said that the meeting has not yet decided whether the Budget for the 1987 fiscal year would be of zero or minus growth.

"More meetings are needed," he said.

Yesterday's meeting was the first of its kind in setting the Budget for the next fiscal year.

Top officials who attended the meeting included Mr Sommai, his deputy Dr Suthee Singsaneh, Permanent Secretary for Finance Dr Panas Simasathien, National Economic and Social Development Board Secretary General Dr Snoh Unakul, Budget Bureau Chief Bordi Chunnanond, General Comptroller Department Director General Pandit Bunyapana, Bank of Thailand Governor Kamchorn Sathirakul and his deputy, Chavalit Thanachanan.

The meeting at the Finance Ministry, which began at about 2 p.m., ended at about 7 p.m.

Mr Sommai said that it was a brain-storming session to get an idea of the country's economic trend in the next fiscal year and how the Budget should be set to be in line with the expected economic situation.

"It was unanimously agreed during the meeting that the Budget for next fiscal year must continue to be based on the austerity policy," he said.

This fiscal year, beginning last October, was the first year that the Government had introduced the zero-growth budget due to the expected serious revenue shortfall if the Budget was increased by the normal rate.

However, several parties expressed concern that the Government's zero-growth budget would seriously affect the economy because the Government was the biggest spender. The zero-growth budget would reduce the Government's investment in several projects.

But Mr Sommai said yesterday that the tax package approved by the Cabinet recently would be an efficient enough fiscal measure to stimulate the country's economy.

The recently approved tax package included the restructuring in oil taxes, higher deductions for personal income tax, lower corporate tax rates, and the widening of the tax base.

Mr Sommai said if the Government decided to inject money into the economic system to help spur it, "the Government could not determine how great the injection should be, and it is not the right measure in stimulating the economy".

He added that the tax package would benefit the economy in the long run.

Meanwhile, an informed source said that the Government's tax collection this fiscal year was expected to be about 15,000 million baht lower than the target.

"This is based on collection during the first three months of this fiscal year," the source said.

He said that the Finance Ministry would have to increase its tax collection efficiency to lower the shortfall.

"If it cannot boost the collection, the Budget for the next fiscal year will be set on the minus-growth principle," the source added.

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NEW CENTRAL BANK DEPARTMENT

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jan 86 p 17

[Text]

THE Bank of Thailand yesterday announced the setting up of a new department to manage the newly established Rehabilitation and Development Fund, with Nopporn Ruangsakul as director.

According to spokeswoman Prapapim Skuntabhaya, the new Department for the Management of Rehabilitation and Development Funds was formed in accordance with the three new financial institution laws, which were approved by the Government as an urgent decree.

Mrs Prapapim said the new department will be responsible for looking into problems and finding measures to help financial institutions which require assistance from such a fund.

Other responsibilities of this department are: monitoring the money and capital market situation to consider the impact on the status and operation of financial institutions being aided by the fund; studying the benefits in rehabilitating financial institutions; proposing methods of investment and management of the funds' assets; examining, monitoring and assessing the operations of the finance firms being assisted by the funds.

Mrs Prapapim added that the fund would also prepare the various accounting records, including documents and the statements of financial position.

She also said the department's work has been divided into three divisions: planning and examination, business, and accoutning and finance.

She said Miss Nopporn, deputy director of the Commercial Bank Supervision and Examination Department, has been appointed as director of the new department.

Chaiwat Vibulsawad, deputy director of the Economic Research Department, will become acting deputy director of the Commercial Bank Supervision and Examination Department.

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CENTRAL BANK WANTS MORE FOREIGN BANKS

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Jan 86 p 17

[Article by Pattnapong Chantranontwong]

[Text]

THE Bank of Thailand favours more foreign banks to open their branches here and has proposed the idea to the Finance Ministry, Bank of Thailand Deputy Governor Chavalit Thanachanan said yesterday.

Mr Chavalit said that the Bank of Thailand wanted more competition in the local banking industry to encourage Thai banks to improve their efficiency.

"However, the consideration of this policy is beyond the authority of the Bank of Thailand," he said.

He said that the Bank of Thailand has proposed to the Finance Ministry that it consider allowing more foreign banks to set up branches here.

He said, however, that this would depend on the policy of the Finance Ministry, "and that the most important factor to be considered is the country's interest."

The deputy governor said that there was no country that allowed other countries to open branches without imposing certain conditions.

"The important conditions for Thailand concerns the interests of our international trade and investments," he said.

However, while the proposal is being considered by the Finance Ministry, Mr Chavalit said that the Bank of Thailand would try to reduce the restrictions for foreign banks to operate here.

"This includes permission for them to open representative offices here," he said.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Sommai Hoontrakul said that the Finance Ministry was considering the central bank's proposal.

"But there are many important points that have to be considered carefully," Mr Sommai said.

Although the Bank of Thailand has proposed allowing more foreign banks to open branches here, the Finance Minister said: "A definite decision has not yet been reached."

But he personally viewed that there were currently enough foreign bank branches in operation here.

"The number of foreign bank branches is almost equal to Thai commercial banks," he said.

Currently, there are 16 Thai commercial banks and 14 banks incorporated abroad, including Bank of America, the Bank of Canton, the Bank of Tokyo, Banque Indosuez, Bharat Overseas Bank, the Standard Chartered Bank, the Chase Manhattan Bank, European Asian Bank, Four Seas Communications Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the International Commercial Bank of China, the Citibank, Mitsui Bank and United Malayan Banking Corporation Bhd.

Mr Sommai disagreed with criticisms that the Finance Ministry had limited the number of foreign bank branches operating here.

"They seem to be forgetting that the number of Thai commercial banks has been limited to only 16," he said.

Earlier, Bank of Thailand Financial Institutes Supervision and Examination Department Director Dr Supachai Panitchpakdi said that the policy concerning the number of foreign bank branches here was being reviewed.

He said that certain Thai banks were currently too weak because the competition was not high enough to induce them improve themselves.

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THAILAND

CENTRAL BANK NOT INTERVENING IN INTEREST RATES

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Feb 86 p 17

[Text] **DESPITE the call from several top bankers for the Bank of Thailand to lead the reduction of local interest rates, a senior official of the central bank yesterday said the bank will not intervene.**

Dr Ekkamol Khiriwat, director of the Bank of Thailand's Commercial Bank Supervision and Examination Department, said it was the commercial banks' decision to adjust the rates themselves to suit the situation.

He said the central bank will not intervene to bring down lending and deposit rates further, as it had done earlier this year.

His statement countered the interviews of certain senior central bankers, including Deputy Governor Chavalit Thanachanan, who said the Bank of Thailand has decided to change its policy on local interest rates.

Before the policy change, the central bank insisted on commercial banks adjusting their interest rates without the intervention of the central bank.

The central bank would fix only the ceilings and each bank would adjust its rates under the ceilings, depending on market forces.

But Mr Chavalit admitted late last year that market forces had not worked and the central bank had to decide to lower the official ceilings as the actual interest rates at the time were too high.

He noted that the ceilings would be adjusted again if the economic situation changed.

At that time, the lending rate ceiling was lowered from 19% to 17% for general loans and to 15% for loans to priority sectors. Deposit rate ceilings were reduced from 14% to 11% for fixed deposits and from 9% to 8.5% for savings accounts.

However, Dr Ekkamol noted yesterday that any new intervention would only make commercial banks suffer more losses, as the reduction of rates for deposits will not take immediate effect, while loan rates will be applied immediately.

He suggested that commercial banks try to match lendings with deposits and reduce the deposit mobilisation competition, as more deposits means higher costs for banks.

However, Siam Commercial Bank president Tarrin Nimmanhaeminda said last week that commercial banks should sacrifice their profits for further reduction of interest rates.

Although banks would be affected if the rates were cut further, he believes that this would be only a short-term effect and banks would recover in the long run.

"If the interest rate is not lowered, the banks' clients may not survive, and that would affect banks even more," Mr Tarrin said.

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LESE MAJESTE CONVICTS GET PARDONS

Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Jan 86 p 5

[Text]

THREE men -- one of them described by Amnesty International as a "prisoner of conscience" -- who were convicted for lese majeste in 1983, have been granted royal pardons, informed sources said.

The sources said the three are Samarn Kongsuphol, a 35-year-old pharmacist, Thawal Saenkanchana and Pongthep Manoopipatpong

The three were released from Lardyao prison on Thursday evening, according to the sources.

Samarn was sentenced to eight years in jail in December, 1983 after he was found guilty of lese majeste in connection with the publication and distribution of a book called "Nine Kings of the Chakri Dynasty." The publication was critical of the Royal Family.

The other two defendants were given four years each in October the same year.

Police then ordered the confiscation of all copies of the publication which came to be known as the "yellow book."

Thawal is the owner of Charoen Printing House which printed the book while Pongthep was his employee.

The London-based Amnesty International and other foreign human rights groups had campaigned for a fair trial for Samarn.

The royal pardon was reportedly granted after mounting pressure from these organizations.

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BRIEFS

COMMUNISTS NOT ACTIVE--Communist insurgents are no longer active in southern provinces, according to commander of the Fourth Army Region Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnong. The commander says crimes which are currently threatening peace and security in the south are mostly caused by ordinary criminals, not communist insurgents. He said it is now hard to find communist terrorists in the south as a result of the suppression operations undertaken by the authorities. Lt Gen Wanchai confirmed that the communist movement in the south had been completely defeated. It shows that the suppression operations undertaken by the military and the related agencies over the past 3 years have proved a success. He said a lot of communist insurgents were arrested and many of them surrendered. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 17 Feb 86 BK] /12232

PREM VISITS PRACHUAP--Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday visited Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun to wish him a quick recovery from a successful lung operation at Phrommit Hospital. Hospital Doctor Phrao Niwatwong said that Gen Prachuap was recovering quickly. "We (the team of doctors treating him) are satisfied with his recovery. He is okay and can speak now," the doctor said. He said that Gen Prachuap has been moved from the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) and would need 7 to 10 days to recover at the hospital. There were no complications as a result of the operation he said. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Feb 86 p 1 BK] /12232

U.S. RADAR SYSTEM PURCHASE--Bangkok, 18 February (AFP)--Thai Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek says Thailand had ordered mobile radar equipment from the United States to boost defense capabilities along the Thai-Cambodian border, the THAI NEWS AGENCY said today. Gen Athit confirmed yesterday that Thailand placed an order for the equipment 3 years ago on a government-to-government basis, the official agency said. He declined to specify the number of counter-battery radars called Firefinders to be acquired or the delivery date, the agency added. Firefinder can calculate the location of enemy guns from shell trajectories, a Thai military source has said, adding that this would lead to savings in ammunition costs since less return fire would be needed to knock out artillery positions. Aided by Firefinders, Thai artillery would be able to fire back even before enemy shells landed. Thailand would be the first Asian country to get this sophisticated equipment, the source added. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0552 GMT 18 Feb 86 HK] /12232

ATHIT SAYS NO POLITICS--Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek reiterated yesterday he harboured no ambitions to enter politics and would think about what to do next only "when the time arrives." "I've never thought of wanting to be this or that. My only ambition nowadays is to fulfill my present duty... building up the armed forces to defend the country." Gen Athit said. "I will think about other things when the time comes," Gen Athit added. The supreme commander comments came after he was asked by reporters if he planned to run in a by-election in Loei Province as urged recently by an MP. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Feb 86 p 3 BK] /12232

TALKS ON FARM ACT--American agricultural officers pledged fair treatment for Thai rice exports in recent talks on the world market, Agriculture Permanent Secretary Thaloeng Thamrongnawasawat said yesterday. Mr Thaloeng joined the Commerce Ministry officials in talks last week in the United States on the Farm Act which will come into effect 15 April. The official said the U.S. representatives in the talks pledged fair treatment after hearing of the Thai concern that farmers would be affected by dumping on the world market. Faced with the impact of the U.S. legislation, the ministry has adopted a policy to make farmers switch from rice to other cash crops. Under this policy, farmers would be asked to turn over unyielding rice growing areas to alternative crops. Mr Thaloeng also said the production of raw materials for industries should be promoted, particularly those in demand on foreign markets. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 19 Feb 86 BK] /12232

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

COLUMNIST REVIEWS RESISTANCE PROSPECTS, PRK POSITIONS

Anti-SRV Military Positions

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Jacques Bekaert]

[Text]

NOW you have KPNLF against PCCS, princes against generals, PRK soldiers against their protectors, Vietnamese troops against frustration and bad diet. Is Pol Pot in or out? The military situation in and around Kampuchea is far from clear and everybody seems to have his share of problems. At first glance, nobody appears to win, least of all the Kampuchean people who are still struggling to regain some kind of normality in their daily life.

Let's start with the nationalists. Their problems, big and small, are certainly better known and exposed than those of anyone else involved in this sad adventure. They talk a lot, issuing forth press releases and communiques whenever they sneeze, and are about as secretive as a Hollywood star who survives on public gossips.

To celebrate New Year, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front provided Kampuchean watchers with a classic "a la Republican" home-made suspense and personal struggles were dressed as ideological crisis. The group that launched the provisional rebel committee probably had good intentions and motives. But when you play politics, make sure you have a chance to survive before you jump from the roof of the house. The People's Republic of China, the resistance's No 1 sponsor, was not amused by the dissidence.

China may have very little illusion about the military capacities of the KPNLF or the ANS and, partly as a consequence, does not worry too much about the lack of cooperation between the nationalists. But the People's Republic is very serious when it comes to the political role of Prince Sihanouk and Mr Son Sann. It does not want any changes at the top. Three factions signed the Kuala Lumpur agreement, and three factions will remain present throughout the Kampuchean drama.

The FUNCINPEC-ANS have a few problems of their own, although no one there would even think of creating a dissident faction or ask Prince Sihanouk to retire. They know at least that the very existence of the Prince is worth a few divisions and that inside Kampuchea (or on the international front) the name of Samdech Sihanouk is worth dozens of missiles). You can, of course, convince somebody by using force. I guess the Khmer Rouge must resort to such methods once in a while. But the name "Sihanouk" brings back memories of a time when Kampuchea was its own master. The memory of peace. No one has anything better to offer yet.

But the problems are there, regarding the way to wage political warfare, regarding the control of funds or the use of power. At the same time, it should be said that the National Sihanoukist Army is not totally an illusion. A good segment of it is inside Kampuchea, and recently there were a few examples of cooperation with Khmer Rouge units.

One such joint action took place on January 25 somewhere east of Bat-

tambang, when the ANS and soldiers from the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea at 3.35 in the morning launched a coordinated attack on four Vietnamese positions on both sides of a small river.

In other areas further north and west, the ANS still complains of regular problems with KR units believed to be under the control of Ta Mok. One incident, on January 2, was especially bloody, with deaths on both sides.

MUTINIES

Facing (at least in theory) the resistance, the "Heng Samrin soldiers," the armed forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea do not seem to fare much better. Mutinies — even if every incident of the last wave of rebellions has not yet been fully confirmed — appear to be frequent although not always on the same grandiose scale. Such problems have existed since the foundation of the army back in 1978.

The most recent informations regarding the PRK armed forces that we received mentioned a group of 300 "Heng Samrin" soldiers from the 81st regiment who decided to give up and contacted the ANS in the area of Siem Reap. One Khmer source claimed they took 263 weapons with them.

More than seven years after it first saw combat, the PRKAF is still as uncertain and unreliable as ever, at least from Hanoi's point of view. Khmers may argue a lot between themselves but there is also a deep complicity when facing foreigners and the irony is that at the end the PRK army could prove more of a weakness than a strength for the Vietnamese.

Apparently 24 Kampuchean pilots, trained in the USSR and in Bien Hoa, are now ready for action on MIG 21 or MI 24 gunships. It would be interesting to see if Vietnam is ready to let them fly their machines by themselves...

The People Army of Vietnam is a very good army. No one will deny that. The *"bo doi"* have demonstrated their valour and courage again and again. But it is time also to realise that they are no supermen. The war in Kampuchea drags on and even observers sympathetic to Phnom Penh agree that the resistance has made its presence increasingly felt in almost every province. Last year, we saw the partial implementation of the "K5" Vietnamese plan for Kampuchea. It concerned the construction of a strong border barrage, a kind of poor people's Berlin Wall, to prevent further incursion from the resistance inside Kampuchea. And according to a reliable source, we are going to witness the execution of "K6," a new step involving the construction of a similar wall, this time around the capital Phnom Penh.

Another well-informed diplomatic source has claimed that the PAVN is facing more than just the hostile actions of the resistance (mainly but not only from the Khmer Rouge). Vietnamese soldiers are said to suffer from malnutrition. One of the possible reasons is that the rice sent to Kampuchea by international agencies is, unlike Vietnamese rice, "polished rice." It is of better quality but contains less minerals and, as a result, provides the troops with an unbalanced diet. Other reports — probably based on the debriefing of defectors and Khmers reaching the border — mention severe lack of medicine, breaches of discipline and use of drugs including local marijuana. And, last but not least, the apparition of a problem affecting every group or army fighting in Kampuchea (with the possible exception of the Khmer Rouge): alcoholism. Some PAVN units in Kampuchea are said to be from now on denied liquor.

What about the Khmer Rouge? They seem to be doing fine. They maintain their usual secrecy over whatever internal problems they may experience, and their progress inside Kampuchea are impressive. Not every report broadcast over the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea should be accepted at face value, but, on the other hand, it should not be discarded as just another lie either. There is always an element of propaganda but more and more it is based on some real action.

Not only is most of the DK army far inside Kampuchea but once there, it is also well organised, with abundant caches (some dating from 1975) and enough money or gold to buy food from the peasants. Supplies coming from the border are mostly military equipment, uniforms and medicine. No more food.

BLUFF

Last year, the DK military command said its main objective was no longer the Tonle Sap but Phnom Penh, the capital. Now it appears that this is not a bluff but the reality and it is time everybody takes notice. So while each army involved in the Kampuchean conflict is showing signs of exhaustion, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea can claim some basic success.

Recently, Moscow has reiterated its support for a political solution to the conflict. It is also ASEAN's position and Prince Sihanouk's old dream. It would be a great relief for the poor people of Kampuchea, the first victims of the endless war. Kampuchea has a natural leader and certainly a lot of capable people, from Site 2 to Phnom Penh (given the terrible ordeal suffered by the country since 1970, the quality and competence of the present administration in Phnom Penh is in fact quite impressive). At the present time everybody is suspicious of everybody. It is almost the only undisputed fact. And it will probably be the case as long as better lines of communications are not established between the parties involved, including perhaps most of all the Kampuchean themselves. There will be ample time for conflicts of personalities among leaders once peace is back over Kampuchea-Cambodia... At least the "little people" will be able to live their lives as they want.

Khmer Rouge Strength

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Jacques Bekaert]

[Text]

THE conflict that rocked one of the two nationalist groups involved in the anti-Vietnamese resistance in Kampuchea, of course, did little to enhance the credibility of the non-communists.

And whatever the motivation on either side, the loser so far has been the nationalist cause itself. An article published a week ago in the Singapore *Straits Times* titled "Sihanoukists are heading for a split" already created new fear among the supporters and sponsors of the resistance, although the problems faced by the Nationalist Sihanoukist Army (ANS) were nowhere as crucial as those just experienced by the KPNLF.

First, the structure of the ANS and of the entire Sihanoukist movement is different. Prince Sihanouk's leadership has never been at stake. He is the undisputed boss and his words, when it comes to the FUNCINPEC and the ANS, are final.

Second, even if Prince Norodon Ranariddh, the supreme commander of the ANS, and General Teap Ben, the commander-in-chief, have their differences and conflicting views, neither has been thinking of creating a new and separate entity.

What the dissident group of the KPNLF apparently wanted, as expressed in the letter sent by General Sak Sutsakhan to Mr Son Sann on January 23, was simply to take over the entire organisation. The Executive Committee (Exco) which is the legislative body of the KPNLF had, in the view of the members of the Provisional Central Committee of Salvation of the KPNLF (CPPS), to be replaced by themselves. As for Mr Son Sann, he could at best be considered as "honorary president of the KPNLF, a symbolic figure" with a purely ceremonial role.

Most sympathisers of the nationalist are still rather puzzled by the events of the past few weeks. "I don't understand why some of those leaders left a rather comfortable life in America or in France to come here in order to fight among themselves," said one long-time diplomatic observer of the Kampuchean scene.

"It's just like during Lon Nol time" was another and frequent comment, one made not only by diplomats or ASEAN officials but also by Kampuchean cadres and refugees along the border.

"Maybe Prince Sihanouk could help the KPNLF. Should he decide to be an impartial and fair judge, he could do more than anyone," a KPNLF official told us recently. It is a fairly ironic twist, given the fact that one of the characteristics of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front has always been a certain degree of suspicion towards the former King of Cambodia.

At the core of the debate among the two KPNLF factions and, to a certain degree, the ANS, is the question: who should be in charge of the military affairs? The favourite answer is: let the military deal with the war and the politicians with the political and diplomatic side of the resistance.

It has been said that one of the reasons why the Front was experiencing so much problems on the battlefield was because of the "interference" by Mr Son Sann. While no one has ever pretended that the prime minister of the coalition government was a great military expert, it should be said in all fairness that recently the KPNLF president had hardly any involvement in military matters.

But perhaps there is a more important point to be made, one that seems to have, to a fair degree, escaped the attention of many observers and friends of the nationalist resistance.

A guerrilla war, a war of national liberation is not just a war where two clearly defined armies are opposed. The conflict going on in Kampuchea has little to do with World War II or the Korean War. It is first and above all a political war, a conflict between different regimes. What is at stake are the hearts and minds of the Kampuchean people.

Communist regimes, given their specific nature, have always considered the army as a part and an extension of the Party. The People's Army of Vietnam is a very good example of such an organisation.

"It seems very strange that people want to separate so much the politicians and the military," a Western diplomat who is favourable to the nationalist resistance told us a few days ago. "In the kind of war we have in Kampuchea the input of the civilian leaders is extremely important. This is not a conventional war."

He added that to exclude the civilians from military decisions would be to deprive the resistance from "creative thinking."

Once again the experience of past communist insurgencies constitutes the best example of how to win a political war. Not that the same ideology should be adopted but the basic organisation still today appears very sound. One of the problems of the nationalists is their basic lack of "ideological" commitment.

Many of the soldiers are attached and faithful to a local leader, more than to a cause. Should some troubles develop among the leadership, the entire organisation — including its military arm — is in danger of collapse or at least prone to become inefficient.

The most effective component of the coalition government — the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (the Khmer Rouge) — is very much a political army. Most unit commanders are chosen from the rank and file after they have proved their capacity. Political classes are provided by the main leaders. Discipline seems to be strictly enforced although, according to certain sources, the idea of material rewards has also been introduced.

Can the nationalists still find the moral resources and be creative enough to make a difference on the battlefield? They possess the basic manpower, they have enough weapons, but it remains to be seen if they can develop the kind of grassroot leadership with the indispensable mixed capacities: military and political.

Most observers believe that their best weapons are political. They probably represent a form of society and regime most favoured by the majority of the Kampuchean people. How to get that idea across to the population of Kampuchea is probably the main problem they will face in the next few months or years.

Recently, there has been enough reports of various origins to convince most independent observers that the Khmer Rouge are doing quite well inside Kampuchea. The reassuring propaganda they spread among villagers is backed by their presence and their apparent capacity to build parallel forms of political control.

It is not sufficient to send hundreds or thousands of men inside a country if they don't know what to do and how to survive long enough to make an impact... Or if they are not too sure themselves of why they are there.

Background to KPNLF Leadership Struggle

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by M.H. Lao]

[Excerpts]

THE crisis within the leadership of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front following the expulsion of two of its leading cadres, Dr Gaffar Peng-Meth and Mr Hing Kunthorn, and the subsequent formation of the Provisional Central Committee of Salvation to topple its president Mr Son Sann, is a very sad event for those who wish to see the Vietnamese occupying troops withdrawn to their own frontiers, the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea restored or communist expansionism rolled back. It is bound to weaken at least temporarily the resolve of the democratic anti-Vietnamese forces and could reduce the support these forces have received from their own compatriots and from peace-loving peoples around the world.

The same crisis has alienated further the rights of Kampucheans who are living inside the country or in the Thai-Kampuchean border regions including the refugee camps the KPNLF has controlled, when the opposing factions have claimed that they have the support of friendly foreign powers and some groups of Kampuchean emigres in order to prove their legitimacy. These claims give an impression that *the* source of their legitimacy and authority no longer resides with the people in Kampuchea, a sad feature characteristic of the Kampuchean history.

Equally sad is that the "coup" of the PCCS could set a bad precedent, damaging the democratisation of Kampuchean politics which the KPNLF has been pursuing and offering as a clear alternative to communism — a course that has already subjected the Kampucheans to the Khmer Rouge holocaust and later to Vietnamese thralldom.

However, one could take some comfort in the fact that this internal conflict, bitter as it is, has not brought any bloodshed or brutal repression as would normally have been the case with the communist groups; and in the prospect that, after the crisis, the leadership of this non-communist anti-Vietnamese resistance movement would be fitter and more effective.

Whatever the outcome, be it a compromise or the victory of either faction, the basic issue of unity and discipline within the KPNLF still remains and that the leadership would have to tackle it head on. It would have to examine some cold facts that have dominated its rank and file and hampered the enforcement of its orders and directives thus far. Some of these facts are but the legacies of the past regimes. Unless these legacies are known and understood, the KPNLF could not solve that problem.

It seems that, on top of the centrifugal forces created by political regimes, social upheavals, wars and Vietnamese occupation, some supporters of the Kampuchean cause have added some more. At times relief workers and foreign government officials, for the efficiency of their own services, have by-passed the KPNLF leadership and dealt directly with its officials without its knowledge. The selection of Kampuchean refugees for resettlement in third countries has affected the strength and discipline within the KPNLF rank and file. It has creamed off an unproportionally high number of well-to-do, more educated and moderate elements, thus draining the KPNLF of directly useful human resources which a democratic liberation movement needs. Among the selected there are KPNLF cadres who can no longer put up with the living conditions in the border regions. In some cases the "success" in resettlement has generated some degree of envy and bitterness among those who stay behind.

Within the Kampuchean community and the KPNLF rank and file there has been an accumulation of centrifugal forces, tensions, ill feelings and frustration which all together have conditioned disobedience and unruliness, if not despair itself. It seems that they have been sustained by the heterogenous structure of this non-communist movement. The KPNLF is originally an amalgamation of several autonomous groups fighting the Khmer Rouge regime since the fall of Phnom Penh in April 1975. The leaders of these groups are former Kampuchean military cadres of various ranks. Some have managed to have more followers than others regardless of their former ranks. They tend to want their own way and jealously guard their own "fields." The exertion of this autonomy is all the more strong and conspicuous among those who happen to control "lucrative" border crossings. This setting has not helped, for instance, formerly higher ranking military officers within the leadership, to exert their authority on their better established "subordinates" when they do not have any troops of their own or have joined the struggle only after the foundation of the KPNLF. In many cases, the former military hierarchy counts little. What does now seems to be the number of followers and especially soldiers under one's control.

Within the civilian administration the establishment of authority and hierarchy has been marred by similar problems.

Another difficulty that the leadership has been facing in exerting their authority on the whole rank and file of the movement is its lack of resources to sustain their livelihood. All are in fact voluntary unpaid fighters and have to manage on their own for their livelihood.

Against the background painted above, it does not seem likely that a one-man or collective dictatorship would be the answer to the problem of unity and discipline within the KPNLF, however tempting such a solution may be. To start with, the well-established cadres, military and civilian alike, do not seem to want to have an imposingly strong personality to lead them. The fact that only very few less well-established cadres have turned to Prince Sihanouk after he had joined the armed struggle is a testimony to those cadres' unwillingness to accept dictatorship.

ALIENATED

In the Kampuchean context, dictatorship has always brought suffering and there is no evidence to suggest that it could do better. Prince Sihanouk has once said quite rightly that the Kampucheans "always have terrible leaders who make them suffer." At the moment, the chance of finding a good, enlightened, visionary dictator or a philosopher king among the Kampucheans is virtually nil. Therefore, it is almost certain that that dictatorship would be led by terrible leaders again. It would at best perpetuate the narrow individualism of self-seekers, disunity, indiscipline, let alone corruption and nepotism which the post-revolutionary Kampucheans are no longer prepared to put up with. At worst, it would lead to a bloody repression the Kampucheans have already known too well.

The leadership crisis has polarised opinion right through the entire movement and the Kampuchean community the KPNLF controls. Without a compromise, the defeated faction and its followers would be alienated with the likelihood that the KPNLF would be weakened further if the victorious group tried to enforce a dictatorial rule.

Perhaps one way of strengthening the unity and discipline, and thus ensuring a more effective and successful struggle against the Vietnamese occupying troops, is to improve the democratic rule and broaden its application throughout the movement and within the Kampuchean community. This rule would ensure more equality of opportunity, more justice and more freedom, which the Kampucheans have been crying for but which the communists have denied them. Democratic procedures would enable the rank and file to vent their grievances which, if bottled up for too long, would explode or lead to despair.

They would give all Kampucheans a say and a stake in the running of the resistance movement as well as their community. They are likely to be a better and more effective means to adopt and implement meritocracy. Thus, the KPNLF could not only keep its existing able cadres, but also recruit more of similar calibre because this group of Kampucheans, willing as they have always been to serve the resistance, tends to shun dictatorial rules and nepotism these rules have invariably engendered. Just as dictatorial rules — first thought to be unifying, turn out to be devisive in real life, so democratic rules — first thought to be devisive, may well unite the KPNLF rank and file, in fact all Kampucheans, in their fight for independence.

The Kampucheans are not entirely unfamiliar with these democratic rules. Since 1947, whenever elections were held, they took part in them enthusiastically and used their democratic rights sensibly. After all, Mr Son Sann and two of his opponents in the PCCS, Messrs Huy Kanthoul and Chhean Vam, are well-known old-time democrats.

/9317
CSO: 4200/713

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

REFUGEES MAY BE HOSTAGES TO COOK POLICY

Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Feb 86 p 3

[Excerpt] THE 230,000 Kampucheans living in camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border are trapped in a sort of bureaucratic and political limbo.

Many of the border people want to go home, but they can't — either because the war makes doing so too dangerous or because the various political forces controlling the camps won't let them out.

Most of the 52,000 people who live in Khmer Rouge-controlled camps simply can't leave. The Khmer Rouge — the communist faction of the opposition Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea — keeps a tight grip on its last remaining civilians.

Thailand regards the border people as illegal immigrants — not refugees. As such, they are not eligible for resettlement in a third country. (The only people who are eligible are the approximately 17,000 inhabitants of the Khao-I-Dang centre administered by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees). Even if the Kampucheans were eligible for resettlement, the Thais, the Khmer opposition coalition, and the coalition's backers in China and the West would probably be loath to see the border population reduced.

Observers say these people are the only tangible proof of a mass base for the coalition government. And they bring much-needed food to the area. Each gets 1,900 calories a day from United Nations Border Relief Operations. The food is restricted to civilians, but border workers admit that they have no way of distinguishing civilians from guerrillas.

This year, a major new camp has been created on the border. About 120,000 Kampucheans live under the control of one of the non-communist factions in the coalition: the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann. "Site 2," as the UN calls it, lies about 37 miles from the Thai frontier town of Aranyaprathet. The new camp was created in September by the transfer of 53,000 people from another KPNLF camp.

Thai officials say the new camp will provide better facilities for the border people. But another reason for the move is thought to be the growing problem of banditry against camp inhabitants allegedly by renegade Khmer guerrillas.

Both the UN and the KPNLF itself are anxious about security at the new site. UN officials have urged the faction to move all armed men out of Site 2. But the KPNLF's military bases, including its headquarters, are located within a few kilometres of the camp.

Faction officials say the bases are being moved far from the camp, but it is not clear if the move has been carried out yet. Meanwhile, Vietnamese troop movement has been detected around the camp — the most recent last week.

The situation in the Khmer Rouge-controlled camps, however, is much grimmer. Reliable sources say that civilians in two major Khmer Rouge camps have regularly signalled their desire over the last few months to move away from the faction's control. The Khmer Rouge has apparently responded by tightening its grip.

Usually reliable sources report unspecified disciplinary measures at Samrong Kiat, on the northern part of the Thai-Kampuchean border. About 10,000 people live in the camp under Khmer Rouge control.

In Site 8, the largest Khmer Rouge civilian settlement (population about 25,000), informed sources estimate that about 10,000 Khmer civilians have been moved from the camp over the past few months. They have been taken to Site 8 North, a Khmer Rouge military encampment thought to be the rear base of the Khmer Rouge's 320th division, a couple miles due north. The UN relief operation recently cut off food aid to Site 8 North on the grounds that it was not given sufficient access to the camp to monitor the end-use of the aid.

Some of those moved were family groups, others were young men. Sources with regular access to the camp say that the moves are usually not voluntary. The people are taken away, the sources believe, for the army or to act as porters for the military.

"You're asked once if you want to go," said one observer. "You're asked again, and then you go -- or else something happens to you." Some who refused to go were later injured by a mine, the worker added.

The camp's Khmer Rouge leadership -- which includes the nephew of the titular Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan -- recently tried to move Site 8 to another, more controllable location. First they told the camp residents that the present area was unsafe, regular visitors to the camp say. Soon after, the camp residents heard artillery shelling close by. But most of the shelling is reliably reported to have come from the Khmer Rouge itself -- to back up its claim that the camp was insecure.

CSO: 4200/730

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SIHANOUK RESHUFFLES TOP ANS COMMANDERS

Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] **KHMER resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk recently appointed Prince Rannaridh to top military slots in his Army of Nationalist Sihanoukists (ANS) in what is seen as a move to enable his son to exercise full control over the non-communist resistance force.**

Rannaridh's spokesman Pen Dareth told *The Nation* that the young prince was made ANS commander-in-chief and chief-of-staff in the reshuffle order which was sent here from Peking at the end of last month.

Gen Teap Ben lost the two positions to Rannaridh and was named deputy commander-in-chief of the ANS. He retains his post as deputy commander of the inactive Joint Military Command (JMC) which was formed recently to direct and coordinate the military activities of the ANS and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), the two non-communist forces in an anti-Vietnamese coalition.

Pen Dareth said the Prince Rannaridh is concurrently representative of the supreme commander, a position which Prince Sihanouk holds ex-officio as president of the FUNCINPEC Movement, the political arm of the ANS.

Rannaridh was made representative of the supreme commander last year, the spokesman said. Asked about the reasons behind the reshuffle, the spokesman only quoted the appointment order as citing "necessity" to justify the changes in the top ranks of the ANS.

Pen Dareth said that Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, the deputy chief-of-staff of the ANS, was not affected in the minor reshuffle. "It's a small change. Gen Teap Ben still remains deputy commander of the JMC," Pen Dareth said.

The activities of the JMC has been, however, suspended pending the settlement of a row in the top echelon of the KPNLF. Gen Sak Sutsakhan, leader of the dissident faction in the KPNLF, is JMC commander. Pen Dareth said that Gen Toan Chay, a right-hand man of Gen Teap Ben, remains operations commander.

Pen Dareth confirmed that the CGDK president had decided to postpone his trip to Thailand and other ASEAN nations to August. Sihanouk was initially scheduled to embark on his ASEAN tour late this month and wind up his tour next month.

The spokesman cited a telegram from the prince as reasoning that he had to postpone the trip because of his eye problems.

The prince, he said, would be hospitalized on Feb 17. The telegram does not refer to the reported rift within the ANS as the reason for the adjournment, the spokesman said.

He said he had no knowledge of a reported two-page note which was purportedly written by the prince to explain the decision. The prince reportedly said in the note that he wanted the conflict between his son and Teap Ben to be resolved before visiting Thailand.

Informed sources said they believe the conflict was personal rather than ideological.

Speculations have been rife that the ANS generals were dissatisfied with the reshuffle.

ASEAN sources said the prince had cited health problem and his commitment to visit Pyongyang to celebrate his birthday there as reasons to postpone the trip.

"I am sorry that the prince attached more importance to some engagements than to his friends (ASEAN countries)," one ASEAN source commented.

ANS representatives said Rannaridh was investigating reports that the Khmer Rouge may have attacked ANS fighters.

Informed sources, who spoke on condition they were not named, said Khmer Rouge forces killed a battalion commander and possibly as many as 11 other ANS fighters in northwestern Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province between January 23 to 27.

They said the attackers were subordinates of Ta Mok, a senior leader blamed for atrocities against Kampuchean people during the Khmer Rouge's April 1975 to January 1979 rule.

ANS and Khmer Rouge guerrillas achieved a breakthrough in cooperation by jointly attacking Vietnamese troops in western Battambang

Province on January 19 and 20, according to ANS statements this week.

Sihanouk, president of the United Nations-recognized Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea said last year that "if Khmer Rouge once more kill Sihanoukists who are their allies in the coalition, my decision to leave this coalition...will be irrevocable and irreversible."

He made the pledge in a July 20 telegram to Ranariddh after learning that the Khmer Rouge killed 38 ANS fighters between February and June 1985. — Reuter/Nation

CSO: 4200/730

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK URGES CAMBODIANS TO AVOID BEING RECRUITED

BK140751 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Unattributed, undated appeal]

[Text] 1. The compatriots who have been recruited by the Vietnamese aggressors from various provinces throughout Cambodia and sent to clear bush, transport materiel, carry corpses and wounded soldiers, and clear mines on the western border battlefield have continued to flee home. On the route 10-Pailan battlefield alone, more than 8,000 recruited workers recently fled back home. They were able to do so because:

A. Our national army attacked the Vietnamese enemies;

B. Our national army stimulated our people to flee by distributing leaflets, relaying word of mouth information by our informants planted within the population, and appealing and propagandizing.

The best chance for our people to flee is when our national army attacks the Vietnamese enemies, since the Vietnamese will then be engaged in the fight. At that time, our people should persuade each other to flee, turn against the Vietnamese enemies, cause chaos, or just flee.

To reach this end:

A. Our national army must intensify activities against the Vietnamese enemies in accordance with our new five attack tactics in all areas.

B. In the areas and battlefields where the people are engaged in labor, our national army must launch all forms of attack against the Vietnamese enemies in order to turn their attention to us and cause chaos, thus enabling our people to flee home.

2. We would like to appeal to our parents, brothers, and sisters as follows:

A. You should try to avoid being recruited by the Vietnamese enemies from your villages.

B. If you failed to avoid Vietnamese recruitment, and you should find a way to flee on the way from your villages.

C. You should try to flee even after being sent to the battlefields. You should flee by sneaking away from worksites, persuading each other to flee while the Vietnamese enemies are engaged in the fight against our national army, jointly attacking the Vietnamese guards and contacting our national soldiers working nearby in order to find ways to attack the Vietnamese enemies and seize the chance to flee.

You should find all ways to flee back home.

/8309
CSO: 4212/58

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTARY ON NATIONAL UNION

BK190944 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Station Commentary: "The Entire Cambodian People, All Cambodian Patriotic Resistance Forces, and the CGDK Continue to Strengthen the Great National Union To Fight the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Race Exterminators Until They Agree to Withdraw All Their Aggressor Troops From Cambodia in Accordance With the UN Resolutions"]

[Text] The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have a definite goal in sending hundreds of thousands of troops to attack and annex Cambodia in flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the UN Charter. They have attempted to swallow up Cambodia not only to exert their colonial yoke over the Cambodian nation and people but also to exterminate the Cambodian race and destroy the whole Cambodian nation so that they can swallow up Cambodian territory and make it a part of Vietnam. During the past over 7 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have systematically massacred the Cambodian people with all the means at their disposal, including conventional weapons, toxic chemicals, famine, and the implementation of their Vietnamization policy. A total of more than 2.5 million innocent Cambodians have died tragically, and millions of others have become refugees, leaving their villages, houses, ricefields, and farmlands. These refugees have settled in forests and mountainous areas or fled to other countries.

However, the entire Cambodian people will not let the Vietnamese enemy aggressors swallow up Cambodian territory, exterminate the Cambodian race, transform Cambodia into a part of Vietnam and make its people into Vietnamese. Facing the serious crimes committed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, the entire Cambodian people and all Cambodian resistance forces have united in the great national union around the CGDK. They have raised the banner of struggle and have fought valiantly and courageously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators for the defense of their beloved nation and race. The broad, strong and great national union of the Cambodian people has led the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces and the CGDK in a more vigorous struggle against the Vietnamese enemy in all fields including the military, political, and diplomatic battlefields. This has left the Vietnamese enemy aggressors defeated, bogged down, and faced with many more difficulties. In particular, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are now deeply sinking in the ocean of guerrilla warfare waged by the Cambodian people and Cambodian

resistance forces and are quickly sliding toward final defeat. On the international scene, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been denounced and condemned by everybody and are more isolated than ever. Due to their expansionist and aggressive nature and their stubbornness, and although they have encountered such a difficult situation, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not want to abandon their aggressive and expansionist ambitions nor withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia in conformity with the UN resolutions and the calls by the international community. They have continued to stage various tricky maneuvers in the military and diplomatic fields in an attempt to extricate themselves from their present difficult and isolated situation. When one of their maneuvers fails, they seek another, and if that also fails they play another trick. Among these maneuvers, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to split the tripartite resistance forces of the CGDK so that these forces are unable to unite and pursue their struggle. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors know that if Cambodian patriotic resistance forces and the entire Cambodian people continue to unite in the great national union and wage a vigorous struggle against them, they will not be able to exterminate the Cambodian nation and race nor swallow Cambodian territory and they will definitely be defeated.

In the past 7 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have used every trick to divide the CGDK and the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces. Recently, they sought to drag various Cambodian parties into holding talks with their lackeys in Phnom Penh. They have made propaganda against the CGDK and created conflicts inside it. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' aim is to weaken the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces and completely destroy them so that they are unopposed in their effort to swallow the Cambodian nation and territory.

However, the entire Cambodian people and all Cambodian patriotic resistance forces know the tricky nature of the Vietnamese and their expansionist policy. The Cambodian people are not so naive as to be cheated by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The Cambodian people, the CGDK, and all Cambodian resistance forces have closely united and cooperated with one another. They have continued to raise high the banner of struggle and have fought more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in all fields including the military field on the battlefields and the political and diplomatic fields on the international scene. We are more united, have more understanding, and have cooperated well with each other in our fight against the Vietnamese.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK clearly realize that real and permanent peace cannot be restored in Cambodia unless Vietnam withdraws all its aggressor troops from Cambodia. The Cambodian people cannot determine their own destiny without outside interference through universal, free, direct, and secret elections under UN supervision unless the Vietnamese withdraw all their troops from Cambodia.

Thus, the entire Cambodian people, all Cambodian patriotic resistance forces, and the CGDK are determined to continue to strengthen the great national union and to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators more vigorously until they agree to unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from

Cambodia. The Vietnamese cannot be forced to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions unless the Cambodian people jointly fight the aggressors more vigorously on the battlefield and the international community joins hands to pressure them in all fields until they encounter so many difficulties that they cannot bear them any longer.

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CSO: 4212/58

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK CHARGES CHAN SI KILLED IN SOVIET UNION

BK171236 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 17 Feb 86

["Political Commentary": "The Mystery of Chan Si's Death"]

[Text] Recently, various Western papers have reported that the Cambodian people more and more believe that Chan Si, former prime minister of the puppet Heng Samrin regime, was murdered because he opposed the Vietnamese. Chan Si died more than a year ago in Moscow, USSR, on 26 December 1984. The following day, VOK broadcast his death to the Cambodian people. However, at that time, our broadcast was om medium wave; not every Cambodian heard the news. Days later, VOK was very surprised that the puppet Heng Samrin regime's radio denied that Chan Si was dead. Five days later, on 1 January 1985, the puppet radio broadcast Chan Si's death to the Cambodian people. However, it did not say that Chan Si had died in Moscow. It was certain that the puppet regime did not dare admit that Chan Si had died during his stay in Moscow. Therefore, we should consider the reason for the puppet regime's delaying the announcement of his death. It was because Vietnam ordered a delay until Chan Si's body could be returned to Cambodia. Vietnam needed time to fabricate an appropriate excuse for his death, because Chan Si had secretly planned to oppose Vietnam. Vietnam had to decide whether to keep this matter secret or make it public and punish Chan Si as a traitor. Vietnam vacillated but finally decided to cover up Chan Si's death by ordering the Phnom Penh puppet radio to broadcast his death specifying that Chan Si had died of heart disease. Could Chan Si have died of heart disease as the Heng Samrin puppet radio claimed?

A Cambodian, who used to work for the Heng Samrin regime and who has now joined the CGDK forces, told us that Chan Si was in good health before he left for the GDR to sign an economic treaty between the two countries. At that time, Chan Si did not expect to have to go to Moscow. However, he was ordered to continue his trip from the GDR to Moscow. Chan Si was still in good health then, yet only a few days later we heard that Chan Si had died. Can we believe that Chan Si died of a heart attack?

Another Cambodian who escaped from Phnom Penh told us what he saw at Pochentong Airport when the coffin containing Chan Si's body arrived from the Soviet Union. The coffin was tightly sealed. No one was allowed to see the corpse. The coffin was immediately taken to the funeral. No one was allowed to see the deceased's face. If, then, Chan Si was killed in the Soviet Union, what was the reason?

VOK sources say that it was because Chan Si opposed some Vietnamese plans regarding the Russians, in particular an agreement between Vietnam and the Soviet Union under which Cambodia's rubber production was to be sent to the Soviet Union to pay for some Vietnamese military expenses in Cambodia. Cambodia's rubber production is valuable, even at today's prices. The Soviets usually buy all this production. [sentence as heard] However, as long as Chan Si lived, he constituted an obstacle to the Soviets. Chan Si also opposed Vietnam's order to fell trees in Kompong Som, Kratie, Ratanakiri, and Mondolkiri and take them to Vietnam. Finally, Chan Si opposed Vietnam's plan to force Cambodians to clear forests and build various defensive structures along the Cambodian-Thai border to prevent CGDK forces from infiltrating to attack inside the country.

If our sources' reports are true, despite Chan Si's respect for Vietnam, deep in his heart he was a true Cambodian who dared oppose Vietnam's orders--without considering the danger to himself--to defend the Cambodian people's interests. We clearly hope that among high-ranking officials of the puppet Heng Samrin regime there are many others like Chan Si willing to risk danger for their nationalist ideals and daring to oppose the Vietnamese secretly to defend the Cambodian people's lives, particularly those Chan Si tried his utmost to defend--the people who are forced every week by the Vietnamese to die from disease and from stepping on mines during forced labor under various programs along the border to hinder the infiltration of CGDK forces into the country. So far, this Vietnamese policy of sealing off the border has failed.

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CSO: 4212/58

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK SAYS SRV FAILS TO DIVIDE CAMBODIANS

BK150833 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Station commentary: "Hanoi Authorities' Policy of Pitting Cambodian Against Cambodian Has Failed Totally"]

[Text] Everyone knows that since 1981 the Vietnamese aggressors have made every effort to build a powerful army that is highly efficient in combat so as to help relieve the burden of their war of aggression against Cambodia. They have opened many military training schools in Cambodia with Vietnamese military officers as instructors. At these military training schools, the Vietnamese instructors indoctrinate Cambodian youths with pro-Vietnamese ideals and teach them all kinds of combat tactics. The intelligent Cambodian youths are sent to further their studies in warfare tactics at the army war colleges in Hanoi or Moscow so that these youths can later be installed as military officers in the Cambodian army to serve Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia. At the same time, the Vietnamese aggressors recruited and armed our Cambodian youths and people, ranging in age from 15 to 45, to serve in the Cambodian army with the evil aim of making these forces a tool for suppressing and dispersing the Cambodian people's national liberation struggle.

However, the Le Duan clique's plan to pit Cambodians against their fellow Cambodians has failed successively. Cambodian soldiers forcibly armed by the Vietnamese aggressors have refused to serve as a tool for the Vietnamese war of aggression because they have seen the evil face of the aggressors and are well aware of the true nature of the Vietnamese clique's genocidal, expansionist, and annexationist acts against the Cambodian race. No matter what regulations and martial law the Vietnamese aggressors have resorted to, the Cambodian soldiers have sought every way to avoid being used as cannon fodder for the Vietnamese aggressors. Whenever they have been forced by the Vietnamese military commanders to cooperate with the Vietnamese soldiers in various operations, the Cambodian soldiers have always tried to flee, even while engaged in fierce combat.

This is one cause for the heavy loss in manpower suffered by the Vietnamese aggressors. Since the Cambodian soldiers have refused to fight against their fellow Cambodians, the Vietnamese aggressors have been compelled to fight by themselves. This is why the Vietnamese aggressors have kept sending fresh troops to Cambodia to replenish their losses of manpower. Since they have

failed to make the Cambodian soldiers fight on the battlefield, the aggressors have decided to use the Cambodian soldiers in other ways, such as sending them to guard camps, positions, [words indistinct], bridges, and transport routes, and making them build military installations, such as barracks, trenches, and positions.

However, the Vietnamese aggressors have also failed in this attempt to use the Cambodian soldiers as subsidiary forces because these Cambodian soldiers have made every effort to avoid serving the Vietnamese. They have done this by deserting their ranks individually and in large and small groups, and deserting their guard posts, thus enabling the DK National Army to attack and destroy bridges, railroad tracks, and transport routes. Moreover, some Cambodian soldiers have assisted our national army by reporting on the movements of Vietnamese forces, guiding the National Army in attacks against Vietnamese positions, or fleeing to join our national army to increase our forces in attacking the aggressors. The mutinies against the Vietnamese aggressors at (Bak Sra), Ta Khieu, and Takeo town constituted clear proof of the total failure of the Le Duan clique's policy of pitting Cambodian against fellow Cambodian. Although the Vietnamese aggressor troops are tightly controlling the Cambodian army system, this war machine is shaking vigorously.

Another new phenomenon that emerged in the middle of this dry season is that the Vietnamese aggressors could not rely on using Cambodian soldiers as subsidiary forces for the rear anymore. Chaos, which has occurred successively in the ranks of the Cambodian army, has made the Vietnamese aggressors lose trust in the Cambodian soldiers that they themselves have installed. The recent withdrawal of Cambodian soldiers from the areas around Phnom Penh and their replacement with 13,000 Vietnamese troops clearly proves this distrust.

With Cambodian soldiers refusing to serve the Vietnamese, the burden of the war of aggression against Cambodia has fallen to the Vietnamese troops because the Vietnamese aggressors must depend totally on their own forces both in the front and the rear. To cope with situation, the Vietnamese Le Duan clique is compelled to increase the Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

The failure of this policy of pitting Cambodians against their fellow Cambodians have caused greater losses to the Le Duan clique and plunged it more deeply into the quagmire in the battlefield of aggression against Cambodia.

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CSO: 4212/58

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK REPORTS SRV, HENG SAMRIN TROOP MOVEMENTS

BK191326 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer has received various reports on Vietnamese positions and on the movements of Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers in various regions of western Cambodia. These reports reveal that a Vietnamese base located in Ratanamodol District has its command post defended by the 593d Regiment in Ta Lok village, itself defended by three battalions deployed at various positions. The 1st Battalion, made up of about 300 soldiers, is positioned on Hill 147 and armed with 120-mm and 105-mm artillery pieces, 82-mm mortars, and 75-mm recoilless guns. The 2d Battalion, made up of 250 Vietnamese soldiers, is deployed in Kamrieng Commune and armed with 1 120-mm gun and 2 82-mm mortars. The 3d Battalion, made up of 300 Vietnamese soldiers, is located on Hill 142 and armed with 1 120-mm gun and 2 82-mm mortars.

On 4 February, a number of Vietnamese soldiers from the 9th Division were sent on six trucks from Sisophon District to Sala Kraham Village where they traveled by foot toward Soeng Village, northwest of Sisophon District, Battambang Province.

On 7 February, four truckloads of Vietnamese soldiers from the 9th Division were sent from Sisophon District to Dong Aranh Village, Poipet District, Battambang Province.

On 13 February, some 80 Vietnamese soldiers from the 9th Division traveled by foot from Soeng Village to Preav Village, Poipet District.

There was also a report on the activities of the Heng Samrin soldiers in Oddar Meanchey Province. On 3 February, a number of Heng Samrin soldiers from the 3d Division were practicing firing six 37-mm anti-aircraft guns in Samraong District in preparation for their deployment in Ph'ong village, north of Samraong.

On 8 February, about 100 Heng Samrin soldiers conscripted inhabitants in Samraong District to transport food by ox carts to Kouk Mon village, Samraong District, Oddar Meanchey Province.

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CSO: 4212/58

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON DETERMINATION TO STRUGGLE AGAINST SRV

BK191226 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Station commentary: "The Whole Cambodian Nation and People and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and Guerrillas Throughout the Country Consider Unity of Nationalist Forces as Sacred Both During the Current Struggle Against the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and in the Future"]

[Text] Cambodia is a small country and has a small population. Cambodia has no need to wage war against anybody. Cambodia only needs peace to build the country and improve its people's living standards. However, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy, who has ambitions of annexing and exterminating the Cambodian nation and race to swallow all of Cambodia, has not left Cambodia in peace. The Hanoi Vietnamese have sent hundreds of thousands troops with tanks and all kinds of modern weaponry to invade and occupy Cambodia and barbarously and savagely massacre innocent Cambodian people.

According to their plans, the Hanoi Vietnamese tried to annex Cambodia quickly to set up an Indochinese federation and use this as a stepping stone toward committing further aggression in Southeast Asia. However, for the past 7 years, due to the unity of the whole Cambodian nation and people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and all Cambodian nationalist forces under CGDK leadership fighting the Vietnamese aggressors courageously and resolutely, the latter have not been able to exterminate the Cambodian race and annex Cambodia as planned. On the contrary, they have been put in a situation in which their aggre-sor forces are being defeated, at an impasse, and facing great difficulties on the battlefield in Cambodia. They are quickly heading downhill toward final defeat.

During the past more than 7 years, particularly after 1982 when we set up the CGDK, the Cambodian nation and people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, and all Cambodian nationalist forces have been holding aloft the banner of great national unity and have cooperated in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors with increasingly good results. Through our experiences we see that because of this unity in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors we have been able to safeguard the Cambodian nation and race thus far. And we need to continue to unite in order to safeguard our nation and race indefinitely. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices

also realize that as long as the Cambodian nation and people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, all Cambodian resistance forces, and the CGDK continue to unite and fight courageously and vigorously, the Vietnamese will not be able to annex Cambodia.

This is why during the past more than 7 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their accomplices have been trying every deceitful, tricky, and dirty maneuver to split and destroy this national unity. The Vietnamese have used every means. They have used military maneuvers, instigated conflicts on the battlefield by disguising as this or that party to attack another party, fabricated stories blaming this or that person, flattering this person and putting down that person, or appealing to this or that party to hold talks or cooperate with Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh, and so on. However, the whole Cambodian nation and people, well aware of the Vietnamese tricky nature, have not been taken in by these Vietnamese maneuvers.

This dry season, when these Vietnamese maneuvers have been increasing, the Cambodian people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, all Cambodian nationalist resistance forces, and the CGDK have united to successively thwart these Vietnamese maneuvers and have improved unity, have a better understanding of one another, and are increasing their cooperation to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese. This has increasingly advanced our struggle. The whole Cambodian nation and people clearly realize that in a geographical position in which Cambodia is constantly close to the Vietnamese enemy's grasp and in which the Vietnamese have ambitions of annexing Cambodia and a strategy to commit aggression in the region, we need broad national unity to be strong enough to defend and build the country. Vietnam is trying to annex Cambodia now and will continue to do so in the future. Therefore, the issue of safeguarding the Cambodian nation and race is a permanent one for every Cambodian. We thus need to have broad unity now and later after the Vietnamese are forced to withdraw from Cambodia. Only when we have this broad unity can we defend our country and race now and build the country into an independent, neutral, and nonaligned one in the future.

Because they have clearly realized this, the whole Cambodian nation and people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas consider as sacred this great national unity in the struggle against the Vietnamese. We will not do anything detrimental to this great national unity. We will do everything to increase the force fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The Cambodian nation and people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas are determined to hold aloft the banner of great national unity with all Cambodian nationalist resistance forces around the CGDK and continue to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they face even more difficulties and are forced to resolve the Cambodian issue politically by withdrawing all their aggressor forces from Cambodia immediately and unconditionally as prescribed by resolutions of the past seven UN General Assembly sessions.

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CSO: 4212/58

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE URGES HEALING OF LEADERSHIP RIFT

BK140153 Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Sompong Kittinaradon]

[Text] Field commanders of a non-communist Khmer resistance force, apparently getting impatient with a two-month stalemate in the top echelon, have urged their divided leaders to heal the rift as soon as possible.

The commanders, who formed a 10-man committee to direct the armed struggle of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) on its own in their meeting on 31 January, recently proposed to send two representatives to mediate the dispute between KPNLF President Son Sann and Commander-in-Chief Gen Sak Lutsakhan.

Committee chairman Gen Dien Del sent two messages to both Son Sann and Sak this month to underscore their desire to see an early solution to the wrangle.

In his first letter, dated 5 February, to both Son Sann and Sak, Dien Del proposed that the two representatives, Nong Chan base commander Chea Chhut and Pan Thai, base commander of Bak Ronoah, meet the two leaders at any place in Bangkok to discuss a settlement to the internal conflict on 10 February.

Dien Del said the two military officers were given mandate to help the two leaders solve the two-month-old rift.

Dien Del also spelled out the military grouping's three-point positions: Son Sann remains president of the KPNLF, Sak remains commander-in-chief, and the formation of an ad hoc committee to work out a supreme organization to lead the Front.

However, the proposed meeting did not come about.

Instead General Sak met Son Sann and his Executive Committee, (Exco) on 9 February, but both sides failed to agree upon a common groundwork for the settlement of the dispute.

The two top leaders had earlier met on 2 February to discuss the issue.

Sak reportedly agreed to the military committee's three-point proposal and relayed it to the other side during the 9 February meeting. Son Sann and his followers, however, counter-proposed that the legislations which form the basis for the creation of Exco remain unchanged until a "congress" is held to change or modify the legislations. The Exco chaired by Son Sann also resolved that the High Military Command led by Gen Dien Del no longer exist. The 10-man committee, called the Provisional Committee in the Field of the KPNLF, decided in its meeting on 31 January that the high command be placed under the committee.

Dissident members had formed the so-called Provisional Central Committee for the Salvation of the KPNLF (PCCS) to replace the Exco when they staged a "coup" on 17 December, last year.

As a result of the deadlock, Son Sann Wednesday issued "the last appeal" to the dissident members asking them to return to the fold, according to a statement released by the loyalist faction. Informed sources told THE NATION that Son Sann sent the "last appeal" to Sak in writing. In his letter, he said he had made up his mind on the following points:

--Sak would be welcome back to the fold if he behaves himself by "devoting yourself entirely to the noble task of liberating Kampuchea" and no longer "hurting the KPNLF unity, reviving its humiliation and abuse your powers."

--Sak's followers should go for the good of the KPNLF and for his own sake if "they are patriotic."

--Son Sann insists that Sak is commander-in-chief because of his "delegation of authority to command the military affairs."

--The leadership must retake control over the armed forces as soon as possible.

--The chief-of-staff and his staff officers are named by the president.

--The president and the Exco will take charge of the civilian, political, diplomatic and financial affairs.

--The administration over Khmer civilians in "liberated zones" must be placed under Exco's jurisdiction.

At the same time, Dien Del sent the second message to both Sak and Son Sann Wednesday reaffirming the committee's positions outlined in the first message. Dien Del said he sent the message in his capacities as chief of the High Military Command and chairman of the Provisional Committee in the Field of the KPNLF.

In his second message, he urged that the conflict at the top echelon be settled as soon as possible.

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CSO: 4212/58

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

ROUNDUP OF VONADK BATTLE REPORTS 7-13 FEBRUARY

BK140939 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [VONADK] in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 7-13 February:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 7 February reports that DK forces dismantled Vietnamese commune administrations at Roka Kaong and Peam Chikang communes in Kang Meas District along the Mekong River on 2 February, at Krakor commune in Konpong Siem District of Kompong Cham Province on 2 February, at Kompong Svay commune in Kompong Thom Province on 3 February, and at Prey Svay commune in Muong District on 1 February, liberating 17 villages in these communes; disrupted Vietnamese administrative networks in 2 villages of Tuk Meas District on the southwestern region battlefield on 1 February; ambushed a Vietnamese jeep on Route 19 on the Stung Treng battlefield on 25 January, killing a Vietnamese division commander, and a Vietnamese motorboat on the Koh Kong Leu battlefield on 27 January; and conducted various other actions on the Sisophon, north Sisophon, western Leach, Kompong Cham, Pailin, Koh Kong Leu, northwest Phnom Penh, Tonle Sap, Ratankiri, Kompong Thom, and southwest region battlefields between 18 January and 4 February, killing and wounding 224 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 24 guns, 10 commune office buildings, 4 military training schools, 4 barracks, 1 rice storehouse, 1 rice milling machine, 1 power generator, 1 bridge, 3 motorboats, and some ammunition and materiel; seizing 13 guns, 117 mines, 2 boats, and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 9 villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield, 4 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield, and 4 other villages on the Muong battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 8 February, DK forces dismantled Vietnamese administrative apparatuses in Chhuk commune of Puok District on the Siem Reap battlefield on 3 February, in Sraeung commune of Santuk District in Kompong Thom on 25 January, liberating 3 villages, and in Sandek commune of Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham, on 30 January; attacked a Vietnamese battalion in Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom, on 2 February, ambushed Vietnamese troops at Daeum Snuol on the south Sisophon battlefield on 3 February, a Vietnamese platoon moving out of Anlung Kop on the Muong battlefield on 3 February, and a Vietnamese truck on the Leach battlefield on 3 February; and conducted other actions between 5 January and 4 February, killing and wounding 178 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 41 assorted guns, 1 truck, 1 office building, 1 clothing warehouse, 1 paddy storehouse, 14 barracks, 12 barrels of fuel oil, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 7 guns and some ammunition and materiel; and liberating 3 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

The clandestine radio at 2315 GMT on 9 February reports DK forces cut 12 sections of railroad track near Kbal Say in Moung on 31 January; attacked a Vietnamese battalion position in Sot Nikom District on the Siem Reap battlefield on 25 February, and a company position in Srei Snam District, Siem Reap, on 5 February; and conducted various other actions against Vietnamese soldiers in Pailin, Kompong Som, Siem Reap, East Phnom Penh, southwestern, south Sisophon, and north Battambang regions between 28 January and 5 February, killing and wounding 304 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 31 guns, 240 meters of railroad track, 2 trucks, 14 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel, and seizing 1 gun, 80 sets of military uniforms, 48 rucksacks, and some war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 10 February, as a result of DK forces actions in Tonle Sap from 4 to 5 February, Kompong Cham on 5 February, Moung-Pursat on 4 and 5 February, Kratie 29 January, south Battambang on 6 February, Samlot from 1 to 3 February, west Battambang on 7 February, east Battambang on 5 February, south Sisophon on 4 February, Sisophon on 6 February, and Siem Reap on 6 and 7 February, 117 Vietnamese soldiers were killed, 133 wounded and 4 captured alive; 530 meters of railroad tracks, 23 assorted weapons, 4 commune office buildings, 2 trucks, 2 rice huskers, 2 C-25 field radio sets, 1 12-meter-long bridge, 3 barracks, and some war materiel were destroyed; 9 guns and some ammunition and war materiel were seized; and 3 villages in Kompong Cham and 3 others in Moung-Pursat were liberated.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 11 February reports DK forces killed 175 Vietnamese, including 2 regiment commanders, 2 battalion commanders, 25 Vietnamese experts, and 10 Lao experts, and wounded 185 others; destroyed 50 meters of railroad track, 487 assorted guns, 3 commune office buildings, 22 trucks, 4 tractors, 50 bicycles, 1 large power generator and 5 smaller ones, 3 walkie-talkies, 10 radio receivers, 6 telephones, 2 rice depots, 8 ammo depots, 150 barrels of fuel oil, 17 Vietnamese brick houses, 3 military training school buildings, 100 barracks, and a large quantity of war materiel were destroyed; 79 assorted guns along with some ammunition and other materiel were seized; 3 villages in the Moung-Pursat area and 5 others in Kompong Thom were liberated; and 550 Cambodian soldiers were set free from Vietnamese service and allowed to go home in various attacks on the Moung-Pursat, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, and Samlot battlefields between 22 January and 6 February and the 8 February attack on the Vietnamese national military training center west of Kompong Speu town.

The clandestine radio reports at 2315 GMT on 12 February: DK forces dismantled Vietnamese administrative apparatuses in Ta Pon and Thippadei communes in Battambang on 7 February and in Tuol Khpos commune in Prey Chhor District, Kompong Cham, on 5 February; ambushed 2 Vietnamese trucks on the Kompong Cham battlefield, a Vietnamese company on the Kompong Thom battlefield on February [as printed], and another company on the Kompong Cham battlefield on 8 February; and conducted many other actions against the Vietnamese between 29 January and 9 February, killing and wounding 238 enemy soldiers; destroying 15 guns, 1 commune office building, 2 trucks, 20,000 liters of gasoline, 4 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing 3 guns and some war materiel; and liberating 6 villages on the Battambang battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 13 February, DK forces attacked Ta Kream commune and liberated 3 villages in Phnum Sampeou District on the Pailing battlefield on 9 February; dismantled Vietnamese administrations at Yi Ang commune in Thpong District on 6 February, at Tang Kroch commune in Samroang Tong District on 8 February, liberating 2 villages, at Meanchey commune in Chhuk District on 9 February, at Bat Trang commune in Sisophon District on 9 February, liberating 2 other villages, at Anhchanh commune in Sisophon District on 7 February, and at various villages in Kompong Siem District on 8 February; ambushed a Vietnamese troop truck moving from Sala Visai to Rumlich on the Kompong battlefield on 5 February; ambushed a Vietnamese regiment in Phnum Srok District on the north Sisophon battlefield on 3 February; and conducted various other actions in Sisophon, north Sisophon, Kompong Thom, Kratie, and north Battambang, killing and wounding 161 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 24 assorted weapons, 1 truck, 7 commune office buildings, 1 rice depot, 1 ammunition depot, 2 bridges, 2 guard posts, 7 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 8 guns and some ammunition and materiel; and liberating 3 villages on the Pailin battlefield, 2 on the northwestern Phnom Penh battlefield, and 2 others on the Sisophon battlefield.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK REPORTS BATTAMBANG AIRFIELD ATTACKED 10 FEBRUARY

BK142358 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] Battambang battlefield: On the night of 10 February, we attacked the Battambang airfield for the second time. We killed 8 and wounded 12 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed a radar, 2 82-mm mortars, a 12.7-mm machinegun, 3 machineguns, 3 B-41's, 5 AK's, a C-25 radio, a command post, a warehouse measuring 50 by 15 meters, 20 barracks, and some bar materiel.

West Battambang battlefield: On the night of 9 February, our national army attacked a Vietnamese enemy tank regiment position in Boeng Reang along Route 10, 5 km from Battambang town. We killed 8 and wounded 10 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 3 T-54 tanks, 3 DK-85 guns, 3 military warehouses, 2 barracks, and some war materiel; seized some war materiel; and liberated 4 villages: Boeng Reang, Kouk Ponley Ti Muoy, Kouk Ponley Ti Pi, and Chai Kda.

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CSO: 4212/58

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

107 SRV SOLDIERS REPORTED KILLED IN 14 FEB ATTACK

BK180306 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] At 0500 on 14 February, our special detachment attacked a Vietnamese regimental command post and three company positions at (Daeum Phlu) on Stoeng Me Toek, Koh Kong Leu battlefield.

After 30 minutes of fighting, we completely destroyed these positions. We killed 89 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 66 others. We destroyed 84 AK's, 16 B-40's, 1 82-mm mortar, 3 60-mm mortars, 1 12.7 machinegun, 12 AR-15's, 4 M-30's, 65 military barracks, 2 2-watt telegram machines, 3 telephone sets, 2 C-25 radios, 1 ammunition depot, 1 rice storehouse containing 360 sacks of rice, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized 5 AK's, 3 AR-15's, 250 hand grenades, 65 rucksacks, and some war materiel.

The next morning, Vietnamese enemy soldiers posted at nearby positions came to help their colleagues. They stepped in our mines and were also ambushed. We killed 18 of them and wounded 5 others. We also destroyed a truck and a quantity of war materiel.

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CSO: 4212/58

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK REPORTS ANS, KPNLA MILITARY OPERATIONS

BK191236 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Sources from the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] reported that on 18 February, a group of ANS fighters from the 11th Regiment, 1st Division, who were conducting a military operation inside Cambodia clashed with 10 Vietnamese soldiers and 20 Heng Samrin soldiers at Krasang Village, Bos Lbov Commune, Samraong District, Oddar Meanchey Province. The 15-minute battle which started at 1515 and lasted until 1530 resulted in one Vietnamese soldier killed and several others wounded. Two Heng Samrin soldiers laid down their arms and defected to the ANS side.

On 13 February, Vietnamese soldiers of the 75th Division fired 11 mortar shells from their base northwest of Khleng Poar Hill in Sisophon District to harass a position of the Khmer People's National Liberation Army, without causing any damage.

On 6 February, a platoon of CGDK soldiers ambushed two Vietnamese boats transporting food on Mongkolborei River, Battambang Province, killing six Vietnamese soldiers, capturing three others, and destroying the boats.

On 13 February, a group of CGDK soldiers attacked Vietnamese troops northwest of Hill 395, 1 km from Phnum Kravanh District, Pursat Province. The clash lasted for 45 minutes, but no casualties report was available.

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CSO: 4212/58

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SIHANOUK'S RANNARIT MESSAGE TO HENG SAMRIN SOLDIERS

BK201010 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 20 Feb 86

[14 February "message" from Prince Norodom Rannarit, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's personal representative to Cambodia and Asia and supreme commander of the Sihanoukist National Army, "to Heng Samrin soldiers throughout Cambodia"--recorded]

[Text] Dear patriotic fighters living under the Heng Samrin regime: In my capacity as the royal son and royal representative of August Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and supreme commander of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS], I am greatly honored to express unlimited admiration at the valor and resoluteness of all combatants who have fought back against the Vietnamese aggressors, the sworn enemy of all Cambodians. For example, there are the feats of the brothers in the ranks of the Heng Samrin army who attacked the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Pursat and Siem Reap provinces last December, causing extensive damage to the Vietnamese and even seizing two tanks from them. In Koh Kong Province last January, patriotic fighters under the Heng Samrin regime mutinied against the Vietnamese troops, causing serious losses to them. In Takeo this month, patriotic forces in the Heng Samrin regime also launched heavy attacks against the Vietnamese aggressor troops in the region. Recently, the 179th Regiment of the Heng Samrin army attacked a Vietnamese division in the vicinity of Khleng Poar Hill, Thmar Puok District, Battambang Province, and destroyed many Vietnamese materiel and ammunition depots. Moreover, the Heng Samrin forces in Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap, and Battambang provinces have provided material support for the ANS fighters and, on many occasions, closely cooperated with them.

These correct attitudes and activities have been highly approved of and praised by Samdech Euv [the prince father, an affectionate appelation given to Sihanouk], whom we have always venerated and who used to bestow upon Cambodia and the Cambodian people happiness, national independence, and territorial integrity. He has conveyed through me, his royal representative, the urging that all of you should strive to intensify military activities against these Vietnamese aggressors. You see with your own eyes how these Vietnamese oppress and violate the rights of the Cambodian people, the masters of the country, and how they chase our Cambodian people out of their homes and lands which they then hand over to their fellow Vietnamese nationals.

The ANS together with other resistance forces has conducted armed activities and attacks against the Vietnamese everywhere, driving these Vietnamese aggressors into stalemate and panic everywhere. At the same time, many patriotic forces living under the Heng Samrin regime have volunteered to join our nationalist resistance forces. The union of all patriotic forces has plunged the Vietnamese aggressors, sworn enemy of the Khmer, into a more serious predicament. For this reason, the Vietnamese, helter-skelter and panic-stricken, are seeking to settle the Cambodian problem politically.

The brothers are requested to please constantly step up your national liberation activities. Please, do not believe the odious propaganda of the Vietnamese. On the contrary, all patriotic Cambodian forces are requested to further intensify military activities and attacks against their positions. If all patriots have the kindness of responding to my appeal, please firmly unite and join your forces to attack the Vietnamese aggressors everywhere. Only then will all of us Khmer patriots be able to seize victory once and for all.

Long live the ANS! Long live all Cambodian resistance forces! Down with the armed forces of the Vietnamese aggressors!

Made in the liberated zone, 14 February 1986

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CSO: 4212/58

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SIHANOUK THANKS DK FOR MESSAGE OF SUPPORT

BK160219 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] After receiving a 12 February statement by the Democratic Kampuchean side clearly and firmly confirming its stand on the present and future role of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his FUNCINPEC, on the same day--12 February--Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk sent a message of thanks to His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea and president of the Democratic Kampuchean side; His Excellency Son Sen, vice president of the Democratic Kampuchean side and supreme commander of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army; and the whole Democratic Kampuchean side. The following is text of this message:

To Excellencies Khieu Samphan and Son Sen and the Democratic Kampuchea side:

On behalf of the FUNCINPEC and in my own name, I would like to thank Your Excellencies and Democratic Kampuchea for the noble, patriotic message dated 12 February 1986.

I would like to affirm our fraternal unity in our sacred, joint struggle to liberate Cambodia from the claws of the Vietnamese aggressors and colonialists.

With highest regards.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea and of the FUNCINPEC

Beijing, 12 February 1986

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CSO: 4212/58

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

SIHANOUKISTS CLASH WITH SRV TROOPS--Military sources of our station report that on 6 February, 245 ANS [National Sihanoukist Army] combatants of the 3d Division clashed for 9 hours with two Vietnamese companies at O Prey Veng southwest of Khtum Village, Samraong District, Oddar Meanchey Province, killing 2 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounding 8 others. ANS troops suffered one dead and four wounded. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 16 Feb 86] /8309

9 VIETNAMESE KILLED IN BATTAMBANG--The FUNCINPEC news sources reported that the Sihanoukist army combatants killed nine Vietnamese soldiers in a recent attack against a Vietnamese position in Battambang Province. According to the report on 5 February a group of Sihanoukist army combatants attacked a Vietnamese position at Prek Sar in Battambang District of Battambang Province, killing nine Vietnamese soldiers and wounding nine others. The Sihanoukist army suffered one killed and three wounded. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Feb 86] /8309

CHAN YORAN AMBASSADOR TO BANGLADESH--To strengthen the bonds of friendship between Democratic Kampuchea and the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the CGDK has proposed naming His Excellency Chan Yoran as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea accredited to the People's Republic of Bangladesh with normal residence in Beijing. The government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh has accepted this proposal of naming His Excellency Chan Youran as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to the People's Republic of Bangladesh with normal residence in Beijing, capital of the PRC. [Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 15 February 1986 [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Feb 86] /8309

CSO: 4212/58

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO TRUONG CHINH--Phnom Penh, 10 Feb (SPK)--Heng Samrin, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has sent warm greetings to Truong Chinh, president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on his 79th birthday. In his message, President Heng Samrin stressed that as an eminent leader, President Truong Chinh has actively taken part in consolidating and developing friendship and militant solidarity and cooperation between the two countries and among the three Indochinese countries for the interests of the three peoples and for peace and stability in the region. President Heng Samrin wished Truong Chinh the best of health, longevity and greater success in his highly responsible tasks. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1312 GMT 10 Feb 86] /9604

CHEA SIM RECEIVES OUTGOING GDR AMBASSADOR--Phnom Penh, 10 Feb (SPK)--Gunter Horn, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic, paid a farewell Sunday morning to Chea Sim, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the National Assembly, on the termination of his mission in Kampuchea. On the occasion, chairman Chea Sim highly valued the diplomatic contributions of the GDR to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the two countries. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1311 GMT 10 Feb 86] /9604

NEW INDIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES--Phnom Penh, 3 Feb (SPK)--A.K. Pandey, the new charge d'affaires E.P. of India to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on Friday presented his credentials to Kong Korm, first deputy foreign minister of the PRK. A.K. Pandey, who arrived in Phnom Penh Thursday, replaces D.B. Malik. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1204 GMT 3 Feb 86] /9604

AID FOR SRV STORM VICTIMS--Phnom Penh, 6 Feb (SPK)--The Ministry of Culture and Information of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has collected riels 19,169 (Kampuchea currency) for victims of the storm which struck the central Vietnamese province of Binh Tri Thien last October. The sum was handed over by Vice Minister Chey Sophea to the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh on 22 January. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1136 GMT 6 Feb 86] /9604

YOUTH GROUP'S RETURN--Phnom Penh, 3 Feb (SPK)--A delegation of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea (PRYUK) has returned to Phnom Penh after attending a regional meeting of students from Asia and the Pacific in Pyongyang, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from 14-16 January. The delegation, led by Im Suosdei, vice president of the Association of Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea (ARYK) was among the 35 delegations attending the meeting. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1210 GMT 3 Feb 86] /9604

RETURNEES IN KOMPONG THOM--Phnom Penh, Feb (SPK)--In 1985, 871 misguided people broke with the enemy and reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Kompong Thom Province, 150 km north of Phnom Penh. Of the returnees, who brought along 263 guns, 762 were Polpotists and 109 Sereikas. Twenty-four were company officers. Kompong Thom was awarded the "Fatherland Defence Order," Second Class, during the year-end national conference on political proselytizing in 1985. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 1 Feb 86] /9604

CSO: 4200/708

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S GRENADA VISIT

OW240923 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Feb (VNA)--NHAN DAN in a commentary today says that U.S. President Reagan went to Grenada in an attempt to make black white and erase the stain of his administration.

The paper says that Reagan also slandered Cuba and Nicaragua to get his administration out of its passive position and its failure in Central America and the Caribbean.

The paper goes on:

"The world people clearly know where lies the real threat to peace, independence and freedom of nations in Latin America, the Caribbean and the whole of our planet. It comes from no one else but the reactionary forces headed by the United States. While continuing to provoke hot beds of tension in one region or another, they are plunging headlong in the nuclear arms race, militarizing the outer space in an attempt to push mankind to the brink of a nuclear holocaust."

"To invent an imaginary threat from anyone else as an excuse for its schemes and acts of intervention and aggression in many areas of the world has become a customary practice of Washington," the paper says.

/9274
CSO: 4200/726

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

MONGOLIAN RADIO CONDEMNS PRC'S POLICY TOWARD SRV

OW220757 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Feb (VNA)--The Mongolian Radio on 17 February broadcast a commentary strongly condemning Beijing's hostile policy toward Vietnam.

It said: "Seven years have elapsed since the failure of their aggression against Vietnam in February 1979, the Beijing authorities have unceasingly pursued a hostile policy toward Vietnam. Since mid-1984 they have stepped up a land-grabbing war against Vietnam, on their part, the Vietnamese people have spared no efforts to restore the traditional friendship with the Chinese people, proposing negotiations aimed at settling issues related to bilateral relations and putting an end to all hostilities among the common border. [Quotation marks as received.]

The radio went on: "Beijing's hostile policy toward Vietnam runs counter to the Chinese people's interests, undermines the two countries' traditional friendship, and peace and security in the region and Asia as a whole."

"Dialogue, not confrontation, is the trend of our time," the radio observes. It says that by pursuing such a policy, the Chinese authorities will gain nothing but only incur ever more isolation at home and abroad.

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CSO: 4200/726

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

CONTINUED PROGRESS AT NORWEGIAN-SPONSORED OIL TRAINING CENTER

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Torill Nordeng]

[Text] Vietnamese oil workers are to receive training from Norwegians. On Wednesday [12 February], three Norwegian training experts from ISOT/Norconsult International will be on their way to BaRia in southern Vietnam, where NORAD [Norwegian Agency for Development Aid] at the end of the 1970's set up a training center for oil workers. Since then the project has been functioning well, but now there is a need for both advanced training for instructors and replacement of equipment. ISOT won this contract from the United Nations after having overcome tough competition from international training firms.

ISOT, the International School of Technology, is owned by Norconsult [privately owned Norwegian consulting firm], and for the company the contract means an income of 11-12 million kroner.

"Two years ago we received a contract to evaluate how the NORAD project in BaRia had been going since the training center had been operating under its own power. It was demonstrated that it things had gone very well," said general director of ISOT, Willy Hafrom.

The project director at the training center, the Petroleum Workers Technical School [original in English] is Kristian Stoltenberg. First of all it will be he, to be gradually followed by seven others, who will organize the work involved in inaugurating the advanced training for instructors at the school.

/9599
CSO: 3639/77

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BINH TRI THIEN STORM VICTIMS RECEIVE SOVIET AID

OW211618 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Feb (VNA)--The Vietnam AAPSO Committee received at a ceremony held here today a consignment of 25 tons of relief goods sent from the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, the Soviet Women's Committee and Peace Fund, to the people in the storm-stricken province of Binh Tri Thien in central Vietnam.

The 250,000-ruble worth relief included clothes, blankets, mosquito nets, children's footwear, medicine and other medicaments.

Among those present at the handover ceremony were To Hoai, president of the Vietnam AAPSO Committee; Do Xuan Oanh, general secretary of the Vietnam Peace Committee; Do Huu Khoi, member of the presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With Other Peoples; Pham Ba Dien, vice-chairman of the People's Committee of Binh Tri Thien Province.

On the Soviet side were T. Grigor'yev, secretary of the Soviet Peace Fund; and Mrs Nina Krovina, dentist, and staff-members of the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi.

Speaking on the occasion, To Hoai and Pham Ba Dien expressed sincere thanks to the Soviet people for their valuable assistance to the people in Binh Tri Thien Province to help them overcome the consequences of natural calamities.

Another ceremony was also organized here today by the Vietnam Ministry of Transport and Communications to receive 10 locomotives as gift from the Soviet ministry and communications.

/9274
CSO: 4200/726

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

NGUYEN CO THACH GREETS ETHIOPIAN COUNTERPART

OW221804 Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Feb (VNA)--Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today extended his warmest greetings to his Ethiopian counterpart, Goshu Wolde, on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Ethiopia.

In his congratulatory message, Nguyen Co Thach expresses the joy of the Vietnamese Government and people at the fine development of the friendly relations and cooperation between Vietnam and Ethiopia over the past ten years and their belief that these ties will continue to consolidate and develop in the interests of the two peoples, for the sake of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The Vietnamese foreign minister wished the Ethiopian people, under the leadership of the Ethiopian Workers' Party headed by President Mengistu Haile Mariam, still greater achievements.

/9274
CSO: 4200/726

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

NHAN DAN WELCOMES SOVIET SPACE ACHIEVEMENTS

OW220807 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 22 Feb 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Feb (VNA)--The daily NHAN DAN today says that the Soviet space science has made a new and brilliant achievement in the use of outer space for peaceful purposes with the successful launching of the "Peace" orbital station just before the opening of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The paper says: "In the past 29 years since the successful launching of the first man-made earth satellite, the Soviet Union has consistently pursued a great program for the use of outer space for peaceful purposes in the interests of mankind. This has found a new and very significant illustration in the launching of the new orbital station bearing the name of "Peace."

It is under this great watchword that the Soviet Union has adopted a correct approach and made steady steps in the exploration of outer space. Thus, the paper adds, the Soviet Union is the first country to send up orbital complexes, is also taking the lead in long-term spatial flights and accordingly, has obtained many results in the service of man's well being on this planet.

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CSO: 4200/726

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

WORKERS ACTIVITIES WELCOME CPSU CONGRESS

OW240921 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Feb (VNA)--More than 5,000 Vietnamese workers and Soviet experts on Saturday took part in a "model working day" at the construction sites of the Thang Long and Gian Khau Bridges and some other traffic projects in Hanoi to greet the coming 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In this connection, the chapters of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions and the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association in Ha Son Binh Province, west of Hanoi, in cooperation with 154 of their grassroots units, recently organized a "Communist Labour Day" involving more than 50,000 people.

In the week ending 15 February, workers at the fuel company in the northern coal-mining Province of Quang Ninh organized a short emulation drive with sailors on Soviet ships to ensure quick clearance for the ships.

An emulation drive has been held at the Vietnam Union of Tea Factories which involves all processing centres and plantations of the union in successfully fulfilling its quota for the first quarter of 1986 to welcome the 27th CPSU Congress.

/9274
CSO: 4200/726

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

MALAYSIAN KING RECEIVES ENVOY--Hanoi, 18 Feb (VNA)--Malaysia and Vietnam can act together to safeguard peace and stability in the region, said King of Malaysia Almutawakkil Alallah Sultan Iskandar al Haj [name as received] while receiving the new Vietnamese ambassador to Malaysia Tran Le Duc in Kuala Lumpur on 15 February. Malaysia and Vietnam, he said, are two neighbouring countries in Southeast Asia. We have many similarities which are a common ground on which to develop our friendly relations on the principle of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation. The Malaysian monarch took this occasion to convey his warm greetings and best wishes to President Truong Chinh, Chairman Pham Van Dong, and other leaders and the entire Vietnamese people. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 18 Feb 86] /9604

GDR JUSTICE MINISTRY DELEGATION--Hanoi, 18 Feb (VNA)--A delegation of the Ministry of Justice of the German Democratic Republic led by Dr Herbert Kern, state secretary of the Justice Ministry, has paid a visit to Vietnam. The GDR delegation had working sessions with a delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Justice led by Vice Minister Phung Van Ttu. The two sides compared notes on the judicial work in their countries and signed a plan of cooperation in 1986 between the two ministries. The guests were cordially received by Justice Minister Phan Hien. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 18 Feb 86] /9604

CZECH ENVOY ADDRESSES PRESS--Hanoi, 20 Feb (VNA)--Czechoslovak Ambassador to Vietnam Bohuslav Handl held a press conference here today on the 38th anniversary of the February revolution. The ambassador laid stress on the significance of the February revolution in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Czechoslovak working class and labouring people. He said the February revolution in 1948 was an important turning point marking the total collapse of the bourgeoisie in Czechoslovakia and its attempt to steer the country back to the road of capitalism. He brought out the great achievements in all fields recorded by the Czechoslovak people over the past 38 years. He took this opportunity to reaffirm the Czechoslovak party, government and people's determination to strengthen the ties between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia, and their firm support for the efforts of the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 20 Feb 86] /9604

COLLECTION OF GORBACHEV'S WORKS--Hanoi, 20 Feb (VNA)--In honour of the forthcoming 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the 55th anniversary of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, the Su That (Truth) Publishing House and the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee have jointly published in Vietnamese two collections of his writings and speeches. The first, titled "The Strength, and Effect of Soviet-Vietnam Friendship" includes M.S. Gorbachev's speeches from 1982 to 1985 about the relations between the two countries and the joint Vietnam-USSR statement signed in June 1985. The other titled "In the Interests of Developed Socialism and World Peace" includes important speeches of the Soviet leader on the Soviet party and people's activities since the 26th CPSU Congress and his judicious and scientific evaluation of the existing socio-economic situation in the Soviet Union, on the Soviet people's great achievements in all fields, on the Soviet Union's policies on intensive development of the economy, on the Soviet policy regarding science and technology, and its foreign policy for peace. Also on this occasion, the General Post Department called a press conference here today to introduce the special set of postal stamps about the Soviet Union. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 20 Feb 86] /9604

TRUONG CHINH SENDS GUYANA GREETINGS--Hanoi, 22 Feb (VNA)--President of the State Council Truong Chinh today extended his warm greetings to President Desmond Hoyte on the 16th anniversary of the republic day of the Cooperatic Republic of Guyana (23 February]. In his congratulatory message, Truong Chinh wishes for constant development of the friendly relations between the peoples of Vietnam and Guyana. On his occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent a message of greetings to his Guyanese counterpart, Rasly Jackson. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1624 GMT 22 Feb 86 OW] /9274

VIETNAM-POLAND FRIENDSHIP HOSPITAL--Hanoi, 22 Feb (VNA)--The Vietnam-Poland Friendship Hospital was inaugurated this morning in the central Vietnam province of Nghe Tinh, about 300 km south of Hanoi. The 500-bed hospital, built with non-refunded aid from Poland, is furnished with modern equipment for various wards including consultation, treatment and administrative staff. It comprises 23 high building blocks installed in an area of 13,705 square metres. Present at the inaugural ceremony were Doctor Dang Hoi Huan, minister of public health; Nguyen Ba, chairman of the Nghe Tinh People's Committee; and others. The Polish side was represented by Professor Stanislaw Goura, first vice-minister of public health and social insurance; and Polish Ambassador to Vietnam Marian Ejma Multanaki. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 22 Feb 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 4200/726

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES FROM 10-20 FEB 86 REVIEWED

OW202307 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Dear friends: According to the General Statistics Department, by 20 February the entire country had planted 1.4 million hectares of fifth month spring and winter-spring rice or 75 percent of the planned acreage, including 700,000 hectares in northern provinces and 705,000 hectares in southern provinces and cities. Under the favorable weather conditions, the northern provinces and cities have, after the Tet festival, accelerated the fifth month spring rice cultivation twice as fast as before Tet. Thanks to the availability of rice seedlings, draft power, electricity, and water, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, and Binh Tri Thien Provinces have basically completed the fifth month spring rice cultivation. The slow localities, including Ha Bac, Hanoi, and Ha Son Binh, have transplanted from 60 to 70 percent of the planned acreage. Noteworthy is that the northern provinces and cities have enjoyed many basic advantages of the fifth month spring rice production this year. Sufficient rice seedlings have been transplanted on the entire acreage in accordance with the cultivation patterns. From 80 to 90 percent of the rice acreage has been aerated. Supply of electricity for agricultural production has been ensured according to the signed contracts. As a result, many localities have transplanted rice seedlings in sufficient rows, at a proper density, and on the entire acreage. Currently, many localities have shifted to fertilizing, tending, and weeding the fifth month spring rice crop and to preventing and eradicating rice pests. However, some problems have appeared, including the shortage of fertilizers and insecticides. A number of localities, including Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Thanh Hoa are boosting the movement to grow azolla as fertilizer for the fifth month spring rice crop.

The southern provinces and cities have basically completed the winter-spring rice cultivation. However, as many as 200,000 hectares of late 10th-month rice in the Mekong Delta provinces of Kien Giang, Dong Thap, Hau Giang, Cuu Long, Ben Tre, and Minh Hai have not yet been harvested. These localities are now concentrating on harvesting this rice crop rapidly and neatly in order to shift to tending the main winter-spring rice crop.

According to the vegetation protection department, leaf folders and rice blast have damaged the winter-spring rice in the southern provinces and cities over the past 10 days. The northern provinces and cities should promptly prevent and detect rice blast, rice hispa, and stem borers in the days ahead.

Noteworthy is that the acreage of industrial crops in the north and that of secondary crops, vegetables, and beans in the south, including garlic and pepper, has diminished as compared with the same period last year. Localities are currently boosting the movement to grow vegetables, subsidiary crops, and short-term and long-term crops during the best cultivation period.

According to the meteorological and hydrological department, the weather conditions will remain favorable for agricultural production in the days ahead. Therefore, the northern provinces and cities should continue to accelerate and complete the planting of the spring rice on the entire acreage on schedule and should then shift to growing vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops and to tending the fifth month spring rice crop.

Along with boosting the planting of vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops, the southern provinces and cities are actively concentrating on preventing and eradicating harmful insects for the winter-spring rice crop. Despite the current favorable weather conditions, localities are exerting great efforts in cultivation after the Tet festival. Instead of disregarding the cultivation schedule and the care for the rice crop, they are striving to achieve a successful fifth month spring rice crop in all aspects.

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CSO: 4209/324

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION--Hanoi, 21 Feb (VNA)--The first engine group of a 360-kw hydro-electric power station being built in Giang District, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province (Central Vietnam) has been commissioned. The designed capacity of the first group is estimated at 180/kw. This is the first power station built in a mountainous region in service of people of ethnic minorities in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 21 Feb 86 OW] /9274

PHA LAI ELECTRIC PLANT--Hanoi, 23 Feb (VNA)--The Pha Lai thermal electric plant built with Soviet assistance has since its commission generated almost three billion kwh, accounting for nearly 60 percent of the total electric output in Vietnam last year. After putting the second generator group into operation by the end of 1984 and the third generator group by the end of last year, the Pha Lai plant has played a leading role in the electricity grid in northern provinces. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 23 Feb 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 4200/726

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

NEW BRIDGE FOR LAOS--Hanoi, 21 Feb (VNA)--A new bridge has been completed at Nam Tuong on Highway 8 from the Lao Province of Bolikhan to Vietnam's seaport of Cua Lo, Nghe Tinh Province. The highway is the shortest and [most] convenient access way of Laos to the sea chiefly for the export of timber. The bridge is 40 metres long and 9.5 metres wide, capable of carrying two lanes of motor traffic. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 21 Feb 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 4200/726

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Bui Cong Ai [BUIF COONG AIS], *Major General

His article "Offensive Pace" in January 1986 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN was advertised in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Jan 86 p 2)

Nguyen Khac Canh [NGUYEENX KHAWCS CANHR], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1926 at Nam Lac Village, Nam Dan District, Nghe Tinh Province; former cadre of the 3d Military Region Headquarters; he died on 19 December 1985. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Dec 85 p 4)

Dinh Thi Can [DINH THIJ CAANR]

Chairwoman of the Central Committee for the Protection of Mothers and Children; recently she attended a closing conference on the "care and education demand for children of 6 and under." (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Dec 85 p 1)

Tran Van Can [TRAANF VAWN CAANR]

President of the Vietnam Association of Graphic Artists; on 20 December 1985 he attended a ceremony to mark the 40th anniversary of the Fine Art University in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Dec 85 pp 1, 4)

Nguyen Tho Chan [NGUYEENX THOJ CHAAN]

*Head of the Central Committee Emulation Department; on 16 January 1986 he attended a press conference at his department. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Jan 86 p 1)

Trinh Van Diep [TRINHJ VAWN ZIEEPJ], alias Le Trung Vu [LEE TRUNG VUX], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1928 at Cu Da Village, Thanh Tri District, Hanoi Municipality; member of the CPV Committee; high ranking cadre of the Political Bureau of the Signal and Communication Branch; he died on 2 January 1986 following an illness. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Jan 86 p 4)

Nguyen Van Dan [NGUYEENX VAWN DANF]

Vice minister of public health; professor; on 11 December 1985 he spoke at a ceremony to commemorate the 265th birthday of the former famous physician Hai Thuong Lan Ong held in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Dec 85 p 4)

Y Ngong Niet Dam [Y NGOONG NIEETS DAWM]

*Member of the CPV Central Committee; secretary of the Provincial Committee, Dac Lac Province; on 13 January 1986 he was present to welcome a visiting delegation from the GDR to his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jan 86 p 1)

Duong Han [ZUWOWNG HANS], *Major General

Commander of the Schools Department; recently he accompanied Senior General Le Trong Tan to visit Official Political School. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 86 p 1)

Nguyen Xuan Hien [NGUYEENX XUAAN HIEENR], *Lieutenant Colonel

Commander of the X.8 Group; he was mentioned in an article about the young pilots in his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Dec 85 p 2)

Than Quang Hieu [THAAN QUANG HIEEUX]

*Vice minister of agriculture; on 31 December 1985 to 1 January 1986 he met with a delegation from the PRK Agriculture Ministry to discuss cooperation between two countries for 1986. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jan 86 p 4)

Nguyen Ho [NGUYEENX HOOJ]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 23 December 1985 he was presented with a Friendship Award by Soviet ambassador. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Dec 85 p 4)

Ngo Hung [NGOO HUNGF]

Commander of the Combat Training Department; recently he accompanied Senior General Le Trong Tan to visit the Officer Political School. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 86 p 1)

Dang Huong [DAWNGJ HUWOWNG], *Colonel

Deputy commander-in-chief and commander of the Technical Materials Department, T Group; he was mentioned in an article about T Group. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Dec 85 p 3)

Dang Kinh [DAWNGJ KINH], Lieutenant General

His article on stimulation for victory in January 1986 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN was advertised in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Jan 86 p 2)

Nguyen Nhu Kinh [NGUYEENX NHUW KINHS], *Major General

His article on "Party and Political Missions in Opposing Sabotage Warfare" in January 1986 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN was advertised in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Jan 86 p 2)

Nguyen Nhu Lieu [NGUYEENR NHUW LIEEU], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1943 at Thanh Ha Village, Thanh Chuong District, Nghe Tinh Province; cadre of the Advanced Military Institute; member of the CPV Committee; he died on 21 December 1985 following a traffic accident. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Dec 85 p 4)

Hoang Dinh Luyen [HOANGF DINHF LUYEENS], Colonel

Commander of the Planning Institute, Ministry of National Defense; his article on "General Accounting" in his unit appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Dec 85 p 3)

Do Van Luong [DOOX VAWN LUWOWNG], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1918 at Nguyen Ly Village, Ly Nhan District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; member of the CPV Committee; former member of the Signal Command; he died on 30 December 1985 following an illness. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Jan 86 p 4)

Vu Van My [VUX VAWN MYX], Lieutenant Colonel

His article "New Point in Directing Militia and Self-Defense Forces Training" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Dec 85 p 2)

Le Huu Ngo [LEE HUWUX NGOJ]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Vinh Phu Province; recently he headed a delegation to visit Lauang Namtha Province, Laos, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of National Day of the LPDR. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Dec 85 p 4)

Vu Nha [VUX NHAJ], Colonel

SRV Military Attache in Cambodia; recently he attended a meeting at the Kampuchean Ministry of Defense to mark the 41st anniversary of the VPA. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Dec 85 p 1)

Nguyen Van Nham [NGUYEENX VAWN NHAAM], *Colonel

Commander of the N.65 Group; his name was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Jan 86 p 3)

Van Phac [VAWN PHACS]

*Vice minister of culture; his article on the cultural education of northern border area appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jan 86 p 3)

Do Truong Quan [DOOX TRUWOWNGF QUAAN], *Major General

Of the Q Group; his article about young officers in his unit appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Dec 85 p 2)
[Note: This individual was previously reported as a member of the Quyet Thang Corps]

Tran Van Que [TRAANF VAWN QUEE]

*Vice minister of forestry; on 24 December 1985 he signed a bill for the protection of forestry with a UN representative in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Dec 85 p 4)

Pham Song [PHAMJ SONG]

Vice minister of public health; on 16 December 1985 he spoke at a conference on traditional medicine in Vietnam. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Dec 85 p 4)

Le Dinh So [LEE DINHF SOOS], *Major General

Commander of the Political Cadre Department; recently he accompanied Senior General Le Trong Tan to visit the Officer Political School. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 86 p 1)

Nguyen Trong Sy [NGUYEENX TRONGJ SYX], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1923 at Trang Son Village, Do Luong District, Nghe Tinh Province; member of the CPV Committee; former member of the General Staff Research Department; he died on 3 December 1985. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Dec 85 p 4)

Bui Xuan Tam [BUIF XUAAN TAMS], *Colonel

Commander of the 103d Military Hospital; on 12 December 1985 he spoke at a conference to report the progress of scientific research at his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Dec 85 p 1)

Hoang Huu Thai [HOANGF HUWUX THAIS], *Rear Admiral

Acting commander of the Navy; on 31 December 1985 he spoke at an award ceremony honoring the Navy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Jan 86 p 1)

Nguyen Van Thai [NGUYEENX VAWN THAIS], Major General

His article "Political Education Improvement" in the TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, January 1986 was advertised in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Jan 86 p 2)

Pham Minh Thanh [PHAMJ MINH THANH], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1918 at Nga Thanh Village, Nga Son District, Thanh Hoa Province; member of the CPV Committee; retired deputy commander, political, of the 4th Military Region; he died on 10 December 1985 following an illness. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Dec 85 p 4)

Phan Van Thi [PHAN VAWN THIS], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1927 at Phu Thanh Village, Huong Phu District, Binh Tri Thien Province; member of the CPV Committee; deputy commander of the Air Defense Technical Department; he died following an illness on 12 January 1986 at the 108th Hanoi Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jan 86 p 4)

Nguyen Trong Thuat [NGUYEENX TRONGJ THUAATJ]

SRV ambassador to Poland; on 4 January 1986 he welcomed an SRV delegation headed by Political Bureau member Chu Huy Man to Poland. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Jan 86 p 1)

Ha Huy Thuoc [HAF HUY THOWUWCJ], Lieutenant Colonel

Head of the office of Mobilization and Recruitment, Capital Military Region; his article "Four Years of Implementation of Military Duty" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI 11 Dec 85 p 2)

Le Van Tri [LEE VAWN TRIF], Lieutenant General

Commander of the Technical General Department, Ministry of National Defense; on 21 December 1985 he spoke at an award ceremony at his department. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Dec 85 p 4)

Phan Tan Trinh [PHAN TAANS TRINHF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Dac Lac Province; on 13 January 1986 he was present to welcome a visiting delegation from the GDR to his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jan 86 p 1)

Nguyen Tu [NGUYEENX TU]

Vice minister of foreign trade; on 16 December 1985 he signed a protocol with the GDR on the exchange of goods and payments agreement between the two countries in the GDR. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Dec 85 p 4)

Nghiem Tuc [NGHIEEM TUCS], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1930 at Nghia Yen Village, Duc Tho District, Nghe Tinh Province; member of the CPV Committee; deputy editor-in-chief of the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN newspaper; he died on 11 January 1986 following an illness at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Jan 86 p 4)

Tran Minh Van [TRAANF MINH VAAN], *Colonel

Commander of the Chien Thang Group; he was mentioned in an article about his unit in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Dec 85 p 2)

Hoang Xuan [HOANGJ XUAAN], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1917 at Trieu Trung Village, Trieu Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province; former member of the Rear Services General Department; he died on 8 January 1986 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jan 86 p 4)

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END

JPRS-SEA-86-044

12 March 1986

Southeast Asia Report

VIETNAM

VO VAN KIET SPEECH AT HEROES CONGRESS

17 January 1986

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12 March 1986

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

VIETNAM

VO VAN KIET SPEECH AT HEROES CONGRESS

17 JANUARY 1986

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO VAN KIET REPORT AT HEROES CONGRESS, PART I

BK120830 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 86, pp 1, 4

["Part I" of report at 17 January session of Fifth National Congress of Heroes and Emulation Fighters held in Hanoi, by party Central Committee Political Bureau member Vo Van Kiet]

[Text] Dear comrades:

Today, in the jubilant atmosphere welcoming the new year, the first year of the Fourth 5-Year 1986-90 Plan, we open the Fifth National Congress of Heroes and Emulation Fighters which is also the first such congress since the day of National Reunification for Advance Toward Socialism.

This is a congress to cite the victories of our people and troops in the past years and a congress of revolutionary heroism in labor to build socialism and in combat to defend the country upholding our people's determination to overcome difficulties, accelerate production, practice thrift, successfully fulfill the 1986 state plan and the 5-Year 1986-90 Plan, perform other duties, and score outstanding achievements to greet the Sixth National Party Congress to be convened by the end of this year.

With such great significance, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the National Emulation Council, I welcome:

The heroic units, heroes, and emulation fighters nationwide and the collectives and individuals who represent the national emulation movement and typify the revolutionary heroism of our people in the new stage, especially those collectives and individuals who have been cited as heroes for the second and third time;

The Soviet experts, the friendly comrades from the country of the great October revolution and the cradle of the socialist emulation movement, who have come to Vietnam to share our hardships and difficulties, to work courageously and creatively, to participate in socialist construction, and to enthusiastically emulate in upholding the noble example of internationalist spirit;

The representatives of the Socialist Diplomatic Corps; the delegates of various sectors, mass organizations, and localities; and the correspondents of domestic and foreign news agencies and the press.

On behalf of the congress, we would like to convey our cordial and determined-to-win greetings to all the compatriots and combatants who are toiling day and night in production, combat, and work. We wish them new and outstanding achievements, thus satisfactorily implementing the slogan "everything for socialism and the people's happiness."

Part I

Great Achievements of the Socialist Patriotic Emulation Movement

Dear Comrades, nineteen years have elapsed since the fourth Congress of Heroes and Emulation Fighters (1 January 1967) was held at a time when the anti-U.S. resistance struggle for national salvation was being accelerated to positively prepare for the general offensive and uprising of the Lunar Year of the Monkey.

The past 19 years were a period in which the revolution in our country experienced countless difficulties and ordeals and our people and troops fought most courageously to win great historic victories. New difficulties and ordeals are still ahead in our building of a new life. The revolution is always a great struggle to get rid of the old regime and build a new one, and victories can be won only through the brave struggle and self-denying labor of millions of people over many generations.

Through the heroic struggle of our nation, we have won the great victory, achieved national liberation and unification, and advanced our nation to a new era, the era of independence, unification, and advance to socialism.

The significance of the victory has become even more profound with time. The victory was one of the greatest ordeals for our nation and one of the greatest epics in our 4,000-year long history of national construction and defense. For the survival of our country, our people accept all sacrifices and persistently struggled by stirring up a high revolutionary tide in combat and labor under the slogan "everything for the frontline and everything for the victory" both on the frontline and in the rear, in the south as well as in the north. Such a patriotic and heroic act did not take place at a given moment and in a definite area but it occurred daily, hourly, and everywhere until the total victory was won.

No sooner had peace been restored than we had to take up arms again to resist the aggression of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen. Fighting valiantly, we succeeded in defeating the aggressors.

In nationwide socialist construction, a novel and very difficult undertaking, our army and people have once again upheld their revolutionary heroism. Showing courage and creativity, they have simultaneously produced, fought, and competed in recording many outstanding achievements.

On the production and construction front, workers, peasants, craftsmen, and intellectuals have zealously competed in productive labor and economization, have worked in close coordination, and have united their efforts in overcoming all difficulties. They have simultaneously produced, protected production, increased productivity, improved quality, lowered production costs, and created many products and projects in support of fighting and the people's livelihood.

In the past years, the working class always upheld their vanguard role, brought into play their revolutionary heroism, and overcame untold difficulties and hardships to firmly maintain and develop production. Under the slogan "A hammer in one hand, a gun in the other," workers and craftsmen enthusiastically competed in simultaneously producing and fighting. They moved tens of thousands of metric tons of equipment and machinery to safe areas and quickly reassembled them for production. They endured any difficulty, bore any privation, and worked selflessly and creatively to promptly satisfy the demands of the frontline. In particular, the brothers and sisters in the communications and transportation sector, showing their heroic spiric and braving bombs and bullets, tenaciously and courageously plodded along roads and crossed bridges to maintain uninterrupted communications, proudly projecting their "keep-advancing-despite-enemy-destruction" attitude. In the south, workers marched in the vanguard of the movement of struggle for welfare and democracy. After liberation, they courageously struggled to protect and maintain machinery and equipment and immediately restored production.

Since the country was reunified, workers and craftsmen have zealously competed in restoring the economy and healing the wounds of war. Despite the many difficulties, various industrial sectors have been expeditiously restored and have continued to develop. Over the past 10 years, industry has achieved an annual growth rate of 8.1 percent, with electricity up by 6.7 percent, cement by 11 percent, timber by 5.05 percent, and fabrics by 5.65 percent. The road system, heavily damaged during the war, has been quickly restored. A typical result of this effort is the North-South railway, which was completely restored within a short period of time. Various industrial sectors have promptly satisfied the demands of agriculture by providing it with more than 4,000 tractors and building many new water conservancy projects to irrigate more than one million hectares. Many advanced scientific and technical measures have been applied in agriculture such as those concerning electricity, machinery, equipment, crop varieties, fertilizer... Light industry, small industry, and handicrafts, showing initiative and creativity, rearranged and reorganized production, carried out technical innovations, and overcame a great many diffficulties regarding energy, supply and capital to develop production. Many kinds of goods tailored to the people's taste and of fairly good quality have appeared in the market and partly satisfied the needs of the people.

At various capital construction sites, a vigorous Vietnamese-Soviet friendship labor emulation movement has taken place, with each side pledging to complete a specific amount of work within a specific period of time. This movement has yielded practical results, leading to the completion of many major projects on schedule and taking our country's material and technical bases one important

step forward in the cause of socialist industrialization. It can be said that, in our country, each project is an epic, each river and each construction site has a heroic story--such as the Da River, Tri An, Dau Tieng, Pha Lai, Bim Son, Hoang Thach, Bai Bang, Pha Rung, the Cong River, Vung Tau, Thang Long, Chuong Duong, and so forth--and has become a symbol of our country's fine relations with the Soviet Union and other friendly countries throughout the world. The Thang Long bridge, our country's longest and most modern bridge, a symbol of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, was opened to traffic 235 days ahead of schedule, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany. The Chuong Duong bridge, a symbol of self-reliance, intelligence, and creativity, was completed one year ahead of schedule.

In agricultural production, the collectivized peasantry has, with the wholehearted assistance of the working class, recorded great successes and constantly increased grain acreage, yield, and output. At the start of the anti-U.S. war of resistance, the north had a few hundred cooperatives that attained the target of five metric tons of paddy per hectare. With the introduction of the movement to produce five metric tons of paddy per hectare and to have two pigs and a laborer on every hectare of cropland, emulation efforts were vigorously promoted, and more and more cooperatives were able to attain the five metric ton target. This made it possible for the peasants to increase their contributions to the battlefield.

Recently, the movement to "emulate in agricultural work" and follow the examples set by Vu Thang and other progressive models in various localities--such as Chau Giang, Binh Minh...in the Red River Delta; Dien Tho, Dien An... in the central coastal region; Phu Loi Thuong, 19 May, Song Hau... in the Mekong River Delta; Quang Kim, Na Pan... in the northern border region; and Dien Binh, Cu Du... in the central highlands--has clearly illustrated and brought into play the great potentials concerning labor and lands while promoting efforts aimed at practicing intensive cultivation and multicropping, combining agriculture with forestry and crop cultivation with livestock breeding, rapidly applying scientific and technological progress, carrying out the new contract system, and improving upon management. The average grain output for the 5-year 1981-85 period reached 17 million metric tons compared with 13.35 million metric tons for the 5-year 1976-80 period, representing an average annual increse of 5.05 percent. For rice in particular, the average increase stood at 7.3 percent. Some 24 provinces and municipalities exceeded the 5-metric ton target and 7 provinces topped 6 metric tons. Tien Giang and Phu Khanh recorded over 7 metric tons. Haiphong exceeded the 7-metric ton mark for the first time in 1985. Some 45 districts and provincial capitals topped 8 metric tons per hectare, and more than 600 cooperatives and production collectives attained 9-10 metric tons per hectare. In particular, some units even achieved 20 metric tons per hectare. Vu Thang Cooperative, the leading banner of the movement for intensive cultivation in the Red River Delta, recorded 11 metric tons per hectare by having bumper crops for 42 consecutive seasons, and it is now striving to increase its per-hectare yield to 12 metric tons on low-lying 5th-month ricefields. There arises here a point to ponder: Formerly, when the average rice yeild was only 2-3 metric tons per hectare, Vu Thang's success in achieving 5 metric tons was considered outstanding; but when the 5-metric ton yield became commonplace, Vu Thang and

many other cooperatives increased their yield to 7 metric tons. And now, hundreds of cooperatives and production collectives are turning out 9-10 metric tons per hectare. Thus, the extraordinary and unexpected achievements of old become ordinary and commonplace; and on this basis, even more extraordinary achievements will be recorded. The emulation movement to follow the examples set by progressive models in agriculture has taken place according to this rule, and it has brought about fairly good results. This success belongs to the entire country as it is made possible by the concerted efforts of the various sectors, the working class that wholeheartedly supports agriculture, and our peasants who are equipped with a fairly good knowledge of intensive cultivation, who have endured numerous difficulties and hardships in coping with natural and enemy-caused calamities, and who have made ever greater contributions to the country.

Along with agricultural development, marked achievements have also been recorded in support of the emulation movements launched by the marine products, forestry, and water conservancy sectors. The marine products sector has, in particular, made new progress in recent years. It has repeatedly overfulfilled annual plans and achieved the 5-Year Plan targets two years ahead of schedule.

On the front of national defense and security, our people's army--the backbone of the all-people national defense system--has upheld the spirit of "nothing is dearer than independence and freedom" in fighting for the defense of the socialist fatherland. Our soldiers have emulated in annihilating the enemy and scoring exploits to win such titles as "American Exterminator Hero" and "Determined to Win Combatant and Unit." Emulation activities have been closely organized throughout the army. In the south for example, efforts have been made to promptly review achievements and experiences and to cite and rapidly multiply examples of revolutionary heroism such as that of Le Ma Luong who voluntarily left school for the frontline, saying that "the country must be saved before it can be built," or that of Nguyen Viet Xuan whose call to "aim directly at the enemy and open fire" displayed his determination and bravery.

During the current fight against the expansionists, our armed forces have been ceaselessly developing the fine nature and traditions of "Uncle Ho's soldiers" while upholding their stalwart spirit and the determination to fight and win in order to firmly defend the fatherland's frontiers.

Well aware of the situation in the country, our troops have upheld their fortitude, enthusiastically participated in economic building, and practiced thrift. Our troops are present at nearly all the major project sites and have worked with good productivity.

In recent years, the emulation movements in the army have been organized continuously and closely guided at the grassroots level. There have been emulation pledges for specific objectives among military corps, armed branches and services, military regions, schools, and agencies. These objectives have been publicly implemented, compared with one another, and well controlled. One of the factors of victory is that commanders have personally organized, guided, and mobilized the movements, making the emulation enthusiastic and

successful. This has also developed initiative, enriched experiences, multiplied models, intensified combat strength, and consolidated solidarity. This is a good experience of the army.

The People's Public Security Forces have their own "For the Fatherland's Security emulation movement. Proceeding from this common movement, each force in a given period has further launched a specific emulation movement, creating profound and uniform changes in the whole force. We can never forget the image of public security force combatants along the major communications lines and on the various fierce battlefields in previous years who resolutely held their ground despite fierce enemy attacks. In the areas temporarily occupied by the U.S. aggressors, many of them were fighting very bravely, imperturbably, silently, intelligently, and creatively.

The whole force is conducting the emulation movement to study and implement "Uncle Ho's six teachings." His teachings have become the struggle criteria for each cadre and combatant and have created a new impetus to bring about high results in work and combat. The recent movement "not to drink wine" in the public security force is spreading wide to reach all party members and cadres in Ho Chi Minh City and many other provinces and sectors.

With specific goals and timely motivation and alert guidance, the whole force has gradually purified and strengthened its ranks, outstandingly fulfilled its duties of protecting political security and maintaining social order and public security, and has remained worthy of being the sharp and reliable tool of the party and state and the people's beloved children.

Our people's armed forces have implemented President Ho's teaching "to be loyal to the party, the country, and the people; to fulfill all tasks, overcome all difficulties, and defeat all enemies" so as to remain worthy of the party and state awards: 3 Gold Star orders to the people's army, 2 Gold Star orders to the People's Public Security Forces, and the title of the People's Armed Forces Herm to 1,225 units and 835 individuals in the army and to 270 units and 129 individuals in the public security force in the past 20 years.

On the battlefronts of science, technology, education, public health, culture, information, sports, and physical training, the intellectual brothers and sisters have made important contributions to the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland, to the raising of the people's knowledge standard, and to the gradual elimination of the influence of old culture and mores. They have clearly realized the difficult situation of the country, accepted a living standard common to the whole nation, wholeheartedly devoted themselves to their duty, associated science with reality, and fulfilled their glorious cause. Formerly, they associated themselves with the high revolutionary tide of the people's anti-U.S. resistance struggle, supported combat and production, created a cultural and literary movement among the masses, displayed revolutionary optimism to "drown out bomb explosions with singing," satisfactorily propagandized the party-state policies, educated the people on revolutionary heroism, vehemently denounced the enemy, and won the world public support for us. Throughout the period of fierce war, the "Voice of Vietnam" never stopped broadcasting news of victories to the world. During

the war, although teachers and students had to wear straw hats to come to schools and to evacuate, education was still developing and the "two goods" emulation movement was being conducted to follow the examples of Bac Ly and Cam Binh. The patriotic sanitation movements of "five complete points" and "good doctors like kind mothers" were developing well with many outstanding districts, helping improve the rural areas. Many hospitals at the district and village levels were trusted and loved by the people.

In recent years, despite many difficulties in terms of working and living conditions, they have always upheld the quality of socialist intellectuals by giving depth to their activities to achieve results with lower costs, and satisfactorily support combat, production, and life. Particularly, in education, teachers and students have linked the schools with realities, intensified the ethical and vocational education, and brought about good changes in educational reform nationwide.

On the battlefront of distribution and circulation, during the anti-U.S. struggle, many collectives and individuals braved the danger of bombs and fire, stayed close to the frontline, held fast in combat and communication trenches, and stayed close to the primary units to serve. Distribution and circulation is still a burning front now with many troubles. However, new models of socialist transformation have appeared to improve the business procedures, control the sources of goods, make favorable distribution, and expand socialist trade and other service operations, manifesting the spirit of serving the people.

It is regrettable that we have had some shortcomings. As a result, the situation remains complicated. The good working experiences of many advanced models have not been reviewed and the results of emulation therefore remain low.

On the front of building socialism and defending the country, youths of both sexes, old people, and teenagers have made great contributions.

Our youths, who have grown up during the great period of national history and have been trained and fostered by the party and the new regime, have developed their heroic traditions, made outstanding contributions, and matured rapidly.

During the anti-U.S. resistance struggle, the "three readies" and "five assaults" movements of national salvation attracted millions of youths of both sexes to the battle front, in the seething spirit of "fighting as long as the enemy still exists and rushing to the battlefields for operations." In the spirit of "carrying hundreds of kilogrammes on their shoulders and marching hundreds of thousands of miles" and "cutting through the long range of Truong Son mountain to save the country" the Vietnamese youths made great contributions to the building and defense of socialism in the north, the liberation of the south, and the reunification of the country.

Developing the revolutionary heroism of previous young generations, now our youths in the "three assaults for collective mastery" movement are the assault force to carry out the party's two strategic tasks.

Generations of cadres and youth union members have upheld their heroic and stalwart combat spirit; overcome all hardships and difficulties; defeated all enemies; firmly defended the socialist fatherland; maintained political security, social order, and public security; and enthusiastically fulfilled their noble international obligations.

In the spirit of "volunteering to go wherever youths are needed to do difficult tasks" millions of youth union members are taking the lead in socialist construction and transformation. Youths are always present and ready to bear the brunt of life at the various communist youth project sites, the major project sites, and the high-yield and intensive cultivation rice fields. In the new stage, the assault youth force is the cause of honor and pride for the youths in our country.

Large numbers of youths are enthusiastically participating in building a new life, a new culture, and new socialist men. Many youths talented in the scientific, technical, cultural, and artistic domains have helped glorify the face of our country.

We are extremely proud of the Vietnamese youths, the national heroes of the heroic Vietnam.

Under the "three responsibilities" movement established in 1965, our women once replaced men on the anti-U.S. frontline to save the country, assumed production and other tasks, took care of the families and children, supported combat, and fought.

In the north, millions of women toiled in the fields to achieve high yield land made great contributions to all domains of social activities. Hundreds of thousands of others joined the assault youth, militia, and self-defense forces and recorded many achievements in fighting and in supporting combat activities. Women took the lead in implmenting the slogans "paddy supply shall not fall short, even by one kg; troop strength shall not fall short, even by one man" and "let us build families in accordance with the new culture."

Southern women, "heroic, undaunted, faithful, and responsible," surmounted untold hardships and sacrifices and fiercely struggled against the enemy. The image of the "long-haired army" was a shining one in the anti-U.S. war of resistance by the Vietnamese nation.

In recent years, in the movement of "the new women building and defending the fatherland," striving to be good at handling state affairs and family chores, and realizing equal rights with men, millions of female peasants promptly accepted the policy of improving management in agriculture, made every effort to overcome difficulties, showed perseverance and courage in labor, promoted intensive cultivation, participated in building high-yield rice fields, and stepped up cotton and mulberry planting and cotton and silk production. Female workers, civil servants, small industry and handicraft laborers, and intellectuals actively carried out production work and official duties, thereby contributing to the cause of economic and cultural development and serving the people's livelihood. Women throughout the country actively

implemented and army welfare policy and participated in national defense activities. The movement "to uphold motherly responsibilities and to satisfactorily bring up the country's future generation" has attracted the participation of more than five million women and has given rise to talented women in all domains.

The aged of our country have proven that "the older they are, the higher their spirits become." At 70-80 years old, they have still become heroes and heroines, have still shown their mettle in production and official work, have taught their offspring to live and work in accordance with the revolutionary ideal, and have taken the lead in promoting economization. Many old people have set good examples of physical exercise, optimism in life, and good health.

The children of our country have launched the movement "to perform 1,000 good deeds in accordance with Uncle Ho's teachings." They have competed in studyinmg well, have worked in accordance with their physical strength, and have assisted the families of war invalids, fallen soldiers, and servicemen. A movement "to implement miniplans and win the title of Uncle Ho's good nieces and nephews" is being initiated throughout the country. The get-together of "Uncle Ho's good nieces and nephews" in 1985 showed that despite their tender age, the Vietnamese children have demonstrated a heroic spirit.

Dear comrades,

Realities in fighting, production, and life have proven that our party's lines, objectives, and major policies are correct. Reality has also proven that once policies and positions have been determined, the launching and organization of a vigorous mass revolutionary movement is the first and foremost step to implement them, and socialist patriotic emulation is the best form of collective mastery. The role of advanced models, heroes, and outstanding emulators is as valuable as the lively examples that help direct action, refine ethical quality, concretize party lines and policies, and furnish experience for orgapizing and carrying out the movement ever more satisfactorily and in a way close to everyday life. It is the socialist patriotic emulation movement that has discovered, fostered, enhanced, and disseminated these examples in order to advance itself further and more vigorously with higher efficiency. This is an exceptionally valuable experience.

On behalf of the party and state, I warmly commend the great achievements of the emulation movement for productive labor, official work, and fighting of our people and their armed forces.

A big cheer to our people's armed forces--the mainstay of the war of resistance--which completely vanquished the U.S. aggressors and totally fulfilled President Ho's testament and which is competing in achieving many new outstanding exploits in national defense!

A big cheer to the brother and sister workers, collectivized peasants, craftsmen, socialist intellectuals; the elderly, women, and youths; and the

teenagers and children who have endured any hardship, overcome any difficulty, developed intelligence and creativity, and recorded many outstanding achievements in building socialism and defending the fatherland!

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VO VAN KIET REPORT AT HEROES CONGRESS, PART II

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[Part 2 of report by CPV Central Committee Political Bureau member Vo Van Kiet at 17 January session of Fifth National Congress of Heroes and Outstanding Emulators held in Hanoi]

[Text] Part 2

Characteristics of Heroes--Vietnamese Revolutionary Heroism

Our party and state have on four previous occasions held the National Congress of Heroes and Outstanding Emulators, but never before has the number of decorated heroes and emulation combatants nationwide been as large as this time. This is easily understandable because the greater the difficulties, the more man is tested and forged, and the more he will display the spirit of heroism. These are the great examples of the greatest and most victorious struggle of our nation in the past nearly 20 years. Of our national heroes and emulation combatants this time are people from all the 40 provinces, municipalities, and the special zone, and from almost all of the major sectors and areas of activities; manual and intellectual workers; and people of all age groups, of both sexes, of various ethnic backgrounds, of different religious beliefs, and so forth. How beautiful are our national heroes and emulation combatants who symbolize revolutionary heroism and the unity of thousands as one in the persistent struggle for independence, freedom, and socialism in the whole of unified Vietnam. They are heroes of a heroic people, forged by our heroic party.

Our heroes and combatants have the following characteristics:

a) They are boundlessly loyal to the party, the fatherland, and the people; and are singlemindedly determined to make sacrifices and struggle for the fatherland's independence and freedom, the people's happiness, and the ideals of socialism.

b) They are endowed with the spirit of socialist collective mastery; work diligently, intelligently, and creatively; show determination to overcome all difficulties; and persist in successfully fulfilling all assignments and set objectives.

c) They nourish a desire for knowledge and progress, are imbued with a high spirit of socialist patriotic emulation, and always try to surge forward.

Thus, their road to success is not at all one that requires the impossible or special congenital talents. Any one can learn to walk this road, be they workers or engineers. Anyone, be it a simple laborer or a specialist, can follow in their path if he has the will, the necessary measures, and the determination.

Due to different personal backgrounds and living environments, each of our heroes and emulation combatants has his own personality reflecting the diversity and copiousness of Vietnamese revolutionary heroism and embodying the following five qualities:

First, determine the course of actions correctly, possess dynamism and creativity in management and work, and show resourcefulness and bravery in combat.

Our country is facing growing difficulties that were left by our former enemy and have been brought in by our new enemy, and that are due to our poverty and backwardness, our lack of experience in management, the inadequacy of our technological and professional skills as well as our material and technical bases.... But one of the most harmful difficulties was that the people involved are too lazy to set themselves to thinking. They balk at going ahead with their work and at carrying out renovations and are afraid of their responsibilities. All this has led to stagnation in economic thinking. It is particularly problematic that the hallmark of the deep-rooted ailments of red tape, bureaucratism, and state subsidies has aggrevated the already existing difficulties--making things doubly difficult or turning easy jobs into prolonged difficulties. The struggle against conservatism, passivism, and the tendency to rely on others is extremely urgent and hard because these tendencies are very persistent and intransigent. Our hero units, heroes, and emulation combatants are collectives and individuals who have exemplified themselves as a new type of worker, have clearly determined how to move forward, and have overcome all difficulties in a dynamic, creative, resourceful, and valiant manner. Originating from their loyalty to the revolution and their profound understanding of realities, the country's needs, and the masses' legitimate aspirations, they have found ways to follow and work methods to adopt. After careful thoughts, they have the courage to make up their minds and perform their work with determination until the end. They have the nerve to cope with all obstacles, remain calm in the face of public criticism, use realities as the means of persuasion, rely on the party's confidence, regard the results of their work and the people's trust as a source of encouragement, and show no wavering in the face of any difficulties.

The Lam Thao superphosphate factory was destroyed during the anti-U.S. war. Although it has encountered many difficulties like other factories due to the old management system, its production keeps on developing: Its 1962 production volume of superphosphate has been tripled; it has produced 8 new items of goods on an industrial scale and 17 other items of guaranteed good quality using discarded raw materials; and it has delivered adequate products and budgetary revenues to the state while still having some capital left for its development and for improving the way of life of its cadres and workers. This is because

the factory management has resolutely struggled to maintain labor discipline and managerial order and discipline under any circumstances on the basis of correctly implementing policies, clearly determining the authority and responsibility of each person and each component, and strictly controlling all personnel without any exception. At the beginning, many people felt ill at east but now they have realized the necessity of such struggle to create a behavior of working in a disciplined, planned, and efficient manner, and to promote the initiative of each person and each component. It is mainly this general management order and discipline that has helped promote the technological revolution in which there must be first of all adequate technical regulations to be mandatorily observed and complied with by everybody. Only in this way, can we substantially appraise the industry and equipment under our managerial control and set forth guidelines for improving technical work and equipment. Owing to such struggle, there has been a broad movement for initiatives and more than 1,500 initiatives have been adopted, saving tens of millions of dong. Among these initiatives, there are many technical improvement initiatives to reduce the loss of pyrite per metric ton of superphosphate, increase the rates of using machine output, and make the most use of discards in producing new goods. The factory has always emphasized uniform investment in the engineering and electricity tasks and has met 80 percent of its own demands for replacement equipment items and spare parts through its self-procured funds and its own techniques. The factory has emphasized the training of cadres and technical workers, there is a cadre assigned to every position. The livelihood of cadres and workers is regularly well taken care of on the basis of accelerating production and securing adequate and permanent jobs for workers and their dependents. As a result, everybody can have peace of mind to enthusiastically engage in production.

We all know Miss Nguyen Thi Rao alias sister Ba Thi in Ho Chi Minh City. She is a bright example of loyalty to the revolution. She shares the concern of the party and the people and out of such concern new ways of work have been found. She has procured grain for sales to more than two million people in the city who are not on the state rations list while she has small funds, no warehouses, no trucks, and a staff of only a few dozen people. She has succeeded in her work because she knows how to exploit the sources of commodities from the Mekong Delta provinces, how to use labor in distribution, how to rely on the mass organizations and the people to avoid increasing her work staff, how to use the facilities available in the city to transport commodities, and how to foresee and estimate all possible circumstances in order to take timely action to resolutely and actively deal with all eventualities. The city authorities have been relieved of a great concern. The people believe in the revolution. Dishonest traders have lost some of their abusive power. She has encountered quite a lot of problems--and at times very difficult--which are caused either by the enemy or the old management system. Although she sometimes feels depressed, the responsibility and conscience of a Communist, the party's confidence in her, and the people's sentiments for hey have urged her to move ahead. Just like everybody, she has her weaknesses and she still has some shortcomings in her work. However, her example remains always bright in the hearts of the people of Ho Chi Minh City.

Comrade Nxuyen The Hung, worker-engineer and currently deputy foreman of the Equipment Shop, Machine Tool Factory No 1 in Hanoi, is one of the best lathe operators of our country's engineering sector. He can perform the most difficult tasks of his trade and has invented many advanced work techniques.

Being a worker with a creative mind and technological knowledge, he has developed and applied in production 50 valuable innovations aimed at improving technology. One of his typical innovations consists of the successful designing and manufacturing of the MK31-12 ball bearing for the hydraulic pump used in mine transports. To manufacture this type of ball bearing, he studied and invented complicated equipment having special components unlike those available at the factory. Noteworthy among these is a magnetic drill used in the manufacturing of the MK31-12 ball bearing that ensures a high degree of precision and increases productivity by 5-10 times. Thanks to this invention, we now can manufacture this type of ball bearing and no longer have to buy from foreign countries.

He is a worker with a high sense of organization and discipline, an industrial workstyle, and an orderly work conduct. He always stores his tools neatly, within sight, and ready for use; and keeps equipment and machinery in good order. He has never once had a machine break down in the past almost 30 years. He has regularly exchanged experience with his colleagues and helped many young workers of the factory become good and outstanding lathe operators.

Tran Cong Bien, worker, is now deputy director for production of the Hanoi Postal Equipment Factory. The factory uses more than 300 pieces of equipment made in 9 different countries for widely different purposes (molding, turning, cutting, shaving, forging, pressing, [word indistinct] that involve modern techniques. Maintaining and repairing them requires not only engineering expertise but also a wide variety of skills. In view of this, he has studied and mastered skills in turning, cutting, shaving, filing, forging, industrial electrical engineering, radio engineering, hydraulics, and cybernetics by relating to practical experience, learning from colleagues, and reading technical documents in four languages. He has developed 52 innovations resulting in savings worth tens of millions of dong, including the designing and manufacturing of some 12 specialized pieces of equipment. In addition, he has also helped friendly units in the provinces repair their equipment. Once, a large-size hydraulic plastic molding machine did not operate due to some trouble in its power supply box. After having been fixed by expert repairmen, it ran with strong vibrations that ruptured the high-pressure pump. He found out that the machine had been assembled incorrectly and run at the improper cycle. Consequently, he made a schematic drawing of the machine, rewrote its operational principles, designed a new power supply box patterned after the European system, and guided workers in operating the machine. Now, the machine is operating up to its design capacity, bringing great joy to a friendly factory.

In our army, Comrade Dang Trung Thanh, lieutenant colonel commander of a sapper battalion, is noted for his resourcefulness, creativity, boldness, bravery, fortitude, and determination to succeed. With only a platoon of soldiers, he led an attack on a base of the enemy, killing 180 enemy soldiers while we

suffered only 1 killed. At one time, he led a team to infiltrate deep into an area held by the enemy and successfully slipped through many enemy checkpoints, killing 40 enemy soldiers and destroying more than 100 metric tons of military supplies. His team was safe throughout the operation while enemy soldiers shot at one another out of panic and fear. The entire battalion of Comrade Thanh scored outstanding exploits.

Supporting the army is the massive and talented ordnance service whose personnel are typified by Comrade Huynh Hanh Phuc, a metal worker at Factory Z-111. He has invented, among other things, 54 valuable innovations, more than half of these by himself. This is the yardstick to measure a worker's intelligence and expertise. In technical processes, small technical errors often affect the entire production chain. His innovations are designed to prevent such errors; and they have helped his factory record many achievements in serving the army.

Ms Ngo Thi Hue is a member of the People's Public Security Forces in Quang Nam-Danang Province. One day, realizing that a number of party cadres holding a meeting in her house were being encircled, Ngo Thi Hue, 9 years old at the time, resourcefully diverted the enemy's attention, thereby enabling the cadres to break out and make good their escape. Later, while serving as a provincial security agent, Ngo Thi Hue was assigned to the Hoa Ninh strategic hamlet, a pilot people concentration are of the enemy. There, together with her family, she motivated the masses, recruited sympathizers, scattered leaflets, defused mines, and smuggled in revolutionary forces to destroy the strategic hamlet, thereby launching the local movement to destroy strategic hamlets. Ngo Thi He then penetrated deeply into the Phuoc Dong area, a Catholic community abounding in reactionary organizations and political parties, tyrannical puppet government officials, and enemy forces. Working skillfully and cleverly, she opened an infiltration route between Danang City and the rear base area and smuggled our reconnaissance agents into the enemy's hideout to wipe out a group of notorious tyrannical puppet government officials and destroy strategic hamlets. Arrested several times and subjected to extremely barbarous tortures, Ngo Thi Hue steadfastly remained loyal to the party and the revolution, upholding her undauntedness and stalwartness and frustrating all enemy attempts at cajolery and threats. In recent years, she has continued to serve in the public security service and has recorded many new achievements.

Second, strive to persist in learning and undergoing training to achieve set goals, showing no conceit when winning and no frustration when failing, and being always on the offensive without giving in.

To speak of heroes and heroines is to speak of contributions, sacrifices, steadfast struggle, the absence of discouragement in the wake of temporary setbacks, and persistent efforts to obtain results; and of people who convince others with practical deeds, who sincerely assist their comrades, and who cooperate with others to fulfill their tasks.

Early in his life, Prof Dr Vo Tong Xuan determined that living meant working in the service of the country and contributing to training people with knowledge and ideals. He enriched his own knowledge by studying, experiencing hardships in real life, maintaining close contact with peasants, and concentrating his

efforts on the set task of rural development. Most outstanding was his work in the field of crop planting, where he created and multiplied a leafhopper-[word indistinct] high-yield rice strain, suggested a rational way to use sulfate soil, disseminated advanced science and technology among people who led or were directly engaged in production, and helped train many technical cadres. Vo Tong Xuan is a man who matches words with deeds and who works persistently with his collective until success is achieved, no matter how difficult a task may be.

Comrade Lam Bup, of Cambodian descent, is the director of the Quyet Thang Agricultural Cooperative in Song Be Province. Joining the resolution during the anti-U.S. war of resistance, he undertook, after his native village was liberated, the task of motivating the local people to adopt settled farming and settled life and to advance from labor exchange teams to cooperative. To set an example for other people, he persuaded his family to turn over 5 hectares of ricefield and five water buffalo to the collective. Comrade Lam Bup knew, at an early date, how to apply new techniques in production and how to use different kinds of fertilizer in rice planting. He tried every new technique before others did, thus setting an example for people to follow. He was also exemplary in promoting a new lifestyle in the rural areas. Thanks to this, production has been developed and culture enhanced, and the native village of Comrade Lam Bup has constantly undergone new changes.

Comrade Ha Lan, alias Ba Den, is a public security cadre. As early as in the 1960's, he voluntarily went to the highlands to motivate the masses and establish resistance bases. To mix with the local ethnic people, he massaged his skin with vegetable resin to change its color, dressed like the local people, and learned their language, customs, and habits. Soon he became conversant with all aspects of the local people's life and began to educate and motivate them to join the revolution. He organized armed teams, urged the people to destroy strategic hamlets, and ensured the safety of cadres and base areas throughout the 20 years of resistance. After peace was restored, Comrade Ha Lan returned to the cities, but the people of various ethnic minority groups in Quang Nam-Danang Province have regularly visited and regard him as their village chief.

Comrade Nguyen Xuan Trac also left his native place to take up a teaching post in the highland village of Pu Nhi in Quan Hoa District, Thanh Hoa Province. The sky in Pu Nhi was cloudy all year round, weather conditions were very harsh, and travel was difficult. At the time, the people of Pu Nhi still observed backward customs and habits; they stayed away from school for fear of being obsessed by spirits; they feared separation from family. Comrade Nguyen Xuan Trac mixed with the people, persistently persuaded them, and finally succeeded in convincing an increasing number of children to enter boarding schools. Today, Pu Nhi village boasts a number of schools the teaching staffs of which are composed of local people who were the first pupils of Teacher Trac. Comrade Nguyen Xuan Trac is the first man to sow the seed of culture in Pu Nhi; after several years, the tree of culture has produced flowers and borne fruit.

Comrade Ho Giao is now working at the Song Be Buffalo and Paster Research Center. For 31 years he had been raising dairy cattle of foreign breeds. This is a new and difficult job because of the requirements of accommodating

cattle and buffalo with the climate and making them grow up rapidly, calve regularly, and produce much milk without being sick frequently. His love of the job has given him stamina to withstand hardship in labor and to biligerently care for calves like a mother. He has personally helped cattle bring forth 160 live calves. Although it is a modest job to herd and raise cattle, his effort to overcome difficulties and his creativity and perseverance has permitted him to get the title of labor hero for the second time.

Comrade Nguyen Huu Nghi, a lumberjack for 26 years in Cam Pha forest has met with difficulties not only in climbing high mountains, fording deep streams, and enduring inclement weather, but also in his everyday life. He has been working for scores of years and remains poor. Out of piety, his son sometimes advised him to retire, but he calmly said: "Your grandfather was a hired lumberjack. Although I work hard, I am a master now. Timber is badly needed at the coal mines. If I do not work, others will have to do so." His son understands and loves him even more. It is true that he cannot be separated from the forests. He loves forests and works with high productivity for the country's sake regardless of hardship.

Comrade Tu Mau's name was closely associated with the supply of weapons to the 9th Region (Nam Bo) through "the Trail" by sea. He was an example of perseverance and stamina. Together with his unit mates, he built false-bottom boats to secretly move military goods through the sea route to the south, though rowing boats at sea was very hard and dangerous. He later built ships in order to move more goods. The enemy uncovered his route and searched for him very fiercely. He had to disguise himself many times in order to operate in the enemy-controlled area. Sometimes he had to undergo surgery to change his appearance. This enabled him to maintain the sea route and supply weapons to the south until the total victory.

Comrade Cao Thai Ngoan, a ship hull welder, has to work always in open air. In summer, the sunshine reflected by the steel of the ship's hull and the heat from his welding torch evaporate every drop of sweat. She has been working at this job for 25 years now and has reached grade 7/7. She has been commended for her welding ability. A widow of a fallen hero, she lives with her three small children. Sometimes, she works overtime to handle difficult welding jobs. She sets an example of love for the job, occupational ability, and perseverance in learning from teachers and friends so as to progress.

Sister Hoang Thi Thanh Mai, a kindergarten teacher in Thai Binh Province, with two hands wounded by napalm is hardly believed to be able to do a job that requires dexterity. However, her love for the children, her desire to be a kindergarten teacher, and her perseverance has enabled her to attend a kindergarten teacher school without any pension and become a teacher. She has taught her little daughter dancing so as to be a model in her class for other students, thus bringing about good results.

These comrade have set an example for us to follow: Perseverance and devotion is required to perform revolutionary and scientific tasks and even a modest job. Only with perseverance and devotion can we overcome difficulties and fulfill our duties.

Third, enthusiastically follow the good things, study and apply scientific and technological progress, carry out measures to rationally organize production and labor, and consider it the greatest guideline for exploiting potentials.

We should vigorously accelerate the three revolutions, considering the scientific and technological revolution as the key one. At the same time, the renovation of the economic management system and the rationalization of production and labor is of paramount significance. This is the shortest way to achieve productivity, quality, and efficiency, and to overcome red tape, bureaucratism, and subsidization ills. Workers who struggle daily and directly with nature and difficulties can easily develop initiative and experience. If they have determination to learn from their teachers and friends, and from foreign countries, and if they gradually apply what they have learned, their creativity will be all the greater.

/8918
CSO: 4209/304

CONTINUATION OF VO VAN KIET SPEECH AT HEROES CONGRESS

BK190930 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jan 86 p 4

[Continuation of "Part II" of report at 17 January session of Fifth National Congress of Heroes and Outstanding Emulators held in Hanoi by party Central Committee Political Bureau member Vo Van Kiet]

[Text] In agriculture, many of our cooperatives and production collectives have achieved good production and provided good livelihoods because they have applied scientific and technical innovations to the intensive cultivation of crops and animal husbandry, developed various trades and jobs to use all workers and labor time, rationally organized labor division and cooperation, and joint business ventures. Binh Minh cooperative in Ha Son Binh Province is one of many new models of joint production and business. The systematization of irrigation has permitted Binh Minh to progress and satisfactorily fulfill the technical tasks, especially scheduling crop seasons, thus achieving a high rice yield. However, the problem to be resolved here as well as in other cooperatives is a small amount of land and overpopulation. Although rice is a main crop, Binh Minh does not rely only on rice. It must resort to multicropping. For a long time now, it has been famous for growing a winter crop because it has constantly striven to increase income per area unit and per man-day. Binh Minh has attached importance to maintaining the balance between cultivation and animal husbandry while expanding many branches and trades involving embroidery; lace making; the manufacture of bricks, mosaic tiles, lime, paper, and brooms; and other professions dealing with chemical and mechanical work and making fireworks. It has striven to perfect the contract system with all trades and leaves no trades without economic accounting. Binh Minh is now one of the many new models in various areas of production and business. It has invested its property and capital in an agricultural, industrial, trade, and credit cooperative and is now developing its transportation service. Binh Minh is reexamining its production plans and orientation and its economic-technical plans to ensure that they are in line with efforts to switch completely to economic accounting and socialist business. This requires a talented management staff. Particularly, the head of the management staff must be generally knowledgeable and organizationally capable. Binh Minh's path is consistent with the spirit of the resolutions of the party Central Committee's eighth and ninth plenums and with socialist economic law.

Our Hanoi capital has just obtained two large bridges--Thang Long and Chuong Duong--which are projects of great political and economic significance. The

Thang Long Bridge shows the lasting Vietnamese-Soviet friendship. The Chuong Duong Bridge, smaller but designed and built by ourselves, shows the spirit of self-support and self-reliance. Both the two enterprises, Nos 12 and 16, that built the Chuong Duong Bridge have won the title hero. Let us take a look at Enterprise No 12, which was in charge of building the southern end of the bridge. Members of the enterprise were confronted with great difficulties: Their construction force was scattered during the construction of the Chuong Duong Bridge because of work on the Pho Lu and Hoang Thach Bridges. They did not have adequate time for preparation. The construction site was so narrow that movement inside it was difficult. Although technical construction materials and equipment were available in large quantities, they were heavy and there was a lack of modern cranes and heavy-duty trucks to handle them. The level of technical expertise required was very high. For instance, linking numerous beams with 30,000 bolts requires high precision. To cope with all these difficulties, members of the enterprises had to work very hard and devoted all the technical skill they acquired in bridge building over the past 30 years to the project. Thanks to these efforts, the Chuong Duong Bridge was completed 1 year ahead of schedule, saving a little over 1 million dong in construction costs. Together with the Thang Long Bridge, the Chuong Duong Bridge has helped ease traffic congestion crossing the Red River.

Despite the fact that he is already 68, Prof Dr Hoang Dinh Cau is still active in the medical field of Vietnam. As a physician who has served the revolution since the early years of the anti-French war, he has surmounted numerous ordeals and has devoted himself untiringly to scientific training and research. By combining modern science with realities in Vietnam, he has become a capable scientists credited with many scientific research projects and developed successful methods for treating various lung diseases. As a skilled surgeon, he has successfully carried out many complex lung operations and saved the lives of many seriously-ill patients. Apart from playing an important role in replacing French with Vietnamese in all colleges' curricula, he has engaged directly in work related to terminology and the compilation of mecial terms and joined his colleagues in compiling French-Vietnamese and Russian-Vietnamese medical dictionaries. Many of his books on medical organization and medical and social sciences are being used extensively by various medical schools. As a modest man, he performs his work quietly without showing off or desiring fame and wealth. He is affectionately respected by the medical circles for his meritorious service and his personality.

Comrade Nguyen Sen is deputy director of the Cam Pha transport enterprise which is responsible for the management and maintenance of more than 800 heavy trucks for various coal mines in Cam Pha. These are modern, powerful trucks. Comrade Nguyen Sen has always tried to grasp and uncover the design and manufacturing defects of all types of trucks. Once the exhaust pipes of 30 imported trucks developed cracks after being used for only 400 hours and paralyzed the coal mining. Comrade Nguyen Sen discovered the causes of these cracks and convinced the truck exporter to compensate for these exhaust pipes. While waiting for replacements, he tried to make his own exhaust pipes but failed. Few people believe that he could make exhaust pipes as good as those manufactured by an advanced country. Drawing on his experience and applying his knowledge of heat proofing and moulding, he tried again and this time

succeeded. Although the exhaust pipes he manufactured were not as good as he expected, their production costs were much lower than the costs of those imported ones. But the best thing was that the trucks sitting in the parking lot with damaged exhaust pipes were resurrected to support coal mining during that dry season. Comrade Nguyen Sen also repaired 90 other newly imported trucks whose hydraulic shock absorbers were broken after only 800 hours of use. Despite his great contributions to the coal mines, he leads a very simple life and demands nothing for himself. All he wishes is to improve his professional skills so as to help the coal sector extricate itself from the state of stagnation--one thing that has always tormented him.

In the army, engineer Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Van De is considered a living dictionary of weapons used by enemy troops in Vietnam. He knows the composition and characteristics of almost any enemy weapon. This is a valuable resource that he has accumulated during the past 39 years and drawn from his dangerous testing of enemy weapons. Starting as an ordnance person with a primary educational background from a trade school, he has become an engineer who knows enemy weapons well and has contributed significantly to the growth of our country's ordnance service.

Fourth, it is necessary to develop a close bond with the collective, really trust and rely on the collective, and set an example for colleagues or fellow soldiers to follow.

Under the light of the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses, the tasks of the socialist revolution in our country consist of developing the working people's collective mastery system and simultaneously conducting the three revolutions. The important thing is to arrange and create conditions for the masses to really assume mastery over production and the basic units, to share the concerns of leaders, and to carry out the decisions taken by the leaders in a positive, creative, and effective manner. The hero units have been able to score great achievements because they have leaders who realize this. Cooperative directors and chairmen and armed forces unit leaders have been declared national heroes and emulation combatants because they have established a close bond with the collective, developed the potentials of their units, and consequently recorded great achievements. A heroic cause can only result from a process of thinking, planning, and organizing and motivating broad sections of the masses to act singlemindedly in the interests of the country and in accordance with their own aspirations. In addition to this, heroies must remain exemplary and pure in both thought and deed.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Tam, director of the Minh Khai Textile Mill, is an example. At the age of 14, she was an ordinary worker whose job was to sweep the Hanoi Railway Terminal. Later, she became a textile mill worker; and in 1980, she became director of the textile mill at a time when it was beset with difficulties. Thanks to her close bond with workers and cadres, she understood their will and aspirations and listened closely to their suggestions with the aim of promptly preventing the mill from taking a downturn. But this was a difficult job; and nothing had been achieved after years of discussions.

Equipped with her own energy, her knowledge as a textile engineer, her experience as a textile worker, and a very high sense of responsibility, she has encouraged the entire collective of mill workers to enthusiastically reorganize production. She began by mechanizing the first link of the production chain which involves hard work and has only a low production capacity in order to ensure the mill's smooth operation, and then she renovated equipment and reorganized production support activities. Thanks to all this, after years of sluggist operation, the Minh Khai Textile Mill has now become a progressive unit that is exporting its cloth towels to the Soviet Union, Germany, and Japan.

Comrade Nguyen Huu Vong, 64, had to work for a living at the tender age of 13. Endowed with early revolutionary enlightenment, he joined the armed forces to fight against the French colonialists during the early years of the resistance and was seriously wounded three times. We have a saying that we can be rich if we still have two eyes and two hands. However, he is blind and has only one hand left. In spite of this, he has been greatly encouraged by Uncle Ho's teaching that "disabled soldiers are not unable." Together with two other persons, he set up a production cell which gradually prospered and became the Nam Hai Glassware Cooperative, a progressive unit that has for 20 consecutive years fulfilled its production plans and turned out ever finer products, including quality items such as a water thermos. He has been able to achieve this because he believes highly in human resources. He has set an example in industrious labor for the cooperative members to follow and helped create conditions for young workers to learn technical and professional skills and to assist him in management. His cooperative has employed 17 disabled soldiers and 25 blind or disabled persons, providing them with job training so they can earn a living by themselves and make contributions to society, thus building up their self-confidence. He has also accepted for employment 86 youths with criminal records who were rejected everywhere else; and has, by labor and love, turned them into genuine working people. Some of these youths have joined the armed forces; and others have been admitted to the communist youth union. He has helped many youths build their own families. They often told one another: "If a disabled person like Uncle Vong can do so much for society, how could we lead a useless life?" He has also encouraged his wife to study while working; and she has graduated from the economic college. After finishing work at her office, she assists him in bookkeeping. He has taught his children well, and all of them have become working people with a college education. He is always worthy of being a combatant of the VPA on a new front--that of working to build socialism.

Fifth, be thrifty, honest, just, and impartial and be modest in improving one's own knowledge through learning.

Now more than ever before, thrift, honesty, justice, and impartiality should be regarded as particularly valuable qualities. Practicing thrift is a fine tradition of our people. We must maintain this tradition whether we are poor or rich. Austerity is a national policy while waste constitutes an offense. Faced with the current difficult situation, all the people, especially responsible cadres, must uphold their sense of responsibility and discipline, set good examples, and lead a clean life. Our armed forces have the duty of

fighting while engaging in production, trying to combine economic construction with national defense in order to make the country strong both economically and in terms of national defense. Many military units which formerly were heroic in combat are now also heroic in productive labor. For instance, the 2d Army Corps has supplied itself with lime, charcoal, and brick and has built 500,000 square meters of various types of houses. It has been able to produce 5,000 metric tons of vegetables and 300 metric tons of meat or fish per year. The 513th Engineering Regiment of the 3d Military Region is noted for its all-round achievements. Particularly in production, the regiment has turned the "Vit Mo" farmland in Ninh Giang into a "5-metric ton" rice-field that can yield hundreds of metric tons of paddy per year. The regiment has built the Quang Chau sluice (in Thanh Hoa) to facilitate the irrigation of 3,000 hectares of land and the An Tho sluice (in Hai Hung) to irrigate 3,200 hectares of land. It has been able cut down the time needed to build these two projects to only nearly one-tenth of what was originally planned. The regiment has also been able to build 14,000 square meters of barracks for its own use. There has been a tendency among the people to encourage their sons and brothers to join this regiment so they can receive comprehensive training.

Thirty-nine female members of tailoring team No 3 of ready-made clothing factory No 10 have economized on everything used, ranging from needle and threat to odds and ends of cloth. They have developed many technical innovations and have maintained good management, trying to ensure that products are not defective. This team has retained the title of Socialist Labor Team for 22 consecutive years. Members of the team have regarded the question of preserving the integrity of their team and their parent enterprise as a dictate of conscience and as a duty. The entire ready-made clothing enterprise No 10 is a great collective noted for its frugality and creativity with tailoring team No 3 leading the way.

Efforts to ensure equal distribution and harmonious combination of the three interests are also the typical features of various heroic units. The 19 May cooperative (in Hau Giang) has 240 hectares of cropland planted with two rice crops per year. In 1984, the cooperative's annual paddy output per hectare was 12 metric tons and it delivered nearly 6.3 metric tons of paddy per hectare to the state. In the 1985 summer-fall crop, the cooperative scored a paddy output of 5.5 metric tons per hectare and it delivered 1,100 out of the 1,830 metric tons of paddy harvested to the state. Nevertheless, there was still plenty of rice kept in stock at various households. People formerly living in huts now own their own homes with concrete pillars. Those formerly living in thatched houses have built brick houses. The area formerly known as Luang Den in Long Phu District has become quite different.

We uphold a sense of modesty. Modesty must be observed truly in every way, from thoughts to actions. The more one behaves modestly, the more his knowledge will be improved. All our scientists and heroes such as Phan Hung Dieu, Vo Tong Xuan, Hoang Dinh Cau, and Nguyen Nhu Khue, and the many comrade directors, cooperative chairmen, workers, and peasants with good credits have built their careers through learning. Everybody must learn more, learn non-stop, learn from textbooks, and learn from realities. The Vu Thang Cooperative

(in Thai Binh), the leader in intensive cultivation, has also shot to fame thanks to its learning from Hai Hung how to irrigate farmland irrigation. Today, there are almost no cooperatives in the south with high production output denying the fact that they have learned from the experience obtained by Vu Thang, by the Cau Ghe farmland irrigation complex, or by certain progressive models.

Dear Comrades:

Never before has our country's revolution met so great a difficulty as it did in the past 20 years or so, and never before has it been crowned with many glorious victories as it was in the period cited. We have triumphed over U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionists and have scored many important achievements in socialist transformation and construction. Led by our very heroic party, our people have scored numerous heroic achievements under the socialist patriotic emulation movement, the essence of which is the promotion of revolutionary heroism--the product of our people's revolutionary struggle. This is to demonstrate the truth: "Revolution is the masses' undertaking, and the masses are the greatest hero."

There are still many acute difficulties lying ahead of us. The path we are following is long and strewn with no less difficulties. But with our heroic party as the leader, our people have nothing to fear. Nothing is more precious than independence, freedom, and socialism.

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CSO: 4209/329

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CONCLUSION OF VO VAN KIET SPEECH AT HEROES CONGRESS

BK201404 Hanoi GUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jan 86 p 4

[Part 3 and conclusion of report by CPV Central Committee Political Bureau member Vo Van Kiet at 17 January session of the Fifth National Congress of Heroes and Outstanding Emulators in Hanoi]

[Text] Part 3

Uphold revolutionary heroism and the spirit of collective mastery, strive to emulate in loving the country and socialism, and successfully fulfill all tasks.

Dear comrades, esteemed and beloved President Ho taught us: "Emulation requires solidarity, patriotism, internationalism, efforts to safeguard peace, and people's transformation...." He encouraged "all people and all sectors to emulate one another every day, assuring us that we will surely win and the enemy will surely fail." He pointed to the emulation goals of "eliminating these enemies--misery, illiteracy, and aggression" by "relying on the people's strength and spirit" to "create happiness for the people." He pointed out the main shortcomings we all should overcome: "In many places, our people, especially our cadres, still fail to understand thoroughly the significance of the patriotic emulation movement, thinking that it is different from our routine work, which is actually the foundation of the emulation movement, and that it is a temporary event, whereas it actually is a continuous one.... Many localities have not worked out an emulation plan in accordance with local circumstances. In some places, each mass organization or sector has its own emulation plan, but these plans are not in agreement with one another. Many localities have gained some experience, but they have failed to exchange these experiences with other localities so that they can avoid errors and learn positive things from each other...." President Ho further taught: "The duty of the party, the government, and the front is to advance the evulation movement to a higher and broader scale." He once criticized: "Many cadres in charge of various sectors and localities have not paid proper attention to the task of guiding and organizing the emulation movement." He stressed: "The production and thrif. movement must be considered as the center of the patriotic emulation movement" and "each locality and unit...should sign emulation contracts and implement its own production and economization plan to fulfill the government's general plan."

As we recall President Ho's teachings and recommendations in relation to the current realities, we can see how profound they are and how they remain new to us. We must scrupulously implement his directives and do a better job so that the emulation movement will continue to seethe, retain its vigor, and yield the results he expected.

The 9th Plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee and the 10th Session of the 7th National Assembly have decided on the orientations and tasks of the socio-economic plan for 1986.

The year 1986 is the 1st year of the 1986-90 5-year plan and the year of our Sixth Party Congress. It is a very important year for the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks and objectives set forth by the Fifth Party Congress for the initial stage of the transition period, which are to continue to consider agriculture as the foremost front: to concentrate efforts on rapidly increasing the production grain and foodstuffs and securing raw materials for industry; to develop the production of consumer and export goods; to develop key heavy industries in support of agricultural, industrial, consumer goods production; to develop the communications and transportation sectors; and to increase the volume of exports.

In 1986, we must concentrate on realizing the most important objectives; effect profound changes in the use of available labor, land, and material and technical bases; properly exploit all potentials; rapidly increase the quantity of products for society; coordinate economy with national defense and vice versa; and satisfactorily implement the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

The 1986 state plan reflects the strong determination of the party Central Committee and the National Assembly as well as of the entire party, people, and army to carry out major measures regarding the proper redistribution, redeployment, and use of labor by society; to satisfactorily settle distribution and circulation problems; to stabilize the market, price, financial, and monetary situation; to strictly practice economy in production and consumption; to step up socialist transformation; to consolidate the new production relations; to go one step further in building the new management system; to achieve democratic centralism; and to apply the socialist system of economic accounting and business transactions, in accordance with and focussed on the plan.

In 1986 the working people's collective mastery must be exercised through a vigorous and effective emulation movement of the masses and through real improvements in the work of party leadership and state management.

Imbued with President Ho's teachings and thoroughly understanding the main guidelines and tasks of the 1986 state plan, we must satisfactorily organize and guide the patriotic socialist emulation movement to effect profound changes in each and every primary installation and each and every laborer and obtain practical results in promptly and outstandingly implementing the 1986 state plan and other revolutionary tasks.

A. We must satisfactorily initiate and organize the following four specific movements:

1. The emulation movement for labor, production, renovating the economic management mechanism, and achieving truly high productivity, quality, and efficiency.

It is necessary to satisfactorily use the available labor, land, and material and technical bases in order to boost production and trade activities. Great attention must be paid to redistributing and redeploying local labor, rationally using the labor force in each enterprise and organ, reducing the personnel not directly engaged in production, and motivating the entire people and army to enthusiastically participate in building new economic zones. All cadres, workers, and civil servants must work in a methodical and disciplined manner to ensure the productivity and efficiency of all work days and hours. All schoolchildren must emulate each other in achieving good results in their study and labor. It is necessary to strictly inspect the quantitative and qualitative results of labor and implement the system of distribution according to labor.

It is necessary to coordinate the application fo combined measures regarding the consolidation of production relations and the renovation of the economic management system, to motivate all people and installations to uphold the sense of mastery and the spirit of self-reliance, to apply scientific and technological advances, to rationalize production, to improve production and labor organizations, and to turn out large amounts of material wealth with less expenditure in labor, materials, energy, and capital.

2. The all-people movement to participate in restoring socialist order in all domains and to combat all negative phenomena in the economic, cultural, and social life.

Cadres of the distribution and circulation sector must emulate each other in improving trade operations, controlling goods and money, improving and managing markets, and controlling themselves. They must vigorously combat speculators, hoarders, and saboteurs; expand and improve socialist trade; and satisfactorily serve production, combat, and the people's lives.

The entire people and armed forces must actively participate in managing markets and combatting all negative phenomena in their respective installations and localities, and must cooperate with the state in promptly stabilizing the market, price, financial, and monetary situation.

3. The movement to strictly practice economy in production, work, and consumption.

We must apply scientific and technological advances and adopt every measure to use mechanical and equipment capacity fully; increase productivity; reduce waste of labor, materials, and energy; lower production costs; and strictly inspect product and project quality to ensure that it is maintained and improved.

We must save labor; eliminate unnecessary organs, organizations, and intermediary links; transfer a number of cadres and employees of administrative

services to production; ensure that all people have jobs and do useful work; and develop occupations and services to employ all jobless laborers.

We must strictly reduce all expenditures, especially administrative and operational expenditures, and eliminate losses of revenue to balance the budget.

We must economize, especially in spending public funds, and increase exports so as to import goods absolutely necessary for production.

We must advance to enable each echelon to pay off its expenses while fulfilling its obligations to the center.

4. The all-people movement to participate in consolidating national defense and maintaining public security and order.

The People's Army, with its three services, should strive to train itself in all aspects, increase its combat strength, stand ready to fight well, and score many exploits while actively participating in building the economy and satisfactorily organizing life.

The people's public security service should build itself into a clean, steady, and strong force to ensure public security, counter the enemy's multifaceted sabotage activities, maintain public security and order, and combat all negative activities.

The entire people must participate in consolidating national defense and security, support the forefront, satisfactorily implement the army welfare policy, participate in maintaining order and security, and combat negativism.

B. We must strengthen the leadership over and organization of emulation activities.

To organize satisfactorily the patriotic socialist emulation movement in accordance with President Ho's teachings, the task of leading and organizing emulation activities must be really enhanced in the following major aspects:

1. The emulation movement is a revolutionary mass movement to promote mastery in the broad struggle to transform the old society and build a new society, economy, culture, and type of people. This movement must necessarily be led, motivated, encouraged, and upheld by the various party organizations, from the central down to the grass-roots levels. All party committee echelons should set forth the objectives, requirements, and contents of the emulation movement; strive to educate and build new people to be the collective masters and motive force of the movement; and foster and improve these people through the movement. Great attention must be paid to checking and correcting erroneous motives in emulation resulting in exaggerating achievements and covering up shortcomings. We must encourage each party chapter and cadre to serve actively and exemplarily as leaders of the movement. Attention must also be paid to helping weak collectives and individuals and to appropriately commending truly meritorious collectives and individuals. We must, through the emulation movement, consolidate, organize, train, and select cadres.

2. The patriotic socialist emulation movement is essentially an emulation movement in the economic field, an emulation movement to implement state plans. All administrative echelons must, therefore, consider the organization of the emulation movement a necessary task to be performed. As Lenin said: Organizing emulation movements must have an important place in the Soviet Administration's economic work.* In the Army, emulation activities consist mainly of emulation in training and in fighting the aggressors. Army commanders must directly guide these emulation activities. The primary responsibility of a unit commander is to motivate the masses to formulate and balance plans on the basis of fully exploiting all capabilities and bringing into full play all existing potentials. This must also serve as the basis for planning expenditures and formulating positive emulation measures in coordination with the various mass organizations. Commanders must strive to create the necessary conditions for the emulation movement to develop favorably and must motivate their management personnel to cooperate with the various mass organizations in supervising the movement; in uncovering, confirming, and summing up innovations, experiences, new developments, and progressive models; and in systematizing experiences and innovations so that all people and units can apply them without worry. They must commend and criticize adequately, promptly, and accurately.

As organized forces of the masses, mass organizations, especially those trade unions and youth unions in various production establishments, must carry out satisfactorily the tasks of propagandizing, building, and developing the movement; stick to those objectives and purposes already unanimously agreed upon by relevant party and governmental organizations; and ensure that the emulation movement is popular, that it is directed toward the three revolutions, and that it is closely linked with political tasks. Mass organizations must join local administrations in selecting progressive models, in recommending commendations and awards, and in ensuring that all decisions faithfully reflect the legitimate aspirations of the general public.

An emulation council is an organization comprising representatives of the local administration and mass organizations, and is set up at all levels. Such a council must harmonize all emulation plans and must avoid the state of unsychronization as was formerly criticized by President Ho. The emulation committees at all levels must be strengthened so they can help the party, the administration, and the emulation councils of corresponding levels perform their duties.

4. After setting the objectives, we also need good measures to help rally all echelons, sectors, establishments, and a broad section of the masses into the emulation movement without letting anyone remain outside. We must master the principle of overtness, know how to make a comparison, imitate advanced experience, and combine moral and material incentive measures for support of emulation activities. We must draw on experience from those emulation forms and measures which do not have a clear-cut objective and which fail to reflect

*From "The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Administration" by Lenin.

the above principle and to produce concrete results. To implement the state plan, we must set the plan norms for each laborer, each team, and each unit at the grassroots and district levels. Plan norms must be progressive and practicable and attainable with some effort. Plan norms should not be set so high that they are unattainable with even the greatest efforts. There must be such activities as control, comparison, credit giving, and classification. THerefore, it is necessary to organize emulation pledges and emulation reviews.

We must pay specific attention to exploiting the initiative and experience of various heroes and emulation combatants. They are our people's precious assets. Although without favorable conditions, they have been able to record remarkable achievements. Therefore, we must study, apply, and disseminate the experience obtained by these progressive models, for this is the shortest way to improve output, quality, and efficiency.

Dear Comrades:

Revolution is the masses' undertaking. Revolutionary heroism, which culminated during the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, is now again rising under the movement for productive labor and for building and defending the socialist fatherland. The higher our revolutionary awareness, the more the knowledge of the masses will be improved comprehensively. The higher a sense of voluntariness, the fuller the development of revolutionary heroism and the greater the victories.

As heroes and emulation combatants are those with meritorious services, they must strive to score even greater achievements. As they are already heroic, they must strive to become more so. Revolution and science are boundless as are the wisdom, creativity, and the will to make sacrifice to revolutionaries. Similarly, emulation norms are also boundless and continue to become increasingly higher with every passing year. To catch up with these requirements, they must be truly modest, modest in every way ranging from thoughts to actions, and must maintain close relationship with their comrades-in-arms and the people if they are to attain new, ever-higher achievements.

Following the examples set by various heroes and emulation combatants, let our entire people and army hold high their revolutionary heroism and their collective mastery spirit, strive to emulate in carrying out socialist partiotic activities, fully implement the resolutions of the party Central Committee's sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth plenums and other resolutions of the National Assembly, and score outstanding achievements to help fulfill the 1986 State Plan and to welcome the Sixth National Party Congress to be held toward the end of this year.

Long live Vietnamese revolutionary heroism!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam!

Great President Ho lives forever in our cause!

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END

JPRS-SEA-86-045

13 March 1986

Southeast Asia Report

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MAHATHIR CALLS FOR 'UNDERSTANDING' AMONG PARTIES

BK241245 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 21 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Kluang, Thur.--The Government is all for good relationships with all political parties, including the opposition, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said tonight.

He said the government has adopted this open attitude as it realised that such relationship was important to ensure peace in the country and that the society prospers.

The Prime Minister said an understanding between all parties was vital in any country and should prevail even though they might have different political opinions.

He said the idea of having political parties was to give the people the right to choose the type of Government they aspired for.

"A democratic system is not one which should invite dispute and chaos," he said.

He regretted that in the country there were people who ignored others just because of their political differences.

In a vague reference to PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party], Dr Mahathir blamed some leaders for planting the seeds of hatred among the people.

He said these leaders were responsible for instigating the people to reject those who have different political beliefs.

He also accused them of using their positions for personal gains.

He said some people had allowed themselves to be taken in by such unhealthy political struggles. He believed that the majority of the people would return the Barisan Nasional Government to power in the next election.

He said a strong Government was imperative to ensure continuous development and progress. He said the people should be thankful that under the present Government they had been able to live in peace and prosperity.

/6662
CSO: 4200/733

SABAH ASSEMBLYMEN QUIT TO SUPPORT OPPOSITION

HK250540 Hong Kong AFP in English 0433 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 25 (AFP)--Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan of East Malaysia's Sabah State was flying home Tuesday amidst unconfirmed reports that six assemblymen from his Christian-dominated government had quit to join the opposition ranks.

The six announced in Kota Kinabalu, the Sabah state capital, Monday night that they were leaving Mr. Kitingan's Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) because of the government's failure to develop the state and ensure progress, the reports said.

Observers said that their departure would leave the PBS, which won office after bitterly contested state elections in April last year, with only 22 elected assemblymen against 26 for the opposition.

But Mr. Kitingan's government, which also has the services of six appointed members with full voting rights in the 54 member assembly, was in no immediate danger of collapsing, the observers said.

A chief minister's department official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSES in a telephone interview that Mr. Kitingan had abandoned plans to attend a conference of sultan's and governors here to return home.

The English language daily, THE NEW STRAITS TIMES, said that among the six who quit was Ignatius Malajun, former president of the Parti Moyog, which like Mr. Kitingan's PBS draws much of its support from the predominantly Kadazan community.

Mr. Kitingan, a 45-year-old Catholic lawyer, also lost the support of two Chinese members of the State Assembly.

While Mr. Malanjun and at least one other assemblyman announced plans to join the Parti Moyog it was still unclear as to what the other four would do.

The PBS' biggest threat in the State Assembly comes from the predominantly Moslem United Sabah National Organisation (USNO) which has 16 seats, almost all from Moselm-dominated constituencies.

USNO leader Mustapha Harun has filed a writ in the Kota Kinabalu High Court seeking a declaration that he is Sabah's legitimate chief minister on grounds that the state governor Adnan Robert appointed him first after the April poll.

The court announced last week that it will rule on the writ on April 15.

Mr. Malanjun said in a statement that the PBS had failed to reduce racial and political polarisation which he claimed had reached an unprecedented level in the oil- and timber-rich state after the April elections.

Federal leaders have criticised Mr. Kitingan's government for only representing the Kadazan and Chinese communities and ignoring Sabah's Moslems who make up almost 50 per cent of the state's 1.3 million people.

Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad has refused to admit the PBS into his 11-party National Front Coalition despite claims by Mr. Kitingan that his party represents all races.

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CSO: 4200/733

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR INCREASED AID TO BOAT PEOPLE

BK250919 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian deputy home affairs minister, Datuk Radzi Sheikh Ahmad, has urged the international community to devote more attention to the problem of Vietnamese refugees. For several years, Malaysia has borne the brunt of the boat people burden. Malaysia has on humanitarian grounds allowed Vietnamese refugees to enter and remain on Malaysian territory pending their departure for permanent resettlement in third countries. As many as 700 refugees leave for such third countries every month.

Meanwhile, the number of boat people staying in the three refugee camps on Malaysian soil remains at about 8,000. A U.S. congressional report published in May 1985 mentioned that the majority of persons leaving Vietnam and hoping to be resettled in some third countries preferred to reach Malaysia if possible. Apparently, according to the report, the intending migrants are aware of the better camp facilities at Pulau Bidong, the Malaysian island off the east coast. However, Malaysia notes from previous experience that the international community can easily become apathetic and even indifferent to the refugee problem. The net results will be that the refugees will be staying longer in the camps, and the processing formalities for resettlement will tend to drag on.

In this connection, the international community should also review the current cooperation of the Vietnamese Orderly Departure Program. This scheme was formulated because of the immense problems that arose out of the exodus of boat people from Vietnam in the late 1970's. The Orderly Development [as heard] Program or ODP was developed as a more humanitarian means of departure for persons who might otherwise risk the trips in open boats. The memorandum of understanding was signed in June 1979 by the Republic of Vietnam [official name as heard] and the UN High Commission for Refugees. According to the American congressional document, the ODP has shortly gained momentum but it has not resulted in the long-sought after elimination of the boat departures from Vietnam.

This is exactly what causes the governments of Malaysia and other countries in the region some anxiety. There is a tendency on the part of countries that

traditionally have been admitting the Vietnamese refugees that as far as they are concerned they are doing enough. But, the exodus out of Vietnam continues. The Vietnamese Government regards the exodus of its citizens as illegal, and there are severe penalties imposed on persons who are caught leaving illegally.

The dilemma for Malaysia is that the illegal immigrants continue to arrive. Under these circumstances and in view of the recession and the problems it poses for Malaysia, the Malaysian Government will have to review its role in allowing Vietnamese refugees to enter the country. The Malaysian deputy home affairs minister has called on Vietnam to help solve the refugee problem with the Orderly Departure Program. The least that other nations can do is to contribute more generously to voluntary organizations and the UN High Commission for Refugees. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society is doing human service in the refugee camps. Malaysia is therefore doing more than its fair share in this matter and now calls upon the other countries and on Vietnam itself to help to solve the very crucial problem involving many thousands of people.

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CSO: 4200/733

BRIEFS

MAHATHIR VISITS PERLIS--Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad gave an assurance that the ruling party will not practice the policy of oppression against any race in the country because this is forbidden by Islam. It is the party's policy to serve the people, Islam, and the country. The prime minister was addressing the residents of a village outside Kangar in the north peninsular state of Perlis. He is on a 2-day visit to that state. He reminded Muslims not to value the material form of religion only because what is more important is the contents. That was why the government wanted to inject Islamic values into the administration. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said values like trustworthiness and efficiency would enable the people to prgoress in every field. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Feb 86 BK] /6662

TRADE SURPLUS IN 1985--Malaysia's trade surplus for the first 11 months of 1985 rose to 6.629 billion ringgit from 4.96 billion ringgit in the previous corresponding period. During the period under review, Malaysia's direct foreign trade showed a surplus of 6.936 billion ringgit, but its trade with Singapore was in the red to the tune of 307 million ringgit. Malaysia's major trading partners during the period were Japan, followed by Singapore and the United States. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Feb 86 BK] /6662

CSO: 4200/733

NDF STATEMENT HITS 13 YEARS OF 'U.S.-MARCOS DICTATORSHIP'

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 pp 4, 8

[NDF Statement on the 13th Year of Struggle Against the U.S.-Marcos Dictatorship 21 September 1985: "As Long as a Blade of Grass Grows in This Country, There Will Be People to Fight the Oppressors"]

[Text] To every generation is born an oppressor.

And so it was on September 21, 1972 that the Filipino people came to be tyrannized by one. In the guise of "saving the Republic and reforming society." Ferdinand E. Marcos issued Proclamation 1081 imposing martial law in the Philippines.

Thirteen years have passed since then, and counting Marcos' term of office since 1965, twenty years of Marcos rule. What has his regime got to show the Filipino people and the world today after all these years?

The Philippine situation today can be summed up in five cruel paradoxes. A nation which is formally independent but not sovereign, because of the commanding and deepening role of US imperialism in the country. A land rich in natural and human resources but where poverty, hunger and even famine are growing. A people with an abiding reverence for life, peace and justice but who are increasingly besieged by the regime's forces of violence. A constitution which guarantees the bill of rights to all but extends this only to a privileged few. A political system which upholds the rule of law but implements the rule of one man.

In other words, what we have in the Philippines today is a fascist dictatorship, where "one party, one doctrine, one leader" hold sway. Stripped of its gilded rhetoric, the essence of this fascist dictatorship is the rule by naked armed force and open terror of a reactionary clique with big comprador and big landlord interests.

It was US imperialism that masterminded the setting up of this dictatorship in 1972 in a desperate bid to secure the economic and political interests of the US and the local ruling elite which were then being threatened by a resurgent nationalist movement. Because they could no longer rule in the old way, they had to resort to an open fascist takeover to suppress the forces that challenged the prolongation of their domination.

Since then, Marcos has ably served as the chief political instrument of US imperialism. With the consent of his master, he has arrogated unto himself all executive, legislative and judicial powers and made sure that US interests in the Philippines are not only protected but enlarged. As a reward for his puppetry, the US has allowed him to stay in power indefinitely for as long as he can be useful to them, and for as long as his ambitions do not go beyond

being the general representative (the wealthiest in fact) of the big businessmen and big landlords.

But there is something providential in the fate of tyrants, and life has not at all been a bed of roses for Marcos and his US imperialist master.

Today, the regime is being battered by an acute economic and political crisis which, bad enough before martial law, is the worst ever in Philippine postwar history. Following the Aquino assassination which further aggravated this crisis, the regime's position has rapidly and irreversibly deteriorated. It continues to find great difficulty in breaking out of its defensive position of extreme political isolation.

The only thing keeping it alive are the constant injections of US economic and military aid - which in fact constitutes the very lifeblood sustaining the tottering and bankrupt regime. This August, it got another badly needed shot in the arm from its US patron, amounting to $70 million in military aid and $110 million in economic aid for the year 1986. In addition, the regime has been regularly receiving assistance from US-backed international financing institutions.

If anything, this continuous infusion of dollars and arms underscores the fact that, for all his corruption and unpopularity and for all the much vaunted US pressures on him, Marcos remains the US' chief puppet in the Philippines.

But while the regime's position has been rapidly declining, the overall anti-dictatorship movement has been steadily advancing. This is a tribute to the fighting spirit of the Filipino people which has bravely endured under martial law. As Rizal has stated: "Revolt and revolution have always occurred in countries tyrannized over, in those countries where ideas and the human heart have been forced to remain silent."

Today, the people's war in the Philippines marks its 13th year against the US-Marcos dictatorship, with significant gains won through many years of hard struggle and sacrifice. On the revolutionary armed front, the New People's Army has gained greater strength, due to the ever-increasing support of the peasant masses and other sectors in the countryside and urban areas. Its guerilla forces, numbering 32,000 (including part-time fighters), are now spread throughout the land in 59 guerilla fronts in 58 provinces.

On the open mass movement front, democratic protest actions, propelled by the intensity of the people's anger following the Aquino assassination, have likewise surged forward. Boosting its ranks are workers and businessmen, peasants and lawyers, students and teachers, church people and professionals, and even members from the upper rungs of society. Since the assassination, over 80 percent of the adult population of the country have in some way or another expressed their protest against the regime.

On the international solidarity front, the protest actions of support groups in the United States, Canada, Europe, Asia, Australia and New Zealand have also contributed to furthering the struggle and the isolation of the dictatorship. Their resolute solidarity work has won significant political and material support for the Philippine struggle.

Ever since its establishment in April 1973, the National Democratic Front of the Philippines has provided the organizational framework and channel for the unity, cooperation and coordination of all these progressive and revolutionary forces fighting for national freedom and democracy. It stands committed to the realization of the democratic coalition government which will be made up of the genuine representatives of the democratic classes and sectors and their organizations, as well as all sincere individuals and groups that have contributed to the downfall of the dictatorship.

The NDF program presently serves as the revolutionary united front's guide to action and also as the cord closely binding together the diverse forces and groups in the broad anti-dictatorship movement.

Against this unprecedented upsurge of struggle on all fronts of the people's war, the US-Marcos regime has responded with characteristic violence. It has unleashed a systematic campaign of terrorism and repression against all dissenters from all walks of life, including the media and church people. Now, no longer are its military minions satisfied with the standard techniques of arrest , detention and torture; the trend of kidnapping, assassination and outright salvaging has become the rule today rather than the exception. Such blatant suppression constitute but more proof of the innate violent character of the US-Marcos dictatorship.

Ever cunning and devious, Marcos and US imperialism are also presently hatching schemes to disrupt the people's unity, in the guise of attacking the "communists." The apparent purpose is to isolate the progressive forces, split the broad anti-dictatorship movement and arrest the increasing militancy of the opposition, while they themselves "sit on top of the mountain and watch the tigers fight." Some legal oppositionists and political organizations - blinded by rabid anti-communism and misguided by some clerico-fascists and other reactionary elements in their midst - have unfortunately fallen into the regime's trap.

But even as Marcos has been working to sabotage opposition unity, he has not yet yielded an inch of his political power to them. He continues to tighten his grip on all instrumentalities of the government, including the military. In preparation for the forthcoming elections, he has packed the Comelec with his own subalterns. He has appointed a known Marcos loyalist to head the Supreme Court. He continues to keep the sham parliament under his thumb, using the KBL's sheer tyranny of numbers to defeat the opposition's impeachment bid. To cap it all, he is presently engineering the serialized whitewashing of the Aquino murder trial, paving the way for the eventual acquittal of his chief hatchetman, Gen. Fabian Ver.

These latest moves of the US-Marcos dictatorship should serve notice to those who still harbor illusions about the possibility of peacefully replacing Marcos. Those who would hope for US intercession in this matter hope in vain. It was US imperialism that installed this regime in the first place and it is US imperialism that until now, enormously benefits from it. For as long as Marcos continues to serve them well, and without any viable political alternative to him at the moment, the US will allow him to remain in the saddle of power.

Those few who actively peddle the idea of fighting the dictatorship solely within the latter's own legal battleground, wittingly or unwittingly, lend support to the US-Marcos dictatorship. In fact, they undermine their own position by allowing the dictatorship to lead them by the nose with such blandishments as snap elections and empty promises of a reformed military.

The sincere elements within the legal opposition - and they comprise the majority - are well-advised to choose their own field of battle in fighting the regime. This, they can do through their active unity and coordination with the militant open mass movement, including the armed struggle that is growing steadily throughout the country.

As for those few who actively engage in attacking organizations and forces that espouse revolutionary violence, they should realize that a sincere commitment to social change cannot completely rule out the use of revolutionary violence. This is because, as the history of martial rule has proven in the country, violence is the essence of state power. Violence is the main instrument wielded by the US-Marcos regime to assert its dictatorial rule and suppress all aspirations and moves for meaningful change.

Against the unjust violence of the oppressor, it is perfectly correct, necessary and just for the oppressed to wage revolutionary violence. To deny this to the people is to disarm them and render them defenseless before an enemy armed to the teeth with US-supplied weapons of destruction.

In this regard, we call to mind the memory of a martyred leader of the NDF, who marks his third death anniversary this September 20. He is Edgar Jopson. The story of his life and struggle offers rich insights on revolutionary transformation and has much to inspire others who are earnestly seeking the true path to liberation.

By birth and education, "Edjop," as he was called by comrades, could have been among the privileged few, but he chose to cast his life with the many. Beginning his political involvement as a "reformist," a "moderate" student leader, his close contact with the masses and with daily scenes of poverty, exploitation and injustice soon awakened him to the pervasive reality of violence in Philippine society. He began to realize that the authentic liberation of society lay not in mere reforms but in fundamental changes in socio-economic structures.

In the second year of martial law, he left his home, his family and a comfortable life to join the revolutionary underground, convinced that armed struggle was the most effective way to bring about basic social changes. For daring to act out his convictions, on September 20,1982, he was killed by the regime's soldiers during a raid on his underground house in Davao City.

To every generation is born a hero like Edjop. Philippine history stands proud to have nurtured many other Filipinos like him who felt impelled to express their patriotism by taking up arms against the dictatorship at the risk of their own life. They are the most formidable foes of the regime.

On the occasion of the 13th year of struggle against the US-Marcos dictatorship, the National Democratic Front salutes all these Filipino martyrs. We urge the people, especially the legal opposition and some political organizations, to draw lessons and inspiration from their revolutionary life. Let their courage, their dedication and unswerving faith in the people serve as our beacon in the fight to overthrow the dictatorship and establish the democratic coalition government.

The NDF also calls on the entire Filipino people, including patriotic Filipinos abroad and international solidarity groups, to take this opportune

occasion to reaffirm their unity and commitment to the struggle for national freedom and democracy in the Philippines. We call on them to resist and expose all divisive moves designed to sabotage the broad anti-dictatorship movement. We urge everyone to rally behind the advancing people's war and to promote all positive forms of struggle - armed and non-armed, illegal and legal, secret and open - that will hasten the dictatorship's downfall.

As the US-Marcos dictatorship enters its 14th year of existence today and as our revolutionary struggle swings toward another year, let this be our battlecry:

"As long as a blade of grass grows in this country, there will be men and women to fight the oppressors."

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT
September 21,1985

/8309
CSO: 4200/737

NATIONAL FRONT REJECTS 'U.S.-SUPPORTED ELECTION'

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English 31 Jan 86

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines; published as a handout and marked "Special Release No 1"]

[Statement by the National Democratic Front of the Philippines: "U.S.-Supported Election Serves to Prolong the Marcos Dictatorship and Enables It to Escalate War Against the Filipino People"]

[Text] There is a great difference between elections where democracy exists and elections under dictatorship rule. When the Marcos regime called for presidential elections, with no basic changes whatsoever in its 14 years of dictatorial rule, propagandists in Washington had a big problem. How to make a onesided and patently fraudulent contest appear as a real one.

The Reagan administration has apparently found a solution. A well-made script serialized for the international media: Democracy-loving America decides to dump a tyrant who has gone too far by forcing him to call elections. The tyrant is challenged by a martyr's widow, an ordinary housewife, without experience as a politician, without a comprehensive program of government to speak of, and with only personal integrity and sincerity running for her. But the opposition and millions of Filipinos unite behind her. The tyrant plans to cheat but Uncle Sam will see to it that the housewife gets a fair chance. For this, Uncle Sam prepares to send observers and encourages a poll-watch group to undertake a vote-count independent of the government. The housewife has a good chance of winning if not for her insufficient machinery and the communists who are pulling the rug from under her with their boycott campaign.

The drama...a fairy tail, really promises to be a good show. But it requires one very important ingredient. And that is if the Marcos regime, the producer and the main actor in the drama does not exceed its role. The worry of Washington's scriptwriters is that the regime will commit fraud too blatant as to be incredible, thus possibly ruining the whole show.

It is a trick of the US when it says it is worried Marcos might cheat. The truth is that the Marcos dictatorship had already been cheating every step of the way. Submitting a post-dated resignation violative of his own constitution and using the Supreme Court, Marcos has manipulated the timing

of the elections. The Marcos legislature passed the election code which layed down the rules of the contest clearly to the advantage of the dictatorship. After packing the Commission on Elections with Marcos men, the regime padded voter's lists during registration day. And on top of all this, violence had been unleashed against the opposition, and the establishment media, owned by Marcos cronies, had imposed a news blackout on the campaign of Mrs. Corazon Aquino.

The Marcos regime has heretofore rigged every electoral exercise and the coming poll will not be an exception. As it had done in all past elections, it will use its vast powers and resources accumulated over the last 14 years of fascist rule to ensure the outcome of the February 7 election. It has already been extensively using the military, which was recently reorganized while General Ver--implicated in the murder of Benigno Aquino--was reinstated as chief of staff. The entire machinery of the civilian bureaucracy and Marcos' New Society Movement (KBL) had also been mobilized to assure a Marcos victory.

It is another trick of the U.S. Government to raise false hopes that the poll-watch group NAMFREL, together with a tiny group of U.S. observers, can check the expected massive fraud during and after the election. At the most, NAMFREL volunteers will have significant presence in some parts of the urban centers. In the majority of polling precincts located in rural areas, however, poll-watch volunteers, if any, will be helpless to stop the Marcos machinery of vote-buying, bribery, intimidation and violence.

Thus the possibility that the opposition would win is a remote one. Yet even for such event, Marcos has already made plans to prevent them from assuming power, or if they do, to prevent them from ruling effectively.

The sad fact about the conservative section of the traditional opposition that has put up the ticket of Corazon Aquino and Salvador Laurel is that they are being lured deeper and deeper into the trap of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship. Marcos first baited them to join a patently one-sided contest, and now he uses them for his attack on the left.

Opposition candidate Cory Aquino has earned the respect and support of a large segment of the population because of her valuable contribution to the people's anti-dictatorship struggle. But walking into Marcos' trap, she undermines her own effectivity as a force against the dictatorship. She has been drawn, as her recent pronouncements reveal, to abandon her previous progressive stand on a number of vital issues.

The centerpiece of Washington's promotional gimmick is its act of appearing to dump Marcos at this stage. While it is true that the United States keeps its options open, including that of discarding an ailing autocrat, the fact is that U.S. aid for Marcos and his clique has not only continued but has increased. Recently, the U.S. Congress approved $155 million in aid. Through

the IMF-WB, the United States has also allowed Marcos to loot and squander public funds for campaign purposes: it has allowed a P13 billion deficit in the national budget, more than twice what Marcos had asked for. It has been reliably reported that Marcos and his party has prepared a $500 million war chest for this election.

Clearly, the purpose of the 7 February poll is not to oust the Marcos group from power but to ensure its rule until 1992. In calling for sudden election, the Marcos regime hopes to extricate itself from its very isolated position, divert the people's attention away from the basic issues confronting a society in deep crisis, and project a new "popular mandate" for domestic and international audiences.

For its part, the United States is fully supporting this Marcos in order to prevent the collapse of the entire dictatorial set-up that defends and maintains U.S. neocolonial rule in the Philippines. It hopes to widen the political base of the dictatorship by getting the Marcos clique and its adversaries from among the big-comprador and big-landlord elite to contest political rule through electoral means.

The overall effort of the United States to unite the Philippine elite by moderating their political contests as well as the provision for a vice presidential slot in the coming elections assures the United States of an orderly turnover of power should Marcos die or become fully incapacitated or should the need to discard him finally arise. The Marcos group has put up former Senator Arturo Tolentino as the vice presidential candidate to run with Marcos.

The U.S. interest to maintain the dictatorship while strengthening the latter's political base is underscored by the fact that the agreement on its vital military bases in the Philippines come up for renegotiation in 1988 and is scheduled to expire in 1991.

Another key objective for both the Marcos regime and the United States in the coming election is to politically neutralize the left. They are dangling before the opposition and the Filipino people the illusory prospect that the dictatorship, which has caused them so much suffering, can be ended with the simple act of casting a vote. In this manner, they hope to prevent the people from rallying to the call and program of the National Democratic Front (NDF).

In a broader sense, the "snap election" is another psywar operation of "winning hearts and minds." Proof of this is that the United States has made no secret of the fact that it considers the so-called insurgency problem as the main threat to its dominance in the Philippines. In line with this, Marcos has been drumming up a hysterical red-scare as the main theme of his election campaign. All these indicate that the Filipino people can expect intensified repression, and war especially after the balloting. That Marcos has tagged his election rivals "communists" or as having "communist advisers" indicates that even they will not be spared by the regime's expected crackdown.

Because of the anti-democratic, anti-people and anti-national objectives of the U.S.-Marcos election, exposing and fully rejecting it is the correct and principled option. The Filipino people can only truly exercise their right of suffrage and establish a genuinely representative government after the downfall of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship. The way to hasten its downfall, the method proven to be most effective is the total mobilization of the Filipino people using all the various forms of militant struggle. At least one-fourth of the population are already currently active in these struggles and their ranks are multiplying rapidly. It will not take a long time for the national democratic movement of the people to achieve the strength sufficient to finally end the dictatorship.

There are many ways that the international community can extend support to Filipinos in order that they may achieve national freedom and democracy. For this particular period, as the Marcos regime maneuvers to seek a prolongation of its rule and prepare to escalate its war against the people, the NDF renews its call to all peace-loving peoples and countries to work for the termination of all foreign aid to the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship.

/8309
CSO: 4200/739

NDF CITES EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS ON MANILA CRISIS

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 7

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Text] Concrete suggestions on how Western European political leaders can support the Filipino people's struggle were discussed in a special conference of parliamentarians and politicians in Amsterdam, the Netherlands last October 4 to 6.

The conference, with the theme "The Political and Economic Crisis in the Philippines: The European Response", was sponsored by the Transnational Institute, a research and policy institute that specializes in the Third World, world economy, militarism and disarmament.

Attending the conference were 24 parliamentarians and politicians from 10 countries in Western Europe, representatives of 13 development organizations and six action groups, a delegation of Filipino leaders and scholars, and American experts on the Philippines.

Among the suggested courses of action were:

* Maintain and increase pressure on the Marcos government concerning violations of human rights using various channels and means.

* Condemn misuse of Western aid by the Marcos government. Rechannel aid using agencies outside the government and for the benefit of the poorest segments of society, or condition official aid on respect for human rights.

* End preferential trade arrangements in the face of the situation were basic trade union rights are denied.

* Force western companies operating in the country to provide decent wage levels to Filipino workers and to desist from dumping dangerous products.

* Halt all arms transfers to the Philippines.

* Condemn escalating US military intervention in the country.

* Undertake specific measures to encourage and develop information dissemination and awareness about the Philippine crisis among Europeans.

During the final session of the conference, it was suggested that the Escalante Massacre and other cases of military atrocities by the Marcos government be raised in the parliaments of Western Europe. ■

/8309
CSO: 4200/738

LIBERATION REPORTS U.S. CONCERN OVER PHILIPPINES

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "CIA Names Philippines as Most Threatened Neocolony of United States"]

[Text]

The US government considers the Philippines as possibly the number one country in the world where US neocolonial rule faces the most serious threat of being overthrown. This was indicated by statements of a number of US officials and a CIA publication cited by a front-page story of the **International Herald Tribune.**

The October 16 issue of the **Tribune** reported that **Watch Report,** a CIA quarterly, identified the Philippines as "the country with the greatest potential for instability among countries in which US security rank high." The global newspaper also reported that according to officials in the Reagan administration, CIA director William Casey and National Security Affairs adviser Robert C. McFarlane have emphasized to the US president the "precarious position" of the Philippines.

Another official, Representative Dave McCurdy of the House Intelligence and Armed Services Committee said that secret briefings with US intelligence show that present trends are "really downward" and headed for "catastrophe."

The assessments clearly reflected fears in Washington that the Marcos dictatorship, the principal instrument of US rule in the country could be toppled down. Facing Marcos today is a fast growing, broad and popular anti-dictatorship movement and armed resistance.

Reagan, the **Tribune** reported, sent Sen. Paul Laxalt to Manila as his personal emissary with what one administration official called "an extremely blunt message" to Marcos that his regime was in danger of being overthrown by the "communists." The unnamed official said that Marcos will be told that "he was screwing up the fight against insurgency."

White House spokesman Larry Speakes confirmed reports that Mr. Laxalt was sent to Manila. However, Speakes denied that a blunt message

was to be given and said that Reagan wanted a friend and longtime associate to go to Marcos and assure the latter of "continuing close relationship."

On October 21, it was reported that Marcos received Sen. Laxalt but that he brushed aside Reagan's message saying that the Philippines will not be "another South Vietnam." He supported his statement with the claim that the nation's economy was on the upswing and that "the rebels ...are surrendering in droves."

At stake for the US in the Philippines are its bases which in the past have proven to be very effective for projection of US military might in Asia, Middle East and parts of Africa, as well as for providing massive support for the ill-fated war effort in Indochina.

To protect these bases and other US interests in the country, Washington has continued to back up and use the Marcos regime, recently awarding the latter with a $180 million military and economic aid package. Still, the broad and popular open movement against the Marcos regime continues to grow rapidly side by side with the armed resistance. Philippine opposition papers have reported last July and August that a wide range of forces, including a growing number of traditional politicians have already taken up the demand for the removal of the US bases and an end to special US privileges in the country.

The Pentagon this year had said that the loss of the US bases would lead to what it calls "Soviet naval dominance" in Southeast Asia. The position however has been assailed by many as a cover up for the dominant and aggressive role of the US in the country and in the region.

Antonio Zumel, an official of the NDF, has said in a Newsweek interview that in a democratic coalition government that will replace the US-backed Marcos regime, no foreign troops will be allowed in the Philippines and that the country will opt for non-alignment and work for making Southeast Asia a zone of neutrality and peace.

In a related development, the US defense department, during the first week of October, announced its plans to spend $1.3 billion to "upgrade" Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in the country. The move further confirms that the bases are being readied for direct US intervention in the Philippines. Earlier, budgetary hearing of the US House of Representatives on military construction appropriations revealed that the US Navy was building "Special Warfare Group Facilities" in Subic. The Facilities serve as permanent centers for Special Operations Forces (SOFs), otherwise known as US secret armies specializing in intervention.

/8309
CSO: 4200/737

REPORTAGE ON POST ELECTION NPA ACTIVITIES

NPA Leader Reported at Aquino Rally

HK201606 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 19 Feb 86 pp 1, 5

[Article by Arnold Atadero]

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and police intelligence agents nearly cornered New People's Army (NPA) "Mad Dong" Romulo "Rolly" Kintanar during the Tagumpay ng Bayan (People's Victory) massive rally of the opposition at the Rizal Park last Sunday.

Intelligence sources disclosed yesterday that Kintanar and his fellow guerrillas were sighted by police intelligence men aboard several cars at the height of the People's Victory rally Sunday afternoon.

The intelligence agents learned about the presence of the NPA guerrillas, apparently out to disrupt the rally, from their assets (informers) tracking down the wanted Kintanar.

The sources said the government intelligence agents could not approach nor surround Kintanar and his group for fear of a shoot-out which could have meant injuries or deaths to hundreds of opposition followers or sympathizers at the Luneta.

The NPA guerrillas were armed to the teeth, but they were dressed in barong Tagalog to avoid detection by government agents, reports said.

The sighting of Kintanar confirmed an earlier revelation by Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] intelligence agents that about 200 to 300 members of two terror groups infiltrated Metro Manila to disrupt the February 7 elections in the area.

The Metrocom learned from its own assets that a meeting was conducted in Sampaloc, Manila last week upon the arrival here of the terrorists to map out their plans to terrorize Metro Manila voters.

The assets told Metrocom authorities that the terrorists' leaders sent to sow terror in the National Capital Region (NCR) included Kintanar and Benjamin de Vera, a top official of the Mindanao Regional Party Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

Kintanar's top operations man, Commander Alex Berondo of the Mindanao NPA was captured during a gun battle with Manila policemen in Tondo several months ago.

Kintanar is considered as the most powerful NPA guerrilla leader in the Philippines.

The CPP sent him to Mindanao late in 1974 or early 1975, about the time the NPA strength on the island had been reduced to a pitiful handful of seven men with seven guns, it was reported.

Reports said Kintanar was initially charged with giving military training to new and old NPA guerrillas in the region.

But the wanted NPA commander emerged as the key military tactician and commander in the NPA, the reports also said.

Sources in the military disclosed that it was Kintanar who provided the NPA's solution to its critical shortage of firearms. He created and trained small death squads which killed policemen and military personnel, often in crowded streets, and stole guns.

Many of the killings in Metro Manila recently involving policemen or CP [Philippine Constabulary] soldiers were believed to be the work of Kintanar's hit squads, the Metrocom disclosed.

Available evidence showed that Kintanar launched urban guerrilla warfare in Davao despite the reported opposition of the CPP national leadership.

Over the past few years, dozens of policemen have been shot and killed in the streets of Davao by NPA hit squads, reports said.

To kill policemen and enforce his protection racket, Kintanar recruited a bunch of thugs.

'Subversive Plot' in Zamboanga

HK201614 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Feb 86 p 10

[Article by correspondent Vice P. Arevalo]

[Text] Zamboanga City--Military authorities disclosed that they have uncovered a plot by subversive elements to infiltrate the city and conduct saborage and bombing activities.

A military report said that unfamiliar faces were seen lately in the city proper. They are reportedly waiting for their contacts and shipments of firearms, explosives, and other incendiary materials, such as detonators and dynamite powder.

An official of a local school has been tagged as the contact of the saboteurs. The report said that school campuses will be used as the staging grounds for sabotage activities.

Brig. Gen. Carlos C. Aquilar, 9th PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] regional commander, who bared the plot, placed elements of the Constabulary and the Zamboanga Metropolitan District Command and the local police under red alert in an effort to thwart any attempt by the subversive groups to create disturbance in the city.

Aquilar ordered PC-INP officials to adopt security measures to check on arrivals of ships and motorlaunches, establish checkpoints in strategic areas, conduct patrols in areas, particularly public places such as government buildings, shopping malls, and market places, parks, and recreation areas.

He ordered PC-INP members to monitor the activities of students in school campuses.

Military units in other parts of Region 9 disclosed an unusual movement of several terrorist groups in rebel-infested areas and towns and the holding of a series of meetings among the top leaders of both the Moro National Liberation Front and the New People's Army.

Military officers and [word indistinct] commanders declined to give details on the reported terrorist plot, saying they are ready to act on any contingency that may occur in their respective areas.

Insiders disclosed that in Sulu, top leaders of the mobile unit of the Southern Philippine terrorists headed by Commander Abdulmajid Bagnasan, alias "Commander Khadafy," held a meeting last week in Bagid-Bagid, Talipao Municipality, with Lupag Sug Revolutionary Committee Field Marshal Yusof Jikiri.

Among those who attended were top Lupag Sug leaders, such as Commanders Susulan Agga, Sunnong, Udah Masarin, Radun Sabirin, Bauddam Salahuddin, Kiral Januri, and OZCA-trained Commander Mori Maring.

In Zamboanga, John Nubin Nieto, alias "Raslee," was reported to have ordered recently-trained demolition men to conduct bombing activities.

Movement of terrorists groups were reported in the Sirawai-Sibuco-Siocon hinterland in Zamboanga del Norte. Among those sighted were NPA Commanders Jose Dizon, Boy Librado, and tne group of MNLF Commander Hamid Aying.

NPA Commander Ernie Rodriguez of Zamboanga del Sur was reported to have been seen lately in the Zamboanga del Norte for a meeting with NPA and MNLF commanders.

7 NPA Killed in Capiz, 1 in Iloilo

HK210327 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0300 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Seven NPA members were killed while another was wounded in an encounter with government troopers in Maayon, Capiz, Wednesday. The seven terrorists, who are still unidentified, were slain by elements ofthe 311th PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company in a clash at Barangay (Gimbayaan), Maayon. Reports say the fatalities were members of an 18-man NPA band led by a certain Commander Lapulapu which has been conducting a terror campaign in the island of Panay.

In another encounter yesterday morning, an NPA terrorist was also killed by elements of the 15th Infantry Battalion in barangay (Kalamisan), Oton, Iloilo.

NPA Expansion Team Leader Killed

HK201558 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Feb 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Dumaguete City--The suspected leader of the special expansion team of the New People's Army in Southeastern Negros and his companion were killed in a grenade explosion Monday night.

Lt. Col. Cesar Garcia Jr., PC [Philippine Constabulary] provincial commander, identified the NPA leader as "Kumander Rasid." His companion was not identified.

Garcia said Rasid was about to throw the grenade to soldiers of the 336th PC Company in Barangay Kalumbayan, Bayawan when he was shot by one of the soldiers, making him drop the grenade which exploded.

The NPA leader and his companion were killed on the spot.

Garcia said the fall of Rasid has created a major setback for the NPA in Negros Oriental.

He was said to be responsible in the conduct of tactical offensive in the southern part of Negros Oriental and had close access to ranking leaders of the main force guerrilla unit operating in Negros Island, Garcia added.

1985 NPA Activities in Visayas

HK201600 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 20 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Iloilo City--The Regimental Unified Command [RUC] in Western Visayas reported that communist rebels were responsible for 599 violent incidents in the region last year.

In a yearend report released to the media, the RUC listed the incidents as 195 liquidations mostly carried out by the NPA sparrow unit, 187 encounters, 69 robberies, 45 cases of harassment, 30 disarmings, 25 arson cases, 22 ambushes, 16 raids, nine kidnapping and two extortion cases.

NPA violence resulted in 50 military personnel, 15 policemen and 29 militiamen killed.

Wounded were 60 AFP personnel, 60 INP [Integrated National Police] members and 28 CHDFs [Civilian Home Defense Forces].

The enemy casualties include 260 New People's Army members killed.

3 NPA Members Surrender in Misamis

HK201556 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Feb 86 p 6

[Text] Cagayan De Oro City--Three armed members of the New People's Army surrendered to the Army's 2nd Scout Ranger Batallion Dema-ala in Villanueva, Misamis Oriental, Thursday.

The returnees were Carlito Gura, 24, alias "Charlie" of Kasulog, Salay; Bartolo Lapisan, 35, alias "Mon" of Lanise, Claveria; and Mercidito Almonte, 16, alias "Diego" of Farm Bugas, Claveria, all in Misamis Oriental.

Gura joined the NPA in 1983. He said he participated in severl raids and ambushes where he killed innocent civilians on orders of his superiors.

NPA Kill 3 Children, 1 CHDF

HK200907 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0700 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Government troopers are tracking down a band of 200 NPA terrorists which raided a military detachment at Pio Duran, Albay, early this morning. The attack resulted in the killing of a CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] member and three children, and the wounding of ten others. Raided was the CHDF detachment at Barangay (Kaublongbulod), Pio Duran, manned by about 30 militiamen. Reports said the NPA terrorists also burned houses and shot at civilians as they retreated from the barangay after a 2-hour gunbattle with the defenders. The fatalities were identified as CHDF member Jaime Loba, and children Mercy Palencia, Marc Antony Palencia and Inday Basilio.

6 Killed, More Wounded in NPA Attacks

HK210523 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0500 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Constabulary troopers are tracking down a group of NPA terrorists who had killed six persons and wounded several others in Balanga, Bataan last

night. Among those killed were Captain (Terio Agpadilla), commander of the 166 PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company in Balanga, Bataan, and (Gil Astartides), manager of the country brass band in that town. The other fatalities were identified as (Wilfredo Rogel), employee of the Public Works and Highways Ministry in Balanga, Staff Sergeant (Roberto Asiong), Technical Sergeant (William Macala), and Sergeant (Hilario Bawi), all of the 166 PC Company.

Initial PC investigations showed that three NPA rebels fled after shooting Sergeant (Asiong) who was standing along Mona Street in Balanga. The rebels then turned into nearby St Joseph village hall and fired at its customers who included (Agpadilla) and the other fatalities. After getting the .45 caliber pistoal of (Agpadilla), the rebels fled on board a Ford Fiera towards Abucay town.

NPA Claims Killing Mayor, Policeman

HK220747 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Feb 86 p 8

[Article by correspondent Rolly Alano]

[Text] Naga City--The New People's Army (NPA) claimed responsibility for the ambush slaying of Goa Town Mayor Lorenzo Padua and Calabanga town policeman Lilloso Nillo.

The was disclosed by an NPA commander to newsmen who were "invited" to a talk with local rebels in a hideout somewhere in Calabanga early this week.

Pauda was gunned down by two men last Jan 30 while Nillo was slain last Feb 4.

The NPA leader, identified only as "Ka Nelson," disclosed to Danilo Palomares, Frank Mendoza, and Imelda Palomares--publisher, editor, and reporter, respectively, of local weekly ANINAW--that Padua had long been included in the death list because of his relentless antiinsurgency campaign in Gao and nearby Partido town.

The leader said that Padua personally led police operations in remote barangays of the town in search of dissidents bands. Ka Nelson, whose unit reportedly covers the towns of Tinambac, Calabanga, and Partiho, told the newsmen that Padua's two killers were members of a sparrow unit.

He revealed that one of the two men was a student of a local school and the other, a youth residing in Tigaon, which is adjacent to Goa.

Nillo, on the other hand, was reportedly slain for allegedly killing Mauricio Caliso, barangay Pineda chairman in Calabanga, sometime in 1983. The rebels reportedly suspected that Caliso was an NPA member.

Nillo reportedly shot Caliso outside a beerhouse in Calabang where the two had a few rounds of drinks. The policeman was sprayed with gunfire by two men near the seawall in Sabang, Calabanga.
/6662
CSO: 4200/741

AQUINO'S MINISTER OF TRADE CONCEPCION PROFILED

HK220712 Hong Kong AFP in English 0305 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Article by Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Feb 22 (AFP)--Jose Concepcion, the leader of a mammoth private effort to monitor the February 7 presidential election here, must be one of the most praised and most vilified men in his troubled country these days.

Admirers say he is a selfless crusader for democracy, while critics see him as a political saboteur intent on destabilizing the government.

Mr Concepcion, 54, heads the National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel), and was once jailed for two months along with thousands of others when President Ferdinand Marcos imposed martial law in September 1972.

"It is better to light a candle than curse the darkness," Namfrel's slogan goes, obviously addressed to those who despair of the future of democracy in the Philippines, a strategic U.S. ally Mr Marcos has ruled for 20 years.

Mr Concepcion is the chairman or president of six companies and a director or officer in eight other firms, but he owes his national stature more to his two years at the helm of Namfrel than to his business achievements.

Mild-mannered and devoutly religious--he is possibly the most-decorated lay leader of the church in this largely Roman Catholic country--Mr Concepcion hardly fits the popular image of a political heavyweight.

His activism stretches back more than 25 years to his stint as president of a national Catholic student organization and editor of a campus paper at Manila's Araneta University, where he studied agriculture. He also has a bachelor's degree in commerce.

Involved in the 1971-1973 framing of a new constitution, Mr Concepcion was jailed for refusing to sign the 1973 constitution after the imposition of martial law.

After building up a business empire in the 1970's, he founded Namfrel in late 1983 amid the turmoil over the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino and in preparation for the May 1984 general elections.

Namfrel's "quick count" in those elections was instrumental in allowing opposition candidates to claim their victories in a third of the seats contested.

Again in the more recent election, the watchdog group has acted as a counterweight to the government Commission on Elections (Comelec), long accused of rigging polls since the 1972-81 martial law period.

In the February 7 election bout between President Marcos and opposition leader Corazon Aquino, there were times when Mr Concepcion, the referee, seemed to be receiving an ample share of the blows.

Marcos spokesmen and supporters took turns blasting Namfrel as a front of the opposition and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency hoping to topple Mr Marcos by picturing his election victory as fraudulent.

Three of Namfrel's half million volunteers were killed, scores wounded and hundreds prevented from carrying out their poll-monitoring duties.

The National Assembly proclaimed Mr Marcos the victor Saturday with a margin of 1.5 million votes, but U.S. officials, foreign observers and local church leaders backed Mrs Aquino's charge that she was robbed of victory through fraud and violence by Marcos partisans.

Much of the basis for the charge was supplied by Namfrel, which placed Mrs Aquino ahead in its unofficial and incomplete tally of the poll results.

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CSO: 4200/741

LEFTIST ORGAN REPORTS EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 5

[Official international publication of the National Document Front of the Philippines]

[Text]

The European Parliament unanimously passed a resolution calling for the "review of trading relations between the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Philippines," in the "absence of acceptable response from the Philippines," on the abduction of Father Rudy Romano. Furthermore, the 21-nation council called "to halt all aid to the Philippine government until such a time as this outrageous breach of human rights is rectified by the Philippine authorities."

The resolution, which was dated September 5, 1985, was tabled by Irish MPs. "Apart from our immediate concern for the safety of Fr. Romano, we are perturbed by the fact that his disappearance is not an isolated case but appears to be an element in a pattern of terror directed in particular, against the people active in human rights area. A number of religious and professional men active in community care and development have already been murdered," said the Irish MPs.

Fr. Rudy Romano, a member of the Irish-Redemptotist Mission, was abducted in Cebu City, the country's second largest city, last July 11 . Eyewitnesses identified two of the military personnel who forced Romano into a white car as Cpl. Wilfredo Dagatan, who is connected with the military intelligence group n°7 (MIG-7) in Cebu City and Sgt. Jose Pitogo.

For the last eight years, Fr. Romano worked as an apostolate for the urban poor; an active member of the Ecumenical Group for Justice and Peace in Cebu; and the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP), a church-based organization which documents cases of military abuse, extrajudicial killings, illegal detention, disappearances and torture. At the time of his abduction, seven church ministers, priests and pastors have been killed in the Marcos regime's campaign of repression against the Church in the Philippines.

Military authorities have denied knowledge of the priest's whereabouts. In a letter to the EEC, the Filipino ambassador Mrs. Manalo complained about the "threatening lan-

guage" of the European Parliament resolution on the Romano affair. The Philippine government has since admitted that its armed forces may have been involved in the kidnapping.

Amnesty International, through its London main office, has endorsed the Romano case to its worldwide network. In the US, the Church Coalition for Human Rights in the Philippines has launched a campaign for urgent action. More than 40 US Senators and Congressmen have signed a letter of concern sent to Marcos. Pope John Paul II has prayed for Fr. Romano during his audience. The Apostolic Nuncio in Manila, Archbishop Bruno Torpigliani, talked to Mr. Marcos last Sept. 4 on Fr. Romano's case. Fasts and rallies have been held in Ireland.

Human rights lawyers led by former Senator Jose W. Diokno are working on the case. Throughout the Philippines, rallies and masses have been held to protest Fr. Romano's disappearance.

Up to this time, however, Fr. Rudy Romano is still missing.

The Task Force Detainees of the Philippines, in a report Oct. 27 on the human rights situation in Luzon, said that from July to September this year, 13 persons were "salvaged", 12 were killed and nine seriously wounded in at least three massacres involving military and paramilitary men. The Luzon report also said that since January this year, there have been 20 strafing incidents, six cases of bombings by Air Force planes, and four incidents of forced evacuation involving 50 to 70 families.

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ANG BAYAN CITED ON LUZON NPA SUCCESSES

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 12

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "NPA in Luzon Island Thrives on Small But Numerous Battles"]

[Text] In many guerilla fronts in the island of Luzon, units of the New People's Army are winning numerous battles, confiscating more weapons that will arm more NPA guerilla units in the battle against the US-supplied troops of the Marcos dictatorship.

In three separate battles, the NPA in Bicol, Southern Luzon confiscated 11 M16s and an M1 rifle and three handguns, and inflicted more than 30 casualties on enemy troops.

The first battle which took place in the town of Libon, Albay, last June 25, started with the NPA fighters on the defensive. But by applying guerilla tactics correctly, the NPA side was able to put the encircling force of combined Constabulary and Marine soldiers on the defensive. More than 30 enemy soldiers were killed and wounded, while NPA casualty consisted only of one wounded guerilla.

A platoon of Constabulary soldiers first attempted to encircle the people's guerillas. But the NPA fighters were able to outmaneuver and strike down the government troopers who were taken by surprise. The PC platoon was almost completely routed. The enemy tried to bring in a platoon of Marines by helicopter, but the latter sped away after its machinegunner was hit.

An NPA company went on the offensive last July 22, when they raided the municipal hall of Manito, Albay. The people's guerillas confiscated three M16s, a carbine and two revolvers and other equipment.

On July 26, another NPA unit raided the municipal hall of Jose Panganiban in Camarines Norte. The NPA seized eight M16s and a pistol. Three policemen, one of them with the rank of major, were killed.

Meanwhile, in a belated report, the New People's Army in Northern Luzon said that they captured 39 assorted firearms in two operations in the area of Kalinga-Apayao last May.

In the first operation, simultaneous raids were conducted on the municipal building of Cabugao and on a detachment of the 48th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army (IBPA) last May 24. Killed were 14 soldiers, all of whom were notorious for the summary execution of national

minority elements in the area. The NPA seized 27 firearms, including 10 M16s and two M14s. The guerillas destroyed the detachment building.

In Conner town, the NPA wiped out a 19-man unit of the 48th IB in an ambush sprung last May 30. Twelve firearms were confiscated, among them 10 M16s, an M14, a .38 caliber revolver, two radio transceivers, and many rounds of ammunition. Five days later, the same NPA unit clashed with another unit of the 48th IB in another barrio of Conner. Four of the enemy fell dead and the guerilla fighters captured an M16 rifle. The enemy deployed two helicopters to pursue the guerillas, who withdrew safely. (Ang Bayan)

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NDF REPORTS NON-ALIGNED STANCE TOWARD PHILIPPINES, TIMOR

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 11

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Text] The Non-aligned Movement (NAM) has taken up, as its primary concern, the struggle of the peoples and countries of Southern Africa against apartheid. In a symbolic tribute to this struggle, Foreign Ministers of the countries of NAM held their conference in Luanda, Angola and designated Harare, Zimbabwe as the site of the 1986 Non-aligned summit meeting.

The historic ministerial conference, attended by delegations from over a hundred countries, focused on the problems brought about by the racist Pretoria regime, U.S. imperialism's surrogate in Southern Africa. The regime in Pretoria maintains white minority rule in South Africa, occupies the neighboring country of Namibia and continues to wage a war of destabilization and terrorism against other independent states in the region, specially Angola and Mozambique.

Zimbabwe was unanimously chosen by the foreign ministers to host the VIII summit in September 1986 in recognition of its crucial role among Frontline states--in particular, its direct support for Mozambique against South African aggression.

The conference expressed full support to the African National Congress (ANC). In a message to imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela given at the inaugural plenary session, Zimbabwean Minister of Foreign Affairs Witness Mangwend said, "We want our first decision, our first words and our first thoughts to express our solidarity, respect and admiration for the courageous South African combatants."

Supporting the armed struggle waged by the ANC, the NAM explicitly stated that force was a legitimate means to bring about the destruction of apartheid. On several occasions, various delegations condemned the US policy of "constructive engagement" towards the apartheid regime. The ministers also underscored the "need for obligatory and global sactions" and called for the end of all aid to the Pretoria regime.

Affirming the rights of the Na-

mibian people to self-determination, the ministers reiterated their support for UN resolution 435 as the "only valid base" for the genuine independence of Namibia. The conference likewise condemned the use of Namibia as a springboard for attacks on Angola. The final statement of the conference also referred to a resolution of the Organization of African Unity against American intervention in Angola.

While the conference highlighted the struggle against apartheid, the conference was also able to take up major questions dealing on world peace, international economic order and global information order ,as well as express support for struggles in various parts of the world against foreign domination and colonialism.

Despite attempts of some delegations to block progressive positions, the conference acheived concensus on a number of third world issues. The most significant were: support for the fundamental positions of the POLISARIO and the rights of the people of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic; a call for negotiated settlement between the FMLN-FDR guerillas and the government in El Salvador;support for the Contadora group's attempts to find a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis; and support for the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

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The body did not arrive at a consensus on the problem of Indonesia's occupation of East Timor. However the question was discussed for four hours and delegations from 13 countries came forward to speak in favor of the Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor (FRETILIN), the liberation movement in East Timor. The representative of FRETILIN said, the "veil of silence that has been drawn over the Indonesian occupation and the genocide perpetrated against our people" has been lifted.

On the Philippines, there was no change on the previous position of the NAM, that US troops must leave the Philippines just as all foreign troops in different countries in Southeast Asia should do.

LIBERATION REPORTS DAVAO INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 8

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "To Be Beside Them in the Struggle, To Fight With Them, Not for Them"]

[Text]

"Our liberation is bound up with the whole human family. Solidarity means that all of us become a part of the historical movement to end suffering from injustice everywhere--to stand with those who are oppressed, to be beside them in the struggle, to fight with them,not for them. It is this solidarity that is the strongest sign of new life, of new community in the world today.Involvement in this movement eventually will mean collaboration with all people of good will, whether they are organized or not. What is at stake here is the long term interest of all people."

This was how a member of the 13-strong US delegation to the Conference for International Solidarity with the Philippine Struggle expressed her thoughts on the subject.

Coming from 26 countries of Asia and the Pacific, Africa, the Americas and Europe, more than 145 participants, including overseas Filipinos, shared experiences and discussed ways to respond to the people's call for international solidarity "as we seek to concretize our commitment towards the liberation of the Filipinos."

At the end of the week-long conference held in Davao City in Mindanao last month, participants committed themselves and their organizations to launch a worldwide campaign against US military intervention and other forms of US intervention in the Philippines.

They pledged to work for the stoppage of all military and economic aid to the Marcos regime and for the abrogation of all unequal treaties between the regime and the US. They will work to strengthen solidarity linkages on a sector-to-sector, program-to-program, movement-to-movement, alliances-to-alliances basis.

The foreign delegates travelled all the way from Zimbabwe and Tanzania, from the United States and Canada,from the Asian countries of Japan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and China (Hongkong), from Australia, New Zealand and New Caledonia, and from the European countries of Switzerland, England, Ireland, West Germany, Norway, Sweden, France, Austria,

and the Netherlands.

Before the conference, most of the 80 foreign delegates visited various communities in Mindanao where they listened to presentations of sectoral representatives of workers, peasants, urban poor, students, out-of school youth, women, health workers, religious, the Moro people and tribal Filipinos.

In a conference declaration, the delegates noted that "everywhere we went, we witnessed militarization and heard about the horrors of massacres, tortures, "salvagings" or summary executions, mass arrests and illegal detention, arson, looting, hamletting, rape, zoning and other forms of military atrocities committed by the Philippine military, the paramilitary forces, fanatical groups and right-wing death squads, all supported by the Philippine government.

"Because of incursions of transnational corporations, peasants,fishermen, tribal Filipinos and Moro people have been illegally deprived of their lands and fishing waters.Mindanao has the highest concentration of transnational corporations. To encourage and protect US, Japanese and other foreign investments, the Philippine government has passed repressive labor laws which violate the conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO) protecting workers' rights."

The foreign delegates noted that "one lasting impression we have from our visit to the grassroots communities is the tremendous spirit among the people. They have not allowed the repressive regime to silence them. Despite the risks involved, they continue to work courageously for justice, truth and freedom. A deep sense of hope pervades their struggle. This struggle has swept across the country to embrace a multitude of Filipinos who have become part of the mass-based campaign to end US neo-colonialism and its support to the increasingly unpopular Marcos regime."

The declaration of solidarity said: "We fully subscribe to the legitimacy of the people's struggle for liberation. More and more, this struggle has to be understood in the context of the people's right to self-determination. In our dialogue with those within the broad spectrum of the population, we have realized the broadening support for armed struggle. Considering the prevalence of the institutionalized plunder, violence and death that it leaves in its wake, the people are left with no choice but to protect their lives and that of their children.

"But even as they struggle for their liberation, the people have creatively forged a campaign towards self-reliance. They have begun to implement community-based alternative projects in the areas of health, education, communal farming and the like. They have started planting the seeds of a real new society that sprout today and will flourish in the days after the people have overcome. This is another sign of hope: as the people destroy the structures of death, they are creating the symbols of life!" ■

PHOTO CAPTION

1. p 8 Salute to Solidarity: Foreign and Filipino delegates to the International Solidarity Conference raise their hands in a clenched-fist salute during opening ceremonies in Davao City. Some 145 delegates from 26 countries attended the conference. (Photo from BUSINESS DAY)

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NDF ORGAN ARTICLE ON INTERNATIONAL RALLIES, SOLIDARITY

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 pp 1, 6, 7

[Article by Recuerdo Ocampo: "In Key Cities of North America, Western Europe, Japan, Australia...September 21 Protest Actions Assail U.S. Intervention, Support for Marcos Regime"]

[Text] "International Day of Protest" was observed in many countries of the world last September 21 with rallies and demonstrations, pickets of Philippine embassies and consulates, signature campaigns for the release of political prisoners, press conferences and cultural presentations, and other forms of protest expressing solidarity with the Filipino people's struggle for genuine social change.

Last September 21 was the 13th anniversary of Marcos' declaration of martial rule. The day has come to be marked in the Philippines and abroad with protest actions calling attention to the US-backed Marcos regime's record of militarization, increasing human rights violations, massacres, intitutionalization of torture and other repressive measures.

This year's observance focused on the increasing signs of direct US military intervention in the Philippines as its client Marcos regime reels from the advance of the armed resistance and the open protest movements in both the cities and the countrysides.

Across the United States, organizations of patriotic Filipinos and American friends staged pickets at the White House and Philippine embassy in Washington D.C. and consulates in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Other protest actions were held in Detroit, Michigan; Cleveland, Ohio; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and other cities with large concentrations of Filipinos.

Mayor Donald Frasier of Minneapolis, in an unprecedented expression of solidarity, officially declared September 20 as a "Day of Concern for the Philippines" and called on the Reagan administration to stop military aid to Marcos.

In Washington D.C., a picket was held in front of the World Bank, and later at the White House.

A civil disobedience "assault" on the Philippine embassy in Washington D.C. was staged by members of the Philippine Support Committee, Friends of the Filipino People, Church Coalition for Human Rights in the Philippines and community leaders. Several were arrested and charged with "illegal entry."

A forum was held on September 22 where Nobel Prize awardee Richard

Falk spoke on "Breaking the Deadlock: Redefining National Security in the Philippines."

The September 20 picket at the San Francisco consulate was followed the next day by a cultural night and an art exhibit by progressive Filipino and American artists. A picnic was held in Los Angeles with speakers who gave an update on the Philippine situation. A cultural presentation **Pag-ibig sa Tinubuang Lupa** (Love for the Motherland) was staged by the **Sanlahi** cultural group.

In Chicago, Filipinos and Americans led by the Coalition for Philippine Solidarity picketed the Philippine consulate. The Philippine Study Group in Minnesota held a memorial to honor martyrs of the Philippine struggle.

In the cities of Toronto and Montreal in Canada, workshops, conferences and meetings with militant trade union leaders from the Philippines marked the observance of September 21.

The International Day of Protest activities across the United States and Canada were held under the auspices of the Alliance for Philippine Concerns (APC), composed of 28 organizations. The actions focused on the theme of US intervention, and the need for support and solidarity for the Filipino people.

In Japan, thousands participated in a two-week long series of solidarity activities in several cities sponsored by the Japan Coalition for Philippine Concerns (JCPC), a multisectoral coalition of 17 organizations including Catholic, Protestant, and Buddhist organizations, women's groups, labor federations, anti-bases and anti-nuke groups, citizens' associations, students, intellectuals and political activists.

There was unprecedented press and television coverage for a delegation of cultural performers and a spokesman of cause-oriented people's organizations in the Philippines. The cultural group performed before packed audiences in the cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yamanashi and Hachioji.

Leading members of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the main opposition party, and its mass organizations like the Japan Women's Congress and the General Council of Trade Unions (SOHYO), held meetings with the Filipino representatives and expressed their solidarity with the people's movement in the Philippines.

In the Japanese Parliament, Mr. Shitoma, a member of the Upper House of the Diet and head of the JSP's Socialist for Peace Strategy study team, declared at a press conference that, as member of the budget committee he will question at the session of the Diet the wisdom of continuing official development aid to the Marcos regime. Such aid, he said, does not benefit the Filipino people.

Activists of the Movement for Peace and Democracy picketed the Philippine embassy in Tokyo on September 21. At an indoor rally, more than 450 people crowded a Tokyo hall to listen to a noted Japanese military affairs critic and a Filipino speaker. As part of the program, the JCPC and the rally participants passed a resolution demanding an end to US intervention in the Philippines and an end to any form of Japanese aid to the Marcos regime. They also denounced the US-Japan Security Treaty because it will involve Japan in a US military adventurism in the Philippines. The resolution was sent to Prime Minister Nakasone and President Reagan.

In Australia, hundreds marched on the streets of Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide demanding an end to all Australian government aid to the Marcos regime. An effigy of Marcos was burned outside the Philippine consulate in Melbourne. The demonstration was the climax of a two-day picket of Philippine Airlines offices by 22

Australian trade unions to protest the trade union repression and human rights abuses of the Marcos regime. The unions also called for a boycott of all international flights of the government-owned Philippine Airlines.

Senator Olive Zakharov, a Labor Party member of Parliament, addressed the rally in Melbourne. Sen. Sakharov was one of seven members of the Australian Parliament who called for immediate cessation of all military aid to the Marcos government.

In Great Britain, "Philippines Action Week" was observed from September 14-21 in London, Liverpool, Leeds Bradford, Cardiff, Chelmsford, Ilford and Oxford. It featured film showings of "**Bayan Ko**" ("My Country" - by film director Lino Brocka), picket of the Philippine embassy in London, visit of an Amnesty International delegation to the embassy to protest about human rights violations, briefings for development journalists organized by the War on Want and Center for World Development, conference by Filipino migrant workers opposed to double taxation and high passport fees, formal launching of the Philippine Support Group in Liverpool, book fairs, photo exhibitions, socials and fund-raising events.

The week-long activities were sponsored by Anti-Slavery Society, Survival International, War on Want Campaigns, Catholic Institute for International Relations, Pax Christi, Philippine Resource Center, International Labour Reports, WISER Links, London Co-op Political Committee, Philippine Support Group, British Council of Churches Human Rights Forum.

In Amsterdam, Netherlands, more than 350 people attended a "manifestatie" sponsored by the **Filippijnengroep Nederland** which marked 10 years of solidarity work for the Filipino people. A panel composed of representatives of major opposition political parties, development agencies and Amnesty International discussed ways of focusing the Philippine issue to the Dutch public and increasing support activities for the Filipino people. The whole-day "manifestatie" was capped in the evening by a cultural presentation of **Alab** titled "**Oratoryo ng Bayan**", a play on human rights violations in the Philippines.

A representative of cause-oriented organizations in the Philippines said in a speech at the Amsterdam rally: "Because we anticipate more repression and US intervention, our international work assumes great importance. The Filipino people call on you - our friends and allies in the solidarity movement - to increase your capacity to provide for more political, material and morale support. We will appreciate your concrete actions to strengthen the capacity of our people to sustain their struggle in all forms. We will welcome whatever actions you will take to weaken the international support of the dictatorship."

Some 20,000 people visited the booth of **KASAMA**, the support group in Italy, during the two-week **Festa de l'Unita** last September held in Ferrara, sponsored by the Communist Party of Italy. The Philippine booth featured photo exhibits, continuous video showings on the Philippine situation, and signature campaigns for the release of Filipino political prisoners. The letters and petitions signed by more than 7,500 Italians and other foreigners were presented October 24 to the Philippine ambassador in Rome by Hon. Giancarla Codrignani, member of the Italian Parliament and chairman of the **Comitato Contro la Repressione del Popolo Filippino** (Committee Against the Repression of the Filipino People). The signatories to the letters included members of the Italian parliament, journalists, trade union leaders, workers, students, farmers, professors, church people, housewives and the unemployed. The Festa de l'Unita is the major political event in Italy

every year, attended by hundreds of thousands of people and representatives of foreign governments and liberation movements.

In Switzerland, information evenings were held in Bern, Zurich and Lucerne. Some 70 people held a vigil in front of Bundeshaus (Parliament) with placards denouncing human rights violations and militarization in the Philippines. They marched through the city carrying white crosses bearing the names of "salvaging" victims by the Marcos regime. They then proceeded to the Philippine embassy where they placed the crosses and placards by the embassy fence.

In the Swedish capital of Stockholm, the Philippine support group staged a street play dramatizing the plight of Filipino political prisoners. Sixteen prison cages were built in the city square for the play which was seen by hundreds of passers-by and participated in by friends from Peru, Thailand, Chile and Iran. News of the massacre in Escalante, Negros was relayed to the audience and a march to the Philippine embassy was held to denounce the massacre.

In Dublin, Ireland, over 400 people attended a mass celebrated by the auxillary Bishop of Dublin which focused on the disappearance of Redemptorist Father Rudy Romano. A procession followed from the church to the US embassy where a public meeting was held. The participants, addressed by Irish Senator Flor O'Mahoney, held a fast outside the US embassy. They denounced US support for the Marcos regime.

Other protest actions were held in Athens, Greece; Oslo, Norway; New Zealand, India, Thailand, Belgium and other countries of Western Europe.

In Hongkong, hourly pickets were held by Filipino migrant workers and Chinese friends in front of the Philippine and US embassies.

There were also protest actions by Filipino contract workers in some countries of the Middle East where more than 300,000 workers are employed. They denounced military repression in the homeland and presidential decrees inimical to the rights and interests of migrant workers.

The global observance of International Day of Protest on September 21 and the enthusiastic participation of foreign friends and support groups in various countries of the world attest to the growth of the international solidarity movement for the Filipino people's struggle for social emancipation and national liberation. It also showed the ever-growing isolation of the US-backed Marcos regime in the international community and among peoples of many countries of the world.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 1 Concern for Prisoners: An Italian child was one of the more than 7,500 people who signed letters and petitions for the release of all political prisoners in the Philippines. Scene was at the two-week Festa de l'Unita in Italy.

2. p 1 Songs of Solidarity: Dutch group sing solidarity songs during "Manifestatie" in Amsterdam marking 10th year of work for the Philippines by Filippijnengroep Nederland.

3. p 6 United States: Picketers at the Philippine consulate in San Francisco, California carry placards with names of Sen. Aquino and other victims of military atrocities.

4. p 6 Japan: Audience in a jampacked Tokyo auditorium applaud a Filipino speaker. Solidarity rally was sponsored by the Japanese Coalition for Philippine Concerns (JCPC).

5. p 6 In Melbourne: Australian workers denouncing Marcos' suppression of trade union rights and calling for boycott of government-owned Philippine Airlines.

6. p 6 Workers Picket: Perc Johnson, president of the Amalgamated Metal Workers Union of Australia, addresses workers during two-day pickets of PAL offices by 22 trade unions.

7. p 6 Switzerland: The Philippine Embassy in Bern is surrounded by banners denouncing militarization and white crosses bearing names of Marcos' victims of repression.

8. p 7 In Amsterdam: A founding member of support group in Holland addresses whole-day affair, capped by cultural presentation "Oratoryo ng Bayan" in the evening.

9. p 7 Citizens of Bern, Switzerland march through the streets of the city to denounce the human rights violations of the U.S.-backed Marcos regime.

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LIBERATION REPORTS POLICE SHOOTING ON MANILA RALLY

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 pp 2, 12

[Article: "Policemen Open Fire on Peasant Demonstrators"]

[Text] In another escalation of government-sponsored violence against protesters, police forces of the Marcos regime opened fire on a crowd of peasant-led demonstrators in downtown Manila last October 21, killing two people and wounding 11 others.

In a report on the shooting incident, the **Far Eastern Economic Review** of Oct. 31, quoting independent eyewitnesses, said that policemen in five patrol cars "drove near the middle of a crowd of some 3,000 marching farmers, clergy, students and peasants, got out of their vehicles and opened fire with handguns, without provocation."

The demonstrators, participants in a **Lakbayan** or People's Long March, were on their way to Plaza Bonifacio in downtown Manila to hold a rally commemorating "National Peasants' Day of Protest". The peasants sought to present demands protesting skyrocketing prices of rice and farm inputs like fertilizers and pesticides. They intended to deliver their demands to Mr. Marcos.

The marchers had just come from the United States embassy when they were intercepted by some 15 mobile police patrol cars along Taft Ave, near the Philippine Normal College. The police tried to disperse them using truncheons and teargas. The peaceful demonstrators however held their ground.

The shooting incident confirmed earlier reports that the government sought to create violence to disrupt the protest actions. A day before, when the peasant marchers were still in Meycauayan town, Bulacan Province north of Manila, peasant marshals caught three infiltrators who were reportedly convicts released by the police to create trouble in the march and rally. Peasant leaders said during a press conference that as early as 16 October, they had received reports that the military would field informers carrying teargas and pillboxes within the peasant ranks.

Peasant leaders also disclosed a military operation plan called "Big Hit" aimed against peasant leaders from Central Luzon.

Peasants who joined the march came from provinces north and south of Manila --Bulacan, Tarlac, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Bataan, Laguna, Rizal and Batangas. The peasant mass action aimed to draw the attention of various sectors of Philippine society, especially the workers, urban poor, students, churchpeople and professionals to the distressed plight of the peasantry as it relates to the problem of land, food and human rights. Oct. 21 marks the 13th anniversary of Marcos' fake "land reform" program.

Other major peasant demands were the lowering of interest rates on farm credit, implementation of genuine land reform and agro-industrialization, stoppage of militarization in the countryside, and the scrapping of the Agricultural Development Incentives Act which grants foreign agribusiness corporations more than 60% equity ownership of lands. ■

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LIBERATION REPORTS SEP 85 STRIKES, RALLIES

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 12

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Text] An estimated 350,000 people participated in a nationwide protest rallies, demonstrations, marches, **Welgang Bayan** (People's Strike), and other mass actions during the third week of September to mark the 13th anniversary of the declaration of martial law on 21 September 1972 by the US-backed Marcos regime.

On the night of September 21, Metropolitan Manila resounded with a prolonged noise barrage from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. The whole metropolitan area covering Manila, Quezon City, Pasay City, Caloocan City and 13 surrounding towns were covered by over 85 noise barrage centers. Citizens and residents clanged tin cans and pails, honked their cars, exploded firecrakers and made other noises as a form of protest against the Marcos regime.

Earlier in the day, a march-rally was held at Plaza Bonifacio in downtown Manila, organized by cause-oriented groups under the **Bagong Alyansang Makabayan** or BAYAN (New Patriotic Alliance). The participants were placed by **Philippine News and Features (PNF)** at 50,000. Another group belonging to **Bayang Nagkakaisa sa Diwa at Layunin** (BANDILA) held an indoor rally at a coliseum in Quezon City dubbed "people's parliament" and attended by some 8,000 people.

An island-wide Welgang Bayan was held in Mindanao from 22-24 September causing almost complete paralysis of commercial and transport activities in Davao City, Butuan City, Cagayan de Oro City and other urban centers like Tagum and Mati in Davao Province, Marbel and Gen. Santos City in Cotobato Province, Pagadian in Zamboanga del Sur, Surigao and others.

Welgang Bayan were also held in the provinces of Cebu and Negros Occidental in the Visayas. Bacolod City, the provincial capital of Negros Occidental, was crippled by the two-day strike, capped by a 30,000-strong indignation rally in the city's central plaza on 21 September. Many in the audience were in tears as several survivors of the Escalante Massacre the day before narrated how government soldiers and paramilitary men fired with machineguns and high-powered weapons at the strikers in Escalante (see story on page 3).

The Welgang Bayan in Cebu was met with intense dispersal operations by the military after it started. Some 179 people were arrested. However, this did not prevent participants from pushing through with the

strike. Some 80 percent of all economic activities in the city were paralyzed.

As a form of mass action, the "Welgang Bayan" is a general strike combined with street barricades and other forms of protest involving all sectors of society. A series of people's strike, increasing in breath and intensity at every occasion is seen as a prelude to the outbreak of popular uprisings.

Meanwhile, in the Bicol region, the longest prayer-march ever staged reeled off from Legaspi City in Albay province with 500 participants that swelled to 5,000 by the time the marchers reached Iriga City. More than 10,000 marchers were in the march by the time it reached Naga City, northern part of Camarines Sur province.

"Lakbay-Dalangin ng Bayan" (People's Prayer-March), the three-day hike of 101 kilometers through towns in two provinces of the Bicol region was sponsored by the Bicol Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 12 On the Way to Mendiola: Rain-drenched marchers carrying streamers with the calls: "Dismantle the U.S.-Marcos Dictatorship!", "Power to the People!", "Establish the Democratic Coalition Government!".

2. p 12 At Plaza Bonifacio: Protest marches in Metro Manila converged at Plaza Bonifacio. Speakers denounced U.S. intervention and increasing militarization and human rights abuses of the U.S.-backed Marcos regime.

3. p 12 September 21: Photo shows part of the 50,000 throng that proceeded to Mendiola Bridge, gateway to the presidential palace of Marcos. Large streamer announces NOISE Barrage all over Metro Manila, with slogan that says: "Shake Manila, Let the Dictatorship Shudder!" (Story on page 12)

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NDF ARTICLE ON U.S. ROLE WITH 'PSEUDO-MILITANTS'

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep 85 pp 9, 10

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article by Luningning de Vera: "The Voices Are Different But the Song Is the Same"]

[Text] "Who is willing to fight the communist openly? You tell me who and I will train him right now."

A quote from Hitler? No. It is Marcos speaking in a US television interview last September. These were his words about rival politicians, none of whom, he said, could outdo him in fighting communism.

The number of times that Marcos has said he is fighting the reds would probably be countless. But one could easily recall the fact that Marcos has used this excuse in every key move he has undertaken.

Back in 1971, Marcos suspended the writ of habeas corpus in the country. He said that it was to check the growth of "insurgents." The suspension came in the wake of the bombing of a big rally of Aquino's Liberal Party (LP). Nine people were killed and more than a hundred others were seriously wounded, including almost all the national leaders of the LP. Marcos accused the LP as an ally of the Communist Party while at the same time accusing the latter of seeking to eliminate the former.

One year after the massacre, Marcos blamed the communists for a series of bombings in Metro Manila even as evidence appeared that he himself ordered the bombings. He then used the incident as justification to declare Martial Law and usurp powers.

Together with the imposition of martial law, Marcos ordered the arrests of hundreds of oppositionists and dissenters. Among those arrested and remained imprisoned for more than seven years was Benigno Aquino whom Marcos accused of being a communist.

Thereafter, vowing to crush insurgency, Marcos militarized the Philippines. Government troops perpetrated one massacre after another, victimizing thousands of unarmed barrio people, national minorities, trade unionists, students and others. In many cases of political violence and atrocities, the government put the blame on communists.

Marcos again used the same excuse in the assassination of Aquino saying that a "communist gunman" pulled the trigger. What happened thereafter is now widely known throughout the world.

This year, we find Marcos once again parading himself as the "best fighter" against communism. On the surface, it appears puzzling that he would still insist on projecting such an image. This, considering that he has lost all credibility in using the communists as a scapegoat for his criminal acts. The only logical purpose behind the TV interview statement is that Marcos, while seemingly addressing the public at large, is actually sending signals to Washington.

These signals are revealing in two ways. For one, the signals show that Marcos is but a part of a chorus. There are apparently others singing to the tune of "Save-the Philippines-from-Communism." For another, the signals indicate that the US, as the chorus master, is encouraging the various voices in the chorus to compete with one another to produce a high volume of anti-communist hysteria.

The cue to raise the volume was given by US President Reagan in October 21, 1984. During his debate with Mondale he said there is no alternative to Marcos in the Philippines but communism.

Immediately after, however, the US State department was forced to tone down Reagan's statement. It was already a well known fact that organized opposition to the Marcos regime was broad and certainly was not monopolized by communists. Reagan's statement proved even less credible in the face of the fact that there is no evidence at all of Filipino communists receiving aid from Moscow, an excuse often used to justify US intervention in other countries.

Pentagon felt obliged to refashion Reagan's statement and lend it more sophistication. Its immediate concern was to convince the US Congress not to reduce the percentage of military assistance in the US economic-military aid package for Marcos. But the more basic objective of US military propaganda was to push up to a feverish volume the red scare chorus.

Pentagon's Pacific Command came out with its storyline early this year. It said that withdrawal by the US and its bases from the Philippines is tantamount to supporting Soviet dominance in the Pacific and Asia.

Pentagon's arguments appear to be less crude than that of Reagan. But in either case, the methods employed were one and the same. Reagan uses the issue of communism to cover up the truth that the Filipino people are capable of setting up a democratic government. Pentagon uses the same issue also as a cover up. This time to divert attention from the fact that the Filipino people can opt for non-alignment in their foreign relations policy.

The attempt to give the anti-communist ploy a fine touch has led Pentagon to highlight the significance of US bases in the Philippines relative to the overall US global military strategy. It also had to define more the economic and political implications of US withdrawal from the country. This very same thrust has made Pentagon's red-scare tactics self-defeating.

Unwittingly, Pentagon exposed and underscored the actual interests of the US, as a foreign power dominating the country. US policy, it turns out, is not at all concerned with the social system or system of

government that is best for the Filipinos, much less, of what Filipinos may decide for themselves. The real concern of the US, as spelled out by Pentagon itself, are its military bases, its huge economic interests and its political standing in Asia and in the world.

On the basis of its record of defending US interests in the Philippines and well to the tune of Washington's chorus, the Marcos regime now makes its claim of being the best anti-communist fighter.

The claim has already been acknowledged by Washington when, in July, the US Congress gave the green light for an aid allotment of $180 million to the Marcos regime.

Marcos and his cronies however remain insecure. In the same September interview, Marcos said that the only potential successor who would "fight the communists" are in his own ruling party, the New Society Movement (KBL).

Washington clearly would not want to be confined to a single option. The US, in particular the US State department, has actively encouraged right-wing politicians to compete for succession to Marcos. Scoring, of course, is on the merit of defending US interests in the Philippines under the banner of anti-communism.

Falling into this trap, pro-imperialist politicians, whose ambitions have been to replace Marcos, have tried to water down the demand for the removal of the US bases as well as other nationalist demands of the people. Like Marcos they camouflage their positions by highlighting the "threat of insurgency."

Within the broad opposition, the US does not rely solely on a few anti-Marcos politicians for projecting anti-communism. It has its own "Trojan Horses." Washington has long fielded its agents together with Mussolini-type crusaders (some elements of the Opus Dei and certain very conservative Jesuits of the type of Frs. Jose Blanco, Romeo Intengan and John Caroll) to infiltrate the ranks of the nationalist and anti-dictatorship movement.

These pseudo-militants have changed their declared programs as easily as changing clothes. In the early '70s , when the revolutionary movement was not yet very strong and Marcos was still able to deceive a number of people with constitutional reforms, the pseudo-militants identified themselves as "Christian Democrats." Preaching "Christian Humanism," they tried to build their base on the political following of what was then the Christian Social Movement.

In the years that followed the imposition of martial law in 1972, revolutionary forces grew rapidly. The pseudo-militants found themselves isolated, as the mass membership of the organizations they formed prior to the martial law years joined the movement for national democracy.

Today, the same pseudo-militants are among the leaders of groups advocating for "Social Democracy." In the same manner that they have identified themselves before as "Christian democrats," these pseudo-militants now identify themselves as "Social Democrats." Their declared program is no longer "Christian Humanism" rather, they now call for "Socialism" and "Authentic Humanism."

The philosophy or ideology that these pseudo-militants proclaim has less relevance to the people than their consistency. Their long record would show that while they are inconsistent in their declared programs, they have been consistent in one thing - witch hunting and splittist actions along a rabid anti-communist line.

While the overwhelming majority of oppositionists take up basic issues conrronting the Filipino people i.e. the Marcos dictatorship and behind it, US imperialism, the pseudo-militants forcibly try to raise the issue of communism and religion as the main issue. They also try to create petty incidents so as to ignite philosophical and religious controversy and organizational disruption in the joint efforts of the anti-dictatorship forces.

The pseudo-militants extend their activities abroad. Disseminating their programs and papers in international circles, they confine themselves to empty and very general denunciation of "totalitarianism" and other "isms" using left phraseology. Concrete and vital issues such as the US military bases in the Philippines, or the nature of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) as a mercenary army serving the dictatorship, are hardly taken up, if at all. Instead, they preoccupy themselves with the McCarthyist task of preparing and circulating suspected-communist lists and groups-cooperating-with-commu - nist lists.

The pseudo-militants have focused their attack on the strongest and largest organizations and alliances in the open opposition, branding these as "communist-controlled." They have also sought to discredit Filipino leaders who are most respected abroad for their efforts to promote the Philippine struggle outside the country.

In the process, the pseudo-militants try to present themselves as the "better" alternative. By using the red-scare tactic, they hope to portray an image of being the "alternative between two extremes." They try to appear to be the option between the Marcos regime on one hand, and the communists on the other hand.

The formula of "Marcos-or-the-communists-or-us" distorts a reality: The alternative government that would replace the dictatorship cannot and will not be determined by a single political force. No single group among political forces currently existing in the country - the progressive Christians and church people, the socialists, the liberal democrats, the nationalist groups, the communists and other groups - can overthrow the dictatorship and set up an alternative government, as well as run it. Rather, such a government will be determined by a coalition of all these forces representing the people, who despite of their differences in beliefs, are able to unite and address themselves to the basic problems that the Filipino people face - independence and national sovereignty against US domination, and democracy against the US-backed Marcos dictatorship.

The projection of an "alternative between two extremes" is not new to US strategy. As late as 1984, when the US sponsored Aubuisson dictatorship in El Salvador faced the danger

of being overthrown, and with it the entire neocolonial rule of the US in the Central American country, US imperialism cultivated the image of Jose Napoleon Duarte as the moderate alternative to the FMLN-FDR.

The chance however, of a US-sponsored poll victory of a "Philippine Duarte" to check the rapid growth of the revolution in the Philippines is fast fading away. The Marcos dictatorship has been all the more intransigent in making concession to the pro-US elite opposition while the anti-imperialist movement has far developed in a country of 55 million people.

The fact that pseudo-militants have buried their pre-martial law image as "moderate" opposition and are now posing as "not-too-left revolutionaries" prove that they themselves find slim chances of elections succeeding to pacify the people.

With this question well considered, the pseudo-militants have doubled their efforts in performing the role that the US has assigned to them -- that of splitting the anti-dictatorship movement and, in the international arena, seeking to stop, lessen or sidetrack international solidarity for the Philippine struggle.

The pseudo-militants, the pro-imperialist politicians and US imperialism have found anti-communism a convenient ploy to use against the Filipino people. But as in the case of Marcos, it is a tactic that proves to be self-destructive. Those who use the red-scare tactic inevitably open up themselves - their statements, their interests and their record - to public suspicion and scrutiny. ■

/8309
CSO: 4200/738

NDF REPORTAGE ON SEP 85 ESCALANTE MASSACRE

Petition to UN

(Clandestine LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 3

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article by Isabela Ortega: "Escalante Massacre Submitted to UN Body"]

[Text] The Escalante Massacre -- where 27 unarmed and peaceful demonstrators were killed in cold blood by government soldiers and paramilitary troops -- was elevated to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) with the filing of a petition condemning the Marcos government for the crime. The petition brings to focus international attention on the Marcos dictatorship as a gross violator of human rights.

Leaders of the **Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN)**, a broad coalition of cause-oriented organizations, announced in a press conference in Manila October 17 that the petition before the UN body was filed 16 October in behalf of BAYAN by the Filipino Lawyers Committee for Human Rights based in New York. It was received by Thomas McCarty, head of the Human Rights Center of the UN in New York.

The petition was endorsed to the 43-man Human Rights Committee of the UN in Geneva, Switzerland. The three subcommittees of the UNCHR will conduct their own investigation and present a report to the committee when it meets in February 1986.

Among the concrete results being sought from the United Nations are the following: 1) to impose sanction on the Marcos government as a UN member, censure to be contained in a resolution; 2) urge the Marcos government to indemnify all victims of political repression, particularly the Escalante Massacre victims and their families; and 3) to desist from extending any form of aid or assistance to the Marcos government.

The petition was also circulated by leaders of BAYAN to various governments through their embassies in Manila. They appealed to the various governments to publicly censure the Marcos regime and cease all aid to the regime.

The 27 protesters killed in the Escalante Massacre in Negros island in central Philippines were mostly poor farm workers in a province where widespread famine and starvation exist because of the collapse of the country's sugar industry. They were part of some 7,000 participants in the **Welgang Bayan** (People's Strike)

who were demonstrating peacefully in front of the town hall when government soldiers open fired for more than 15 minutes with machine gun and other high-powered weapons.

The demonstration in Escalante was part of a province-wide Welgang Bayan from September 19 to 21. The small town, with a population of 60,000, is some 95 kilometers north of the provincial capital Bacolod City.

Less than 24 hours after the massacre, Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos, the West Point-trained acting chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, claimed in Manila that the troops in Escalante fired at the crowd "in self defense."

Gen. Ramos' claim, however, was belied by eyewitness accounts. In a report direct from Escalante, American journalist Tom Ashbrook, correspondent for **Boston Globe**, said that "a whole day of interviewing the residents of Escalante produced no witness outside the mayor's office who supported the military's version of events."

Of the 27 killed, 17 died on the spot while 10 others died in nearby clinics and hospitals hours later. Updated reports say that the death toll has gone up to 32, with the passing away of those seriously wounded. Most of the fatalities had gunshot wounds in the head and back, indicating that they had been shot as they lay prone and defenseless on the ground.

A local doctor was quoted by **Agence France Presse**: "All 12 victims whom we treated could not have been standing. They were all lying. The men who shot at them were at an elevated position."

A **PNF** staffer who went to Escalante and interviewed survivors for several days quoted one as saying: "The machine gun fire was deafening. I saw people falling, but I could not move, until a man behind me shoved me to the ground and covered me with his body. Then I saw blood oozing out from him. He was dead."

Groaning, yelling, shouting could be heard above the bursts of gunfire. People were running in all directions, many towards the cane fields away from the townhall. After more than 15 minutes of shooting, scores lay bleeding on the ground. Seventeen demonstrators were instantly killed. No one remained standing in the area, except for the paramilitary men manning the machinegun perched on a sort of watchtower beside the townhall and the Philippine Constabulary troopers and policemen on top of the two firetrucks. The troopers suddenly swarmed all over the place and cordoned off the area littered with bleeding bodies.

Renato Saratobias, like the other survivors interviewed, was burning with anger. He said in the local **Ilongo** dialect, his eyes smoldering, "Our cry was for rice, they answered us with bullets!" ■

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 3 Escalante: Some of the victims of the Escalante Massacre are shown lined up on the ground of the 334th PC Company barracks. They were mostly poor farm workers who were pleading for rice, some small piece of land to plant vegetables, and higher wages. They were answered with bullets.

NDF Statement

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 3

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[National Democratic Front Statement: "Avenge the Victims of the Escalante Massacre!"]

[Text] The National Democratic Front issued a statement in Manila last September 25 condemning the Escalante Massacre. Excerpts from the statement follows:

"The National Democratic Front vehemently condemns the cold-blooded massacre of some 27 rallyists and the wounding and maiming of dozens of others in Escalante, Negros Occidental on the eve of the 13th anniversary of the imposition of repressive martial rule. This heinous crime, perpetrated in a particularly treacherous manner by fully armed military and paramilitary troops against unarmed farmers, sugar workers, students and other sectors, underscores the new extremes of insanity and barbarism which the US-Marcos dictatorship is resorting to in a desperate bid to suppress dissent and hold on to power.

"We likewise condemn the regime's blatantly contrived attempt to immediately pin the blame for the massacre on the New People's Army, and when this patently absurd claim could not gain ground, to quickly shift the blame to the BAYAN organizers of the rally. Now, the regime and its military cohorts have come up with a new tack to justify their bloody action in Escalante - the preposterous claim of self-defense.

"The undue haste with which the regime and its military henchmen have invoked such excuse, when all evidence points to the contrary, calls to mind the by now squid tactics used by the dictatorship to cover up its most murderous crimes. From the **Jabidah** and **Lapiang Malaya** massacres in 1968, to the Plaza Miranda bombing in 1971 and the Aquino assassination in 1983, and to the hundreds of summary executions it has perpetrated over the past decade and more - this kill-and-cover-up sequence has become a veritable trademark of US-Marcos rule.

"What occurred on the afternoon of September 20 in Escalante was not the work of a few trigger-happy troopers, anymore than the Aquino murder was the operation of a few soldiers acting on their own. The Escalante Massacre confirms the policy of escalating state terrorism and military repression which the US-Marcos regime has unleashed against the Filipino people and their progressive mass leaders... While loudly proclaiming reconciliation and peaceful electoral competition with the traditional opposition, the dictatorship has embarked on a massive campaign to terrorize the population."

"The National Democratic Front, the New People's Army and the entire revolutionary movement will not allow the perpetrators of this crime to go unpunished."

/8309
CSO: 4200/737

REPORTAGE ON REACTION, ALIGNMENTS IN FEB 86 REVOLUTION

Commerce Chamber Urges Political Activism

HK211216 Hong Kong AFP in English 1140 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 21 (AFP)--The Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) today openly urged businessmen to become political activists and said times dictated that the entire business community abandon passivity.

Calling the economy a "sinking ship" in the political crisis following the presidential elections on Fevruary 7, PCCI chairman, Aurelio Periquet, said the chamber believed that an activist role was now clearly a duty.

"The PCI encourages the entire business community to abandon the passive stance that is so often attributed to traditional businessmen by taking a more active part in the situation while helping to maintain an air of calm," Mr Periquet said in a statement.

By active part, he told journalists at an informal lunch, he meant "active political part", and added that the statement marked the first time that the chamber had commented directly on the political situation.

The PCCI represents 70 to 75 percent of private business in the Philippines, with 1,200 corporate memberships and 37 local chambers.

Mr Periquet said that so far the chamber had remained officially neutral as a body, but that it might take a political stand by issuing a statement Monday before President Ferdinand Marcos's scheduled inauguration Tuesday.

Observers said the majority of Filipino businessmen, especially in Manila's Makati business district, were sympathetic to defeated presidential candidate Corazon Aquino.

Mrs. Aquino maintains she was cheated of victory by Mr. Marcos, who was Sunday proclaimed re-elected, and has called for a protest campaign to try to force Mr. Marcos to step down.

Some business leaders said today that they had resigned from the government productivity council, a body set up by President Marcos to try to improve

relations with the business community after the 1983 assassination of President Marcos' arch political rival Benigno Aquino.

Others said they would join a business professionals rally in front of the U.S. Embassy Monday, when they hoped to hand Ambassador Stephen Bosworth a letter for President Reagan urging him to back the forces of democracy.

Mr. Periquet said in his statement that fears of double-digit inflation and the third successive year of negative growth were justified, and slammed "certain quarters" for exceeding the limits of prudent spending in the first 40 days of 1986.

As a result, he said interest rates had soared, the government was under pressure to contain inflation and meet International Monetary Fund (IMF) ceilings, unemployment would become worse than it is now, and management will have to cope with the prospect of labor unrest and work stoppages.

"The nightmare is far from over," he said, adding that most businessmen predicted that things would get worse before they got better.

Bayan Supports Enrile, Ramos

OW231425 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1400 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Meanwhile, Chairman (Taniyata) and other leaders of the Philippine leftist organization Bayan, which reportedly has 2 million members, and which boycotted the recent presidential election, called on Defense Minister Enrile and Acting Chief of Staff Ramos this evening to urge them not to lower the banner of revolt against President Marcos but to continue their struggle. The Bayan leader said his organization will launch a nationwide protest action tomorrow to apply pressure on President Marcos.

Mindanao Military Neutral

HK230753 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0745 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] Another report: The military in Central Mindanao has adopted a policy of strict neutrality in the wake of withdrawal of support to President Marcos by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP vice chief of staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos. Regional Unified Comman Chief Brigadier Cesar Tapia this morning said the military must be guided by what is best for the country and for the general welfare of the people. He stressed that the military should not involve itself in politics and should concentrate in the peacekeeping duties and responsibilities it has been called for. He said that the RUC 12 will continue all legal orders from higher headquarters.

This item from PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY.

Negros Governor Warns Against Civil Disobedience

HK220808 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Governor Nemenzo Teves of Negros Oriental appealed to his constituents to remain calm and not be swayed by emotional outbursts by the opposition. The governor made the appeal in a radio interview with the four radio stations in Dumaguete City. He said the leaders of rallies and boycott movement are rich people in Manlia who can always run away when turmoil erupts in Negros Oriental.

Teves pointed out that the ultimate victims of civil disobedience are the masses.

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CSO: 4200/742

SALVADORAN REBELS SEND 'REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS'

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 2

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Letter by Guillermo Solorzano in the Feature: "NDF Mail"]

[Text]

September 30, 1985

Companeros,

We, the members of the International Department of Radio Farabundo Marti of FMLN, send our comrades of LIBERATION of the NDF revolutionary greetings.

An important part of the struggles of the oppressed perples of the world for self-determination and against imperialism is the campaign against disinformation. To reinforce our efforts in this field, we would like to improve our contacts with our comrades in the struggle against imperialism.

We thank you for the July-August edition of LIBERATION and will begin sending you copies of our articles in English concerning the struggle in El Salvador and Central America against imperialism.

We hope that you will continue sending us your publication on a regular basis.

We encourage you to continue your struggle with the same determination and combativeness with which the people of the Philippines have become famous throughout the world.

REVOLUCION O MUERTE . . .
VENCEREMOS !!!

Fraternally,
GUILLERMO SOLORZANO

/8309
CSO: 4200/737

LIBERATION CITES MANILA DAILY ON ISRAELI MERCENARIES

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 5

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Text] Some 400 trainees completed a three-month course in "military tactics and operations" last April, with Zionist mercenaries from Israel as trainors, **Bulletin Today**, a Philippine local daily reported. A second group of about the same number began training early June, and a third batch taken in September. The newspaper said that the men in charge of the training spent their days off the provincial capital of Puerto Princessa, in Palawan island. It added that "according to knowledgeable sources (they) are Israeli nationals whose smallest type of firearms are machine pistols."

The provincial governor, the Palawan PC provincial commander and even the Western Command (WESCOM), knew of the existence of the secret training camp in Southern Palawan for counter-revolutionary mercenaries, "but were extra cautious on talking about them," knowing that the project has the approval of Marcos, **Bulletin** reported.

The chief sponsor of the project is Eduardo Cojuangco, who holds the rank of ambassador and colonel, and is one of the closest crony of Marcos. Aside from exercising power over many generals in the AFP, Cojuangco is known to have one of the biggest private armies in the country. He has been liberally distributing M16s and other high-powered weapons to his men and organizing units of the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDFs) in Tarlac province in Central Luzon, in Negros Occidental in central Philippines and Palawan where he has vast coconut and sugar plantations. ■

/8309
CSO: 4200/738

NDF ARTICLE VIEWS DISMAL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 pp 2, 8

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "Despite U.S.-Sponsored Rescue Program, Philippine Economy Unable to Recover"]

[Text] The Philippine economy continues to plummet with no sign of recovery. Prime Minister Virata recently acknowledged the "complete stagnancy" and dismal performance of the economy.

Economic statistics for the first and second quarter of 1985, gathered mostly from government agencies as well as independent analysts, confirmed the continued worsening of the recession, belying claims of Marcos and his strategists that the Philippine economy is "on the road to recovery."

The country's total output of goods and services or the Gross National Product (GNP), further slid to a minus 4.6 percent for the first half of the year after recording a drop of minus 3.7 percent during the first three months of 1985. According to Economic Planning Minister Vicente Valdepenas, the GNP even recorded a -5.1% for the first five months of the year.

The Gross Domestic Product(GDP), a closer estimate of the economic performance, registered a bigger drop in the rate of growth. GDP was a -5.3% in the first half of 1985 as compared to the -4.3% fall for the same period last 1984.

The prospects for the economy are even worse. Virata was quoted saying that the pre-1983 economic level (period prior to the Aquino assassination) can only be regained by the year 1989. The National Economic Protectionism Association (NEPA), an organization of nationalist businessmen and professionals founded 51 years ago, predicts the GNP to fall by 10% this year, meaning more layoffs and declines in family income.

On a per capita basis, Filipinos today are poorer in real terms:living with incomes lower than the 1977 level at 1984 prices. Per capita income from January to June 1985 was P5,505 (P838 in real terms), a drop of 6.9% from the previous P900 per capita income in 1984. At the same time, the people's purchasing power has greatly weakened, eroding by 13.6%, with the peso in August 1985 worth only 28 centavos as compared to the 32 centavos value last August 1984.

The shrinking of domestic market and the general slack in demand continue to plague businessmen. The mar-

ket is expected to contract further with the continued erosion of the purchasing power of the peso and the staggering increase in the number of unemployed.

Marcos, in his speech before the opening session of the National Assembly, boasted that the number of salaried employees and wage workers for the first quarter of this year decreased only by 1.6% compared to the same period last year. He also said that only 23,280 workers were laid off in the first four months of 1985, while 46,326 was the figure for the same period last year.

By stark contrast to the unemployment figures claimed by Marcos, the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) placed the unemployment figure during the first quarter at 242,000. The total number of workers laid-off for the entire year 1984 was 98,383. The rate of employment droped by 2.7% and not 1.6% as contended by Marcos. While unemployment during the first three months of 1985 more than doubled that for the whole year 1984, Virata also acknowledged that underemployment increased by 45%.

Independent economic analysts and observers viewed the Marcos figures and measurements highly misrepresentative and even scandalous given the actual unemployment picture. At least 210,000 workers in the island of Negros alone have been dislocated as of March this year when the sugar industry collapsed. They say that Marcos was able to come out with such extremely low figure by treating anyone who has worked for at least one (1) hour in the span of three months as employed. Also considered employed were those engaged in minor income-generating activities such as backyard gardening, hog-raising and poultry raising.

Meanwhile, the Balance of Payments surplus declared by the Central Bank governor, a $2.5 billion for the period January to June 1985, already included effects of the financial rescue package of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which was released only August 1985. The BOP surplus quoted also includes proceeds from the $600 million loan and trade facilities. The reason for the delay of the IMF loan tranche was that the budget deficit was double the level set by the IMF which is 0.9% of GDP.

The government, at this time, is trying to convince the IMF to release remaining loan tranches and negotiating with its more than 400 creditors(including IMF and World Bank) to grant more loans. This could explain the attempts by the Marcos government to present some "promising trends" to show to the creditors that the government's economic "recovery" program is working.

The release of the loans is preconditioned on the government's implementation of the IMF scheme and policies. The Marcos' economic "recovery" program was formulated along the IMF scheme. Key features of the program are: tariff and import liberalization, open-ended peso floating rate system, monetary restraints and high interest rates, export orientation, higher domestic taxation, emphasis on agriculture with products geared for exports, more bank mergers and consolidation, increasing or additional loans to cover maturing debt obligations and wage "restraint."

The more recent moves of the

government was the announcement by Trade Minister Roberto Ongpin and Trade Commissioner Corazon Marcos that at least 250 banned import items will be decontrolled including 46 non-essential commodities and 202 items with tariff rates reduction of over 50%. This is in line with the imposed policy of import liberalization.

The National Democratic Front condemned the latest move in a statement published by the **Balita ng Malayang Pilipinas.** "Import liberalization will aggravate the country's foreign exchange crisis, deepen the country's dependence on import and subject the already beleaguered Filipino business sector to unfair competition from abroad. Tariff and import liberalization which was started in 1981 as a condition of the World Bank's Structural Adjustment Loan, is responsible for the substantial trade deficits incurred in the years immediately prior to the crisis in 1983," the NDF said.

Meanwhile, NEPA declared that the IMF scheme and the government "recovery" program is recessionary. At the same time, it stated that the removal of import controls and lowering of tariffs "will spell the doom for local industry." ■

/8309
CSO: 4200/737

NDF STATEMENT ON AUSTRALIAN DECREASE IN AID

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 5

[Official international publication of the National Document Front of the Philippines]

[NDF Statement Manila, 9 September 1985: "On the Australian Move to Withdraw Its Samar Project"]

[Text]

The National Democratic Front takes note of recent initiatives by the Australian government to "vastly scale down" its aid projects to the Marcos regime.

This may be considered a positive step, hopefully, towards the total withdrawal of Australian-funded projects, and indeed of all foreign-financed projects which are being used by the regime to suppress the Filipino people's national and democratic aspirations and struggles.

On the surface, certain projects being undertaken under the Australian-funded Northern Samar Integrated Development Project such as roads and bridges may appear to benefit the present dictatorial rule of the Marcos faction and its US imperialist masters. But, in reality, such projects are meant primarily to facilitate the movements of the dictatorship's Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to carry out massacres, arson, robbery, rape, torture, forced evacuations and hamlettings, "zonings","salvagings", and similar acts against our people whose only "crime" is to struggle for their national democratic rights and interests.

In announcing the scaling down of his government's aid projects to the Marcos regime, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden was quoted as saying that their move was due to "an increasingly deteriorating security situation" occasioned by the activities of New People's Army units in the project sites which are within NPA guerilla fronts.

Indeed, NPA units have civilly approached Australian and Filipino officials and personnel of the aid projects to painstakingly explain to them the deleterious effects of these projects upon our people, and to dissuade them from proceeding further with these. When their repeated requests were ignored, the NPA units took more vigorous steps to stop the projects. It should be pointed out, however, that it has never been the intention of the NPA units to harm any of the Australian or Filipino officials and personnel concerned, unless forced to do so in self-defense. We are glad that no such untoward occasion has arisen.

The NDF takes this occasion to welcome the intiative of Senator Michael Tate and many other democratic Australian people to stop not only civilian but military aid to the Marcos regime. AFP officers being trained in Australia as part of Australian military aid are indeed being used by the Marcos regime to maintain itself in power by brute force. This is not to say that there are no patriotic and democratic personnel in the AFP. But AFP officers who are chosen for training abroad are invariably those who have displayed canine loyalty to the present regime, and are expected to carry out the most repressive and brutal measures to maintain this rule.

We also take this occasion to call on other foreign governments, including the Marcos regime's main sponsor, the US government, to put a stop to projects and assistance which are actually used to further oppress and suppress the Filipino people. We also call upon individual friendly statesmen and citizen political parties, organizations and institutions to continue exerting moral and political pressure on the governments of their respective countries to stop or drastically reduce all forms of economic, political and military assistance to the Marcos regime.

In the future, when a democratic coalition government shall have taken over the reins of political power, that government and the Filipino people will welcome, and even actively enlist the assistance of foreign governments and peoples in the great task of rebuilding our country and establishing a truly independent, democratic and prosperous Philippines.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 5 Stop Australian Aid: A burning effigy of Marcos is held by a member of the Philippine Action Support Group outside the building housing the Philippine consulate in Melbourne. Some 150 demonstrators at the rally called for an end to Australian Government aid to Marcos.

/8309
CSO: 4200/737

BAD PUBLICITY BLAMED FOR CANCELLATION OF FOREIGN ORDERS

HK220745 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Feb 86 p 15

[Text] Philippine Exporters are facing adverse publicity problems anew as the current political tension gripping the country prompted a number of foreign buyers to cancel their visit and export orders.

Exporters interviewed by BUSINESS BULLETIN said yesterday that the prevailing sentiment among foreign buyers was that Filipino exporters would not be able to deliver their goods owing to the negative publicity being generated by political developments here.

Anastacio de los Reyes, president of the Garments Business Association of the Philippines (GBAP), said quite a number of foreign buyers have either cancelled or postponed their visits to the country this month.

Another exporter said export orders are being cancelled while some export firms are receiving notices of "non-repeat" orders. He said that the general attitude of foreign buyers is to adopt a wait-and-see attitude until the political situation stabilizes.

The exporter continued that hardest hit by this reserved attitude are the garment and electronics industries whose operation are significantly dependent on consignment arrangements. He added that as a result of this, local exporters would experience a drop of 50 percent of their production.

Delos Reyes said exporters have been trying hard to convince their buyers that deliveries would not pose a problem despite the unstable political situation. He said the assurance is being relayed to local agents of foreign buyers which are mostly members of the Foreign Buyers Association of the Philippines (FOBAP).

Exporters have also expressed mixed reactions on the depreciation of the peso vis-a-viz the U.S. dollar. While the new exchange rate would favor exporters, sources said the high interest rates announced by the Central Bank would offset any gain earned from the favorable exchange rate. Moreover, the sources said, imported raw materials would become more expensive as a result of the new rate.
/6662
CSO: 4200/741

FOOD AUTHORITY CUTS IMPORTED RICE PRICES

HK201608 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] The National Food Authority (NFA) yesterday reduced the retail prices of its imported rice stocks by between 30 centavos to 80 centavos a kilo.

The food agency will also begin releasing the rice it imported from the United States last year through U.S. Public Law No 480. The American rice will be sold at P6 per kilo.

At the same time, both regular and well-milled rice procured locally by the NFA will be sold to consumers at a uniform price of P6 per kilo.

NFA's move of reducing the prices of its imported stocks is worrying private rice retailers since it will disrupt the prevailing price structure.

Jose Manglicmot, vice-president of the Confederation of Rice and Corn Associations, said "it may be good for the consumers but it will be bad for the farmers."

According to Manglicmot, although the government's support price for palay will be maintained at its present level, commercial traders will be forced to procure locally produced rice at a lower rate in order to compete with the cheaper imported rice.

However, the private sector is confident that its commercial rice, now priced between P6 to P6.20 a kilo, will still be preferred by consumers.

They said their rice which is procured locally is still of better quality compared to the imported stocks which, on the average, have been in storage for more than two years now.

Effective today, rice imported from Indonesia, Thailand and China will be sold at a uniform price of P5.70 a kilo. Previously, Indonesian rice was sold at P6 while both Thailand and China rice were retailed at P6.20 a kilo.

Another variety of Thailand rice, called Thai A-1 super, will be sold at only P5.50 a kilo.

The last variety of Indonesian/Taiwan rice to be imported will be sold at only P4.50 per kilo, cheaper by 80 centavos than its previous price of P5.30 per kilo.

The Indonesian/Taiwan stock is referred to as such because while it was imported through Indonesia, the rice came from Taiwan which used to be one of Indonesia's rice suppliers when it was still a net rice importer.

The reduction of NFA's retail prices could also be an indication that the government over-imported last year. In spite of anticipations of a bumper harvest for crop years 1984-1985 and 1985-1986, the NFA was given authority to import 400,000 metric tons of rice last year.

In its yearend report, the NFA claimed that its rice imports reached only 389,654 metric tons, the bulk of which was obtained on credit from Thailand, Indonesia and China while 151,851 metric tons came under the American rice grant through PL No 480.

However, sources at the NFA disclosed to BUSINESS DAY that the food agency exceeded its limit of 400,000 metric tons by almost 90,000 metric tons. The sources said about 100,000 metric tons of rice imported from Indonesia were secretely unloaded at NFA warehouses in Tabangao, Batangas and were recorded as procurements from the Western Visayas.

Currently, the NFA has a total rice stock of 10 million cavans. The imported stock account for about 40 percent or four million cavans.

At its present daily market injection rate of 9,600 cavans, it will take the NFA 417 days or more than a year to dispose of its entire imported stocks, assuming that the daily releases will be composed wholly of the imported variety.

/6662
CSO: 4200/741

NATIONAL SUGAR CORPORATION USES CASINO FUNDS

HK201604 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 19 Feb 86 pp 9, 10

[Text] The government has allowed the National Sugar Trading Corporation (Nasutra) to tap P250 million from the Casino Trust Fund for liquidation of part of its long-overdue debts to sugar planters and millers.

Official sources said yesterday the funds were actually meant for Nasutra, not Philsuma [Philippine Sugar Marketing Corporation].

But an announcement made earlier by President Marcos pointed to Philsuma as the beneficiary of the funds.

Philsuma is the private sector-owned trading firm which now controls the export trading of Philippine sugar.

Nasutra used to be the trading arm of the Philippine Sugar Commission that monopolized domestic and foreign trading of sugar.

It was not ascertained why the government assumed part of the obligations of Nasutra which was said to have raked in big profits during its control over the P50-billion sugar industry.

The P250-million fund, however, is just a mere drop in the bucket considering Nasutra's huge financial obligations.

Sugar planters and millers have been dunning Nasutra for its P1.2-billion debts since last year.

Of the P1.2-billion debts incurred by Nasutra, about P442 million came in the form of unpaid export price differentials for sugar shipments to the U.S. and the world market.

The balance of P761 million represents the payment for the sugar volume delivered to Nasutra by the producers beginning March 3, 1985.

Nasutra officials had denied the millers and planters claim, saying there were no more export price differentials to be paid and that sugar shipments had been properly liquidated.
/6662
CSO: 4200/741

DEMOCRATIC FRONT CITES U.S. DAILIES ON 'INTERVENTION MONEY'

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 10

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "U.S. Channels 'Intervention Money' Through AFL-CIO"]

[Text]

US taxpayers' money intended to "foster democracy" in underdeveloped countries is quietly being spent to fight "communist insurgents" in the Philippines and cultivate political leaders. At least $3 million, part of a multi-million fund appropriated by the US Congress to the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) and other organizations, has entered the Philippines in the past year or so.

The exposé, written by journalists Phil Bronstein and David Johnston of the California-based **San Francisco Examiner**, quoted critics as saying that the money has become a "vehicle for the United States to intervene in Philippine affairs" while bypassing the government.

The article detailed the route the American taxpayers' money took to reach the Philippines, starting from the US Congress through the National Endowment for Democracy Act, (see accompanying chart). The Endowment channels the money to the Philippines through the Asian American Free Labor Institute, an arm of the AFL-CIO.

Although the Institute covers all of Southeast Asia, the Philippines project "is far and away larger than anything else we've got going," said an official in Washington.

The Asian American Free Labor Institute has been active in the Philippines for 15 years, using money from the AFL-CIO and the US Information Agency. But its funding for Philippine operations increased from $250,000 to $1 million in 1984 with the injection of the allocations from the National Endowment for Democracy (NED). The **Examiner** article disclosed that an additional $2 million was allocated last year, bringing the total to $3 million.

"The program, with its base in the urban Filipino labor movement, has used the NED money to expand to all areas in the country in an attempt to undermine leftist gains in religious organizations, universities and among the rural poor," the article said.

Institute money is distributed via the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), a yellow labor federation with some government connections.

Bud Phillips, the Institute's administrator in the Philippines, was quoted in the article: "Some of the regional labor leaders receiving Institute money are becoming powerful politically. Imagine if you have $1,000,000 to give out to families in $500 chunks. Your stock goes way up, faster than the stock of any of the militant labor groups."

Irving Brown, the politically powerful head of the AFL-CIO's international section and an ardent anti-communist, have been linked to activities by the Central Intelligence Agency by former CIA agents, including Philip Agee, who wrote his memoirs.

A related article in the **Philippine News and Features (PNF)** said that the Asia Foundation, which has been active in the Philippines for more than a decade training pro-American journalists and funding publications and radio stations, has also long been known to be a conduit of US "intervention" money entering the Philippines.

The Asian Labor Education Center in Quezon City, which promotes anti-left and pro-American trade unionism, has long been known to be receiving funds from the AFL-CIO for almost two decades, PNF said.

NAMFREL (National Citizen's Movement for Free Elections), which played a crucial role in getting Ramon Magsaysay elected president in the early 50's, was also set up and funded by the US, according to Col. Edward Lansdale, a Central Intelligence Agency operative who worked in the Philippines and later spilled the beans in his published memoirs.

Ross Munro, an American specialist on "security affairs" on Southeast Asia, wrote in the US journal **Foreign Affairs** that the US embassy in Manila passed on to NAMFREL an undetermined amount of money for its use in the May 1984 elections.

Though a NAMFREL spokesman has denied the allegations, suspicions remain of its American connection. ■

/8309
CSO: 4200/738

NDF COMMENTS ON U.S. ROLE IN HIDDEN WEALTH ISSUE

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 11

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "Hidden Wealth Issue Linked to U.S. Pressure on Marcos"]

[Text] To prop up an earlier exposé on amassed wealth of Marcos and cronies, siphoned out of the country, more evidences are secretly being gathered in Europe.

Malaya, a Philippine daily, cited Parliament member Antonio Cuenco as saying that a packet of documents linking ownership of huge villas in Europe to "known Malacanang dummies" is expected to arrive soon in Manila.

The controversy over dollar deposits and properties held abroad by members of the Marcos faction has become an explosive political issue between the Marcos camp and members of the reformist opposition. The immediate issue raised was the brazenness and lack of conscience with which the Marcos group have transferred large sums abroad - some US$10 billion - in the midst of an economic crisis unparalleled in Philippine postwar history.

Earlier, Marcos' wife, Imelda, admitted buying US$4 million worth of building in New York. She admitted buying "the building on fifth avenue" currently occupied by the Philippine Chancelery. While saying that the building is not for private use, Imelda did not say in what capacity she bought the building and from where the funds came from.

Marcos' wife is one of the top officials named in a series of articles which appeared in **San Jose-Mercury News**, a California based newspaper. She is reported to have purchased the Lindmire Estate in Long Island, a mansion in Princeton, and three adjoining condominium in Manhattan through corporations she owns or control.

Other prominent cases singled out by the newspaper included names of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and coconut czar Eduardo Cojuangco, banana magnate Antonio Floirendo, three other prominent minister and government officials plus a ranking businessman, a banker and an industrialist. Later, the **New York Times** cited AFP chief Fabian Ver in a report on the anomaly involving a $35 million contract mostly funded by Pentagon for the purchase of military equipments for the Philippines.

Meanwhile, the US government is

fanning the issue. Stephen Bosworth, American ambassador to the Philippines said in a speech that the US government would assist in whatever investigations that would be conducted regarding the issue of ill-gotten wealth.

In a statement released by **Balita ng Malayang Pilipinas** (BMP), the National Democratic Front of the Philippines said: "The real issue lies beneath the surface and is found by viewing the entire episode within the context of the political tug of war between the Marcos dictatorship and its master--US imperialism. Over the past months, the US has been distancing itself politically from the Marcos regime, realizing that the latter has become a liability to its long term interests in the Philippines. For the short-term haul, however, it has had to play ball with the Marcos faction, providing economic and military aid to prevent it from going under completely. In the meantime, US tries to pressure the regime to deodorize itself - to look a bit more democratic. Marcos however, seems to have become more and more intransigent knowing that the US can count on no better puppet than he, especially in the face of growing popular dissent. Hence, the dictatorship's seemingly nationalistic posture on the bases issue and its shilly-shallying attitude towards the projected elections (which everyone knows the US favors) and the impending whitewash of the Aquino murder.

"For its part, US imperialism threatens to withhold or reapportion aid; continues to sponsor pro-US elements within the legal opposition; and for good measure decides to leak out a few juicy pieces of information on hidden wealth -- not enough to topple the regime, but sufficient to paint its surrogate into the corner. Pressure politics is the name of the game. Meanwhile, the US hopes that these maneuvers will absolve it of guilt as it seeks to ascribe the entire current crisis to the Marcos family's massive investing spree abroad. US imperialism hopes even to end up as the hero of the piece."

The NDF statement pointed out that " the Marcos ruling faction - the first couple and their closest cronies - are mainly to blame for this clear case of gross economic sabotage against the national economy and the Filipino people. US imperialism is just as guilty, considering that it has propped up, added and abetted the ruling clique in plundering the economy and stashing away all this ill-gotten wealth most of it in the United States."

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CSO: 4200/738

NDF REPORTS WARNING TO SCHOLARS

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 10

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Text]

The CIA and the US government are having difficulties dealing with the growth of the New People's Army and are seeking the advice of US experts on the Philippines.

Among the experts named in a US-based paper were David Rosenberg, Justin Green and David Joel Steinberg. The academicians were invited by the CIA in a closed door conference. Rosenberg was quoted as saying to one observer,"The CIA wanted somebody from the outside...who has more of an analytical or historical framework who can try to make sense of all these pieces (of data) they had."

The Friends of the Filipino People, a US-based support group passed a paper condemning academicians like Rosenberg for helping the CIA and urged other scholars informed about the Philippines not to cooperate with the CIA.

/8309
CSO: 4200/738

BRIEFS

REPORT NOTES INVESTMENTS DECLINE--Total investments, both initial paidup capitalization and additional paidup capitalization, decreased 25 percent o P507.1 million last January compared to December 1985's P674.4 million, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) reported yesterday. Initial investments more than doubled to P207.9 million last month compared to that previous month's P95.6 million. The top registrant for the month was Bukidnon Farms, Inc. with an initial paidup capital of P94.4 million. Business expansions by way of increases in paidup capital however contracted 48.3 percent to P299.2 million last January from December's P578.8 million. The single biggest reinvestor was the government-owned National Steel Corp. which financed its expansion with an additional equity of P125 million. Foreign investments meanwhile in new and existing companies jumped 106 percent to P69.4 million from P33.7 million during the same period. [Text] [Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Feb 86 p 3 HK] /6662

CB DENIES PRINTING EXTRA MONEY--Manila, Feb 22 (AFP)--The Central Bank has denied for the second time that it printed extra currency notes with identical serial numbers, and charged that the bills had been tampered with in a malicious attempt to embarrass the bank. In a statement dated February 21 and received by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today, bank governor Jose Fernandez said "since the tampering was done by hand retouching, it is likely that similar attempts may be made. The tampering was obviously done in a malicious attempt to embarrass the Central Bank," the statement said and detailed how experts had magnified and examined the notes, all 100 peso (the equivalent of five dollars) bills, to find that in each case the last digit had been altered manually. An opposition newspaper today carried front page photographs of what it said were identically numbered notes, but this time with a denomination of 50 pesos. After Governor Fernandez first denied the 100 peso over-printing allegation, the opposition newspaper VERITAS, which first uncovered them, headlined a story saying that it had called its own experts who had ascertained that the notes were genuine. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0652 GMT 22 Feb 86 HK] /6662

BANKS DENY HEAVY WITHDRAWALS--Officials of three government banks yesterday [20 February] said that contrary to speculation, their banks are not experiencing heavy withdrawals which could be taken as a response to Cory Aquino's appeals for a boycott call of government banks. These banks are the Philippine National Bank, Land Bank of the Philippines, and the Development Bank of the Philippines. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Feb 86 HK] /6662

CORRECTION TO DRAFT PROGRAM TEXT--Corrections: "NDF Issues Draft Program," LIBERATION March-April issue, page 3, 2d column, 2d paragraph: The People's Democratic Republic will work for the removal of the reactionary features of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)..."Features" is the correct word and not "forces" as was printed. [Text] [(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 2] [Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines] /8309

ANG BAYAN SOURCE ACKNOWLEDGED--Acknowledgement: Credit for the article reprinted on page 8 of our July-August issue entitled: "Lest We Forget: U.S. Imperialism Killed a Million Filipinos," should be given to ANG BAYAN, official organ of the Communist Party of the Philippines, November 1984 issue. [Text] [(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol 1 No 4, Sep-Oct 85 p 2] [Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines] /8309

CSO: 4200/738

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MILITARY DUTY LAW DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Lt. Col. Ha Huy Thuoc, Chief of the Bureau of Military Induction and Recruiting of the Capital Military Region: "Four years of Achievements of the Military Duty Law"]

[Text] In conformance with the Military Duty Law, since the first contingent of military induction taking place in February 1982 and in the 4 following years, Hanoi has always completed its military recruiting missions well: quality and quantity standards were met, and the momentum was kept. Leadership provided for the implementation of the Military Duty Law gradually became more effective.

In the past 4 years, many provisions of the Military Duty Law were strictly carried out: registration procedures for men and technical means, induction of youths and reserve officer cadets, recruiting for officer schools, preparation and execution of rehearsals, draft of reserve troops, and handling cases of violation of the Military Duty Law. Many localities and units made visible progress in the work and completed their norms exceptionally well.

Those outstanding achievements were due primarily to a thourough understanding of the military induction law by all levels, sectors, and the entire people, a high sense of responsibility and a unified and resolute leadership of party committees, a good management system of the government, and the spirit of unity and mutual support of sectors and mass organizations from the municipal to the basic level, which reflected the dynamic expression of the right to collective ownership of all citizens, and their awareness of the coordinated accomplishment of the two strategic missions in the current revolutionary period.

However, the implementation of the Military Duty Law in the past 4 years still has certain deficiencies and weaknesses that must be overcome in order to ensure that the law be enforced in a strict, just, smooth, and consistent manner.

The following lessons can be learned:

1. The prime requirement is a thorough understanding of the objectives, tasks, and implementation needs of the Military Duty Law. From this

knowledge, efforts must be made to stimulate the sense of responsibility and resolve of party and government levels, bureaus, sectors, mass organizations, localities, and basic units, of which key leadership cadres play a decisive role.

At the time the municipality issued the draft orders for the first contingent of youths, if affirmed: "Calling youths for military service is a political mission and a major task of our locality." Therefore, we must provide close leadership in order to create an integrated strength and a coordinated effort to accomplish the two strategic missions in each territory. Moreover, every unit must instate concrete and innovative measures, and requires from its personnel a positive attitude and correct demeanor in the regular discharge of their duties on the basis of a unified plan and the guidance of governmental authority. The military duty council must develop to the fullest extent the role and responsibilities of the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the right to collective ownership of the people, and voluntary compliance with the provisions of the Military Duty Law.

2. Calling youths for military service in execution of the Military Duty Law has a direct bearing on the rear, and on the lives and feelings of the youth and their families. Therefore, propaganda and educational activities must be given appropriate consideration, and conducted in a consistent and uniform manner for each contingent of draftees.

In terms of educational activities pertaining to the Military Duty Law in Hanoi, the municipality's successful experience was obtained through a thorough and meticulous teaching of the new law to enable all concerned citizens to clearly understand their duties, and also through a just implementation of the law and of policies concerning the army's rear. Party members and cadres must be truly exemplary, and most resolutely overcome any negative attitude while carrying out the law. This is the only way to allow propaganda and educational activities pertaining to the Military Duty Law to be realistic and efficient, and able to reach citizens of military duty age and their families, reinforcing their trust in the system and their willingness to discharge their military duty in an enthusiastic and proud manner.

3. In carrying out the Military Duty Law, calling youths for military service is a long-range task of strategic significance. In order that it be done well and operate smoothly, it must be tightly linked to the strengthening of the overall infrastructure comprising all basic units at the subward, village, agency and enterprise level.

In the past 4 years, owing to a steady development of the leadership strength of the basic units, the districts of Soc Son, Ba Vi and Phuc Tho and the town of Son Tay accomplished their missions. The districts of Hai Ba Trung, Thach That and Tu Liem, step by step, stimulated their weaker units to improve, and obtained better results in recent years. The Dong Da District completed its tasks exceptionally well for the second phase of 1985 due to the same approach, and provided centralized leadership to cause vigorous improvement of weaker units, further development of stronger and average units, and harmonious progress of all. Experience demonstrates that executing the

Military Duty Law and calling youths for military service, and, on the other hand, strengthening the basic units have a profound causal relationship.

4. The military agency must provide adequate staff support. It must pay appropriate attention to organizational improvement, and to enhancing the spirit of responsibility and the ability to carry out orders of army recruiting agencies, of the various levels of military administration of state organizations, and of specialized cadres of basic units, in order to enable them to support the party leadership, governmental agencies, and the military duty commission in a timely and efficient manner. Preparing the youths to ready themselves to respond to the call for military duty must be thoroughly conducted in an all-embracing approach, including matters of thoughts and perception, organization, and policy. Always plan in advance so that the preceding year prepares for the following one, one contingent paves the way for the next. This work involves the responsibility of all levels, sectors, mass organizations, social agencies, and parents of the draftees, as provided for in the Military Duty Law. Nevertheless, the main role is still that of the military agency and of the agency specialized in military duty service which provide permanent staff support for party committees and government organizations in the execution of the law. In past years, in calling several contingents of youths for military service, owing to complete and excellent preparation for the youths, many localities and units fulfilled their tasks in an orderly and time-efficient manner, and the quality of the service provided was very good. Likewise, due to consistent preparatory work done in past years, the recent military induction exercise in Cluster 1 achieved good results.

9458/12948
CSO: 4209.250

CLASHES BETWEEN SOLDIERS, RAILROAD PERSONNEL RESOLVED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Si Dinh: "Tense Relations Have Improved"]

[Text] Regrettable Incidents

Not long ago, prior to April 1985, many troublesome incidents happened frequently on the railroad section between milestones 337 and 426, especially at the Kim Lu and Minh Le railroad stations. A number of passengers including new soldiers from Group S9 of Military Region 4 who went out in search of firewood often clashed with cadres and agents on duty aboard the trains. A typical incident happened on 30 August 1983 aboard train No 61 along the Minh Le-Tan Ap railroad section when new soldiers from Group S9 picked a quarrel with a female agent performing her duties on the train, which compelled train conductor Tan to interfere. When the train arrived at the Kim Lu railroad station, seven more new soldiers from Group S9 boarded the train. Relying on their numerical strength, these soldiers tore off Tan's armband and intimidated the other agents.

On 24 September 1983, some new soldiers from Group S9 compelled the train No 061 to stop over beyond the scheduled time limit at the Minh Le railroad station in order to enable them to load firewood on cars; station manager Tuong and train conductor Dung has to yield to the soldiers' wishes.

On 12 June 1984, some soldiers of the 1st Battalion of Group S9 threw firewood onto a passenger car, injuring one of the passengers.

Minor as they seemed from the viewpoint of criminal law, these regrettable incidents which happened frequently along a railroad section of nearly 100 km seriously undermined army-people solidarity and directly impaired relationships between cadres and employees of Railroad Transport Corp. No 3 on the one hand, and cadres and soldiers of Group S9 on the other. The railroad cadres and employees were of the opinion that the armymen "lacked a sense of organization and discipline"; on the contrary, the cadres and soldiers of Group S9 contended that the railroad cadres and employees were authoritarian and overbearing. This explained why a "trivial matter could become a serious affair."

Brotherhood and Emulation

In order to strengthen army-people solidarity in accordance with the "identity of views between the army and people" motto, to enhance their cooperation and mutual assistance, and to create conditions for both sides to perform their assigned political tasks, the heads of the two units--Railroad Transport Corp. No 3 and Group S9--met in early April 1985 to exchange views on the situation, to find the causes of incidents, and to discuss specific measures to maintain order and security aboard trains and at railroad stations. Both sides agreed to issue a brotherhood-emulation pledge with the following principles:

Cadres, workers and office employees of Railroad Transport Corp. No 3 should strictly comply with regulations and agreements, always consider cadres and soldiers as their close friends, understand the difficulties experienced by the army, provide wholehearted assistance and create all necessary conditions for the cadres and soldiers of Group S9 to carry out their missions along the road, and make it conveninet for the group to carry and receive troops and merchandise.

On their part, the cadres and soldiers of Group S9 should consider the cadres, workers and office employees of the railroad sector as their close relatives, display sincerity and cordiality when meeting with them, understand the difficulties experienced by the railroad sector, comply in an exemplary manner with regulations in force aboard trains, help the railroad sector and create all necessary conditions for it to fulfill its mission satisfactorily.

The heads of both units also unanimously set forth measures to be applied by both sides to launch an intensive and extensive campaign of activity and propaganda to help everyone thoroughly understand the aim and theme of the brotherhood-emulation pledge and, on this basis, to motivate everyone to contribute to developing ever better relations between the two units. Both sides would pay attention to the need to disclose and improve typical elements and to make good persons and examples known so as to encourage everyone to learn from them. A joint guidance committee would be set up to exercise common leadership while the staff of Group S9 and the military affairs and defense bureau of Railroad Transport Corp. No 3 would be assigned to assist the heads of both units in this matter. Each month both sides would inform each other of the relevant problems. The joint guidance committee would meet quarterly to exchange views.

A meeting was held in a simple but solemn manner to mark the signing of the brotherhood-emulation pledge between Railroad Transport Corp. No 3 and Group S9. Both sides expressed high determination to improve order and security along the Vinh-Minh Le railroad section and to gradually build better relationships of overall cooperation between the two units.

Initial Result

In late June 1985, Comrade Te, commander of Group S9, and Comrade Kien, director of Railroad Transport Corp. No 3, met with members of the joint guidance committee to review the situation and assess the result of 3 months' implementation of the brotherhood-emulation pledge between the two units.

The diary kept by Comrade Pha, head of the military affairs and defense bureau of Railroad Transport Corp. No 3, was circulated among many members of the audience who expressed satisfaction after reading it because for 3 months at a stretch, no so-called "unsightly" incident happened in the realtionships between armymen and railroad personnel along that previously remarkable railroad section. The prejudices about the "indiscipline of armymen stationed in K.L." and the "overbearing attitude of railroad personnel" had vanished on their own. Many brilliant examples of army-people solidarity had been set. For instances, Group S9 sent its cadres and soldiers to help Corp. No 3 build two rows of new houses and upgrade three rows of old houses, thus making the dwellings of cadres and workers in various agencies of the corporation more comfortable. In return, the railroad cadres and personnel cordially helped the cadres and soldiers of Group S9 whenever the latter came to railroad stations near their garrison to buy tickets or whenever they boarded trains No 61 and 62.

Based on these initial achievements, the joint guidance committee of both units is drawing experiences and compiling lessons for dissemination among other units and localities.

9332/12948
CSO: 4209/190

MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE FORCES TRAINING DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Lt Col Vu Van My, of the Capital Military Region: "New Approach in Militia and Self-Defense Forces Training"]

[Text] The year 1985 was the first in which the municipality started a 3-year basic program of training for the militia and self-defense forces. It inevitably ran into certain difficulties.

The major problem lies in the need to shift perception that cadres and military commanders of various levels experiences when they had to change from the old method of training (uniform, superficial, and repetitious review of subjects already taught) that has been in existence for so long, to the new method which requires a careful examination and classification of the technical and combat levels of each individual to determine and appropriate curriculum, a new task that the cadres were unfamiliar with and that is very time-consuming and demands much meticulous work. There was a reluctance to embark on something difficult, and a false impression that personalized training would diminish the group's momentum. Experience learned from vanguard units coupled with a constant stimulation to adopt the new method caused unit commanders of various levels to begin to realize the advantages of the basic training program and their own responsibilities in directing and organizing training according to the new method. As a result, the capital's militia and self-defense forces have completed their 1985 political and military training program in conformance with the leadership spirit and training plan formulated by the military region with tangible achievements: advanced training provided commanding officers of basic units was completed 98 percent, and of detachments, 93 percent, and the quality of advanced training was satisfactory. Over 80 percent of cadres receiving advanced training were sent back to their units to train in turn basic militia and self-defense units; 94.2 percent of militia and self-defense basic units have completed the training program, including village units with 99.65 percent, subward self-defense units with 87.65 percent, and self-defense units belonging to agencies, enterprises, and schools with 93.3 percent (all ratios were higher than those of last year.) Training was more complete, comprising political subjects, combat skills and infantry tactics, and specialized branch technique. The training movement was more homogenous: certain units that never had had training before, started and completed it

this year. After training, all units conducted test-evaluation of each subject: 16 districts and town organized test and training session with 20,000 persons from 927 units attending. Those sessions were not limited to the three coordinated military subjects (marksmanship, grenade throwing, and combatant's course), but also included tests in political, technical, and combat matters, and in dissassembling and assembling arms, weapon use, stick and close-combat techniques, and unit maneuvers. Training results ranged from satisfactory to higher in all subjects. In rifle firing, in particular, two female self-defense members of Gia Lam District obtained a score of 97 out of 100, equal to the 1984 national record.

In the whole military region, nearly 50,000 cadres and combatants have taken the introduction to rifle-firing session and lesson No 1, firing in daytime, and 98.8 percent of them met the requirements, 79 percent were outstanding, and 36.79 percent were satisfactory. Training results were also noticeable in security protection activities, in the preparation for the military parade for this year's National Day, and in the construction of the Vi Xuyen (Ha Tuyen) defense line.

Due to prior investigation and classification of technical and combat levels before assigning the appropriate curriculum, and also to close leadership and management, the quality of training has visibly increased, and another side-effect was the saving of a large amount of labor and money. In this year's training session, Ha Bang Village (Thach That District) saved 3,700 workdays, and the self-defense batallion of the Railroad Construction Corp. No 1 (Dong Da District) saved 1,229 workdays. In the whole military region, approximately 1 million workdays were saved.

The Capital Military Region staff has organized a meeting to evaluate the results of the training of the militia and self-defense forces in 1985, and to disseminate and provide guidance for the 1986 training program. At the meeting, meritorious units were officially commended, such as the districts of Dong Da, Hai Ba Trung, Gia Lam, Dong Anh, Soc Son, Thach That, and Tu Liem.

At present, districts and towns are actively preparing for the 1986 training program, with emphasis on the second-year curriculum. Units having members who completed the first-year training program will, without any excuse, plan for their men to take the second-year training, and in the meantime, will give tests to find candidates for the third-year curriculum. Guidance provided for training in 1986 will address the following requirements: increasing the quality and combat readiness of the militia and self-defense forces will be the main objective; basic training must be linked to the actual missions of each unit and each detachment, to the maintenance and enhancement of the preparedness level of each unit for combat and security-protection missions to fight the enemy's multifaceted subversive war, and to production and activity work in order to save labor and money; to concentrate on the provision of good training for cadres of various levels and combat forces; to provide training for infantry as well as for other arms and services; to continue to practice of prior investigation and accurate classification of technical and combat levels of cadres and combatants in order to assign an appropriate curriculum, and to avoid a uniform and

and superficial training pattern. After completing each subject, each unit must set up a test-evaluation session to test and evaluate it.

With the experience and efficiency of the leadership of the various levels of the party and government, and with traditional and wide popular support, there is no doubt whatsoever that in 1986, the militia and self-defense forces will complete their training program with high quality.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER, SECURITY AT DISTRICT LEVEL REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Tho Muoi: "Some New Features in the Mass Movement for Fatherland Security in Quynh Phu"]

[Text] In the past few years, the maintenance of public order and security in Quynh Phu was somewhat complex because of the occurrence of fairly many incidents, including some serious cases which were not resolved completely and promptly. The movement to safeguard the fatherland security progressed slowly and there were times when the masses in some places became doubtful and lacked enthusiasm.

Faced with this situation, in early 1982, the public security station and the military committee in Quynh Phu District advised the local party committee and administration to launch a phase of intensive and extensive education and study among the masses about the maintenance of security and to coordinate it with many energetic measures to strengthen the security maintenance forces at the grassroots level with the objective of stepping up the movement for fatherland security. At first, efforts were concentrated on tracking down criminals in two pilot villages called Quynh Son and Quynh Trang and experiences were drawn afterward and used in providing guidance for the entire district. In the space of only 1 year, the district public security forces destroyed 39 dens and gangs of hooligans, caught and sent 46 of them to reeducation camps, proposed the indictment of 27 culprits, and subjected 83 persons to self-criticism before the people. Public order and security were thus stabilized for the first time.

Since 1983, the district public security forces shifted to launching a broad movement for fatherland security. Guidance was provided for villages to set up denunciation letter boxes and people were motivated to write complaints and letters by themselves to denounce criminals. This form of secret vote really developed the collective ownership and huge strength of the masses in the anticrime struggle. Implementing this measure for more than 1 year, the masses of people in Quynh Phu sent 7,976 complaints and letters to the public security station, unmasked 547 persons guilty of criminal activities, provided the public security forces with sufficient data and evidence to conclude 138 major criminal cases and 582 minor incidents left pending from the previous years, and gave the public security forces enough documents to

compile files to arrest and send 36 more hooligans to reeducation camps, to subject 71 others to on-the-spot reeducation, and to compel 459 persons to carry out self-criticism before the people. Fairly good progress was made in areas where the movement was formerly weak, such as in the villages of An Trang, An Quy, and Quynh Khe. Dangerous gang leaders in the T.N.H. Village and Town in turn fell into the dragnet of the law. The people became highly enthusiastic and the movement for fatherland security developed strongly.

From late 1984 to date, Quynh Phu District has launched an emulation movement among the entire party and people to satisfactorily implement Directive No 07 of the provincial party committee on security maintenance in villages, subwards, public agencies, and enterprises. The district has directed Quynh Minh Village and the banking bureau to act as pilot units and draw experiences for use in overall guidance. Each family has kept a notebook to jot down its struggle objectives and has signed a pledge to emulate with the village and public agencies. So far almost all villages and public agencies in the district have organized pledges to emulate in building safe families, teams, units, and hamlets.

As backbones of the movement, the village public security forces and public agency defense forces have been strengthened and most of their members are armymen returning to the grassroots and having a high sense of responsibility; each month these forces have reviewed the situation and urged every family, cadre, worker, and civil servant to carry out their written pledge. Arrangements have been made for committees and clusters in every three to four villages to report on the situation and the result of tasks and simultaneously to discuss coordinated measures to perform future missions. Moreover, the district has paid attention to strengthening the national security and defense forces, security assault youth units, people's inspection and reconciliation teams, and so on. These forces have regularly patrolled and mounted guard and coordinated to satisfactorily resolve all contradictions among the people.

Because the above-mentioned measures have been carried out satisfactorily, the movement for fatherland security in Quynh Phu District has developed rather evenly and steadily and weak installations no longer exist. To date, 20 villages have won the "unit determined to win" title; a proposal has been made to the Ministry of Interior and the provincial people's committee to award congratulatory certificates to 3 villages; 9 other villages have been considered to be typically good in some respect; 3 parishes have been recognized as exemplary from all points of view; and 85 percent of all public agencies have conducted the movement rather vigorously. There has been a 43.7-percent reduction in violations of socialist propoerty and criminal law. The movement for fatherland security in Quynh Phu is now ranked among the good ones in the province. The district public security forces have met the criteria of a leading emulation unit among all public security forces in Thai Binh Province.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF GOODS TO FRONTLINE UNITS DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Satisfactorily Serve the Life of Frontline Troops"]

[Text] To enable the people and armed forces at the frontline to perform their combat mission well, to achieve combat readiness, to develop production, and to stabilize their life is a permanent duty of many sectors at various echelons, including the commerical sector, whose role is extremely important.

Over the past few years, in compliance with party and state directives and resolutions, the commerical sector has made a noteworthy change in providing goods of various kinds to promote production and enhance the life of people and armed forces at the frontline. The Ministry of Home Trade has conducted a specific and meticulous inquiry into the predilections and consumption needs of ethnic minorities as well as the amount of merchandise required by the armed forces throughout the border areas and in each locality. Based on these basic investigations, the Ministry of Home Trade has drawn up a specific plan to supply goods to the entire frontline on a monthly, quarterly, and yearly basis. The commerical sector in border provinces and districts has eagerly displayed initiative and alacrity in receiving merchandise from the central level, exploiting on-the-spot sources of goods, and employing varied forms of distribution to ensure that the goods reach the rightful recipients; at the same time, the commercial sector has closely coordinated with many other sectors to properly manage the market and has joined forces with them in eliminating many "frontier open-air markets" and foiling many other cunning sabotage schemes of the enemy. The commercial sector and people in the rear provinces have actively supported the people and armed forces at all frontlines. Owing to these harmoniously orchestated activities--in spite of numerous difficulties facing the national economic situation, the serious disproportion between supply and demand, the instability of sources of merchandise, and the shortage of transport means--the supply of goods to border provinces and especially areas affected by protracted warfare such as Vi Xuyen District of Ha Tuyen Province has been done rather steadfastly and has maintained the normal daily activities of millions of people in remote mountain and forest regions.

Under the present circumstances when the whole country is implementing the new management system and abolishing the use of ration stamps and coupons all

supply systems and all business organizations must apply the economic accounting system. This policy has created favorable conditions for the commerical sector to carry out business activities, but during this transitional period, the supply of goods to people in border areas and the provision of staple commodities with quantitative standards for soldiers have encountered new difficulties. Generally speaking, the amount of staple commodities supplied-especially food products such as pork, dried fish, fish sauce and sugar--is still smaller than the planned norm. This difficult problem may be considered temporary during the transitional period when the economic management mechanism is being improved; nevertheless, this situation still requires that the commercial sector take firmer and more positive and urgent measures in the last 3 months of this year.

To ensure adequate supply of all staple commodities according to plan to all army units at the frontline, it is necessary, on the one hand, that the army rear service organs quickly work with the responsible sectors (especially the Ministry of Home Trade) to carefully reexamine plans and contracts as well as time schedules and merchandise quantities, and to earnestly expedite the distribution of goods to contact stations. On the other hand, the home trade and other sectors concerned are required to quickly create adequate sources of goods and to organize prompt distribution and transportation to all units in strict accordance with the plan and signed contracts. With regard to goods which can be procured locally, the Ministry of Home Trade must draw up a plan and assign specific norms to local commercial agencies in charge of handing over these goods to army units. Concerning commodities which cannot be supplied in sufficient quantities, the army rear service and the home trade sector must discuss and agree to find substitutes in appropriate proportions.

In view of difficulties in supplying staple commodities, army unit commanders must make the necessary arrangements for thier units to have convenient spare time to actively increase production, especially by growing vegetables and raising domestic animals; they must also organize merchandise reception and distribution most rationally to enable all units constantly to fulfill all training and combat missions, to stand ready to fight and smash all sabotage plots of the enemy so as to firmly defend the fatherland frontier.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

ASSAULT YOUTH REGIMENT--The Da Nang Municipal People's Committee has recently decided to set up an assault youth regiment to take part in protecting political security, order and social safety with the coordinated assistance of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, public security, and the muniicipal armed forces. The regiment's main task is, together with the municipal people, to take part in protecting order and traffic safety, build a civilized lifestyle and track down and wipe out remnants of reactionary culture; and contribute alongside security forces and sectors in charge of market management to transforming private industry and commerce, stabilizing prices and thwarting speculators and illegal traders and other disruptive activities of wrongdoers. The assault youth regiment has fanned out to the streets to carry out its activities. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 85 p 1] 9213/12640

COUNTERFEIT CIGARETTES--Counterfeit cigarettes bearing the Song Cau label are being widely sold in many places including Dap Cau, Bac Ninh, Bac Giang (Ha Bac), Hanoi and Haiphong. They are also seen in distant and isolated towns and municipalities in the northern provinces and along the southwestern border. Many persons in Ha Bac specialize in making these counterfeit cigarettes. In the Bac Son cigarette factory area, if you want to buy a few cartons of Song Cau an illicit vendor will openly ask you, "Do you like 'genuine' or 'homemade' products?" And if you know the ropes and are interested in empty cigarette packs and cartons, cigarette paper with the words Song Cau on it and stamps to be affixed on cigarette packs, intermediaries will instantaneously show up. What's more, you can even buy loose tobacco produced by the factory. The Bac Son factory and responsible organs should not allow this situation to drag on. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 85 p 2] 9213/12640

CSO: 4209/225

SOVIET COOPERATION IN RUBBER PLANTATION REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] VNA--the Vietnam rubber sector recently celebrated the timely completion of the Vietnam-Soviet cooperation project to grow rubber trees on 50,000 hectares at four rubber corporations--Dau Tieng, Phu Rieng, Binh Long and Dong Phu. This achievement is scored thanks to the great contribution made by Soviet specialists who have wholeheartedly devoted themselves to this work.

According to the Vietnam-Soviet cooperation agreement, the Soviet Union has invested in the new rubber plantations 1,300 tractors of various types, over 5,500 tons of gasoline and oil, 10,000 tons of tires, 600 tons of metals, 17,000 tons of fertilizers, 15,000 tons of cement, and 2,000 tons of asphalt. The Soviet Union has assigned 40 skilled specialists to work at the rubber corporations, to train 2,500 mechanics, 99,599 repairmen, and 74 welldrillers for the benefit of production installations, to repair 1,000 tractors of various types, and to carry out vehicle maintenance 3,000 times. The Soviet specialists have compiled many essential documents dealing with principles to be applied in using, technically maintaining, and repairing machines and equipment and they have handed over these documents to the mechanical and electric bureaus of the rubber corporations.

In all positions and jobs, the Soviet specialists have worked with devotion, high sense of responsibility, and good result. The Vietnamese workers have praised and learned from many noble acts of the Soviet specialists. Despite the expiration of their tour of duty, many specialists have volunteered to remain behind to continue working.

Together with the Vietnamese workers, the Soviet specialists are preparing all conditions to successfully carry out the plan to cooperate in planting 110,000 hectares of rubber during the 1986-1990 period.

--At present, the southern localities are strenuously preparing seeds and fertilizers, carrying out water conservancy, expanding the cultivable area, and guiding the sowing and transplanting of the winter-spring crop.

Dac Lac Province has drawn experience in intensive cultivation during the previous winter-spring production seasons and has set forth positive measures

and taken the initiative to sow and transplant the 1985-1986 winter-spring rice crop on 13,050 hectares, including 6,000 hectares of high-yield rice, representing an increase of 2,000 hectares over the previous season.

Districts and cities in the province have further strengthened specialized teams and units in cooperatives and production collectives and have gradually improved the contract system in agriculture. The province has directed all units to review and assess areas, seeds and draft power and, on this basis, to transfer them from regions having a surplus to localities affected by shortage. In addition to tens of thousands of tons of green and stable manures available, production installations in the province are producing and processing more of them in order to apply between 4 and 5 tons of organic fertilizer to each hectare of rice during the current winter-spring season.

Districts and cities have employed tens of thousands of working days to repair water conservancy networks, to reform fields, and to put 10 medium-sized and small water conservancy works damaged during the recent rainy and flood season back into operation for irrigation and drainage during the winter-spring season.

Tribesmen in the province have opened 2,174 more hectares of new land and used them to grow the winter-spring crop.

Don Duong District, Lam Dong Province, is concentrating on water conservancy, preparing seeds and fertilizers, and creating preliminary conditions to grow the winter-spring wet rice crop on 1,225 hectares--an increase of 100 hectares over the previous season.

On completion of a land survey, the district has helped production installations delimit areas suitable for cultivating the winter-spring crop, including 500 hectares to grow high-yield rice varieties. The district is concentrating its work force on gradually improving the "Pros" water conservancy project in order to irrigate 100 more hectares of wet rice and increase the wet rice area of Ka Don Village by 40 percent over the past.

An Giang Province is intensively guiding production collectives and agricultural cooperatives to take advantage of flood recession to quickly sanitize fields to create conditions to sow the winter-spring seeds in November which is the most favorable season.

By 2 November, the entire province had weeded 45,000 hectares, mostly high-yield rice fields, prepared 3,500 oil pumps and used them in conjunction with 12 electric pump stations to drain hollow areas to promptly carry out sowing and transplanting.

The province has mobilized 1,000 more tons of means and equipment and transported 10,000 tons of fertilizer and over 1,500 tons of gasoline and oil to help production collectives and cooperatives grow the winter-spring crop.

Thoai Son, Chau Thanh and Chau Phu Districts--which possess large areas cultivated with the 10th-month rice crop--are actively preparing more seeds and investing over 1 million dong in expanding the water conservancy network and creating sources of water supply in order to sow and transplant the winter-spring rice crop and achieve an increase of 3,000 to 7,000 hectares over the previous season.

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SLOWDOWN IN SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFT EXPORTS DISCUSSED

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 29 Nov 85 p 14

[Article by Hong Phuong: "About Hanoi's Export Goods--Problems Needing Scrutiny and Resolution"]

[Text] The gross output value of Hanoi's small industry and handicrafts for 1985 was estimated at 2.3 billion dong, including 437 million dong for export goods, accounting for 54 percent of the sector's total labor.

In the past 10 months, however, export value has attained only 67 percent of plan. Usually, producers count on a fast pace at year's end to catch up; but this year small industry and handicraft export production in Hanoi has encountered big difficulties with inconsistent and insufficient supply of raw materials and market shrinkages. In the halcyon days of export, artisans felt confident and cheerful because of secure employment, although at places and times contract prices were not really commensurate with labor input. Yet, at least they still had something to work with, making no profit but still getting their wages. Now, they have many worries because all commodities which they once pinned their faith on are in trouble. The principal reason for market shrinkage is known to everyone--unwarranted product quality. But reasons for substandard quality are many.

Let us look at those main commodities which account for a big slice in the Hanoi export pie--jute carpets, embroidered wool rugs, sculptured wood, lacquerware, etc. In the past, they did well; now they are slipping into an "unhappy situation." Embroidery and carpet weaving are Hanoi's traditional strong points, attracting fairly large numbers of laborers. In the past, 130,000 sets of colored embroidery were usually made each year; this year the figure is down to only 40,000. Current orders for as many as 11,000 sets came not from official contracts but rather from unofficial agreements. In the fact of that situation, the embroidery corporation has added white embroidery to its export list; however, 9 months have elapsed and just 1,300 sets have been made. Carpets are not any better. Hanoi has been a place where many new models and designs and large quantities of carpets, especially those made from jute, are produced. The entire city has nearly 100 production installations, big and small, with more than 16,000 laborers. Faced by supply shortages, these installations have taken it upon themselves to acquire raw materials for production. Nevertheless, in 9 months they could make only

285,900 square meters of carpet, out of the year's norm of 450,000. The Ba Dinh carpet has attracted customers but its production has reluctantly slowed up due to lack of jute fiber. Installations were informed that from August onward that material was no longer available because the jute-fiber sector has begun to export it, going for a fast, neat and very profitable transaction and simply disregarding a numerous contingent of artisans who have relied on jute for years. Jute fiber as a raw material is very scarce. Some installations long known for their resourcefulness have thrown up their hands, having no goods for exchange with some provinces for jute, which they have not yet sold out, or still have in stock after fulfilling their tax obligations to the state. As a result, carpet production at many installations has become moribund; some installations have switched to other products; worse yet, others were forced to shut down temporarily.

Venetian lace now appears to have bright sale prospects. The city has exerted intensive guidance, has trained workers and has applied adequate policies to encourage development, and Venetian lace prices have risen to 7,000 dong per square meter (former currency); nevertheless, excessively slow settlement procedures and bank transfers have had a bad impact on production. Production pace in the third quarter was much faster than that in the first 6 months of the year; but since production installations were interested in making as much lace as possible to rake in money, product quality has deteriorated, leading to customer rejection of more than 30 percent of total sales.

Currently, the Hanoi small industry and handicraft sector has only four artistic handicraft commodities on its export list, with lacquerware accounting for 50 percent. The corporation has boldly embarked on "anticipatory" production, but this is window dressing rather than serious business involvement. Consequently, the potential of lacquermakers in particular and of artistic handicrafters in general has not been fully exploited. The quality of copper-frame articles with silver engravings has also declined because plating norms are too stringent while the sense of responsibility of electroplaters is too low. All silver-plated items produced in the third quarter were recalled for remanufacturing. Ceramics and sculptures tend to go down, notwithstanding prospects for resurgence as the Bat Trang Ceramics Cooperative has shown.

As a result, artistic handicraft production in 9 months has only attained a value somewhere more than 11 million dong--a long way from the year's plan of 20 million--including 10 million for "anticipatory" commodities still awaiting export contracts. Concerned about the decline, the municipal union of artistic handicraft cooperatives has sent 13 commodity samples to autumn fairs in 3 countries (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland), and according to preliminary reports, our friends have selected 7 samples for purchase, including 5 in wood sculpture, 1 in copper casting and 1 in ceramics. This initial success has given a lift to the Hanoi artistic handicraft sector. The union of artistic handicraft cooperatives is striving, along with its installations, to make the most of supplies and production in ensuring product quality and quantity and delivery time in accordance with contracts with a view to restoring lost prestige in shrinking markets.

Woven rattan and bamboo articles for export including various marketable kinds of broom, rattan tabletops and dust-removing devices, can achieve the year's plan, estimated at 80 million dong; however, they are still below expectations and are not adequately equipped to shoulder the "overload" left behind by failing commodities. Accordingly, it is very difficult for the Hanoi small industry and handicraft sector to fulfill this year's plan. This certainly will prompt responsible organs to look into the problem and find ways to solve it.

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ECONOMIC FORUM ON WAR, SOCIAL INVALIDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Tran Thanh Quan of the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare: "The Regulation of Food Provisions to the Families of Social and War Invalids in the Agricultural Cooperatives and Production Collectives"]

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the Eighth Central Committee regarding price, wages, and money, some localities have piloted the institution of one-price system, eliminating subsidies and realizing economic accountancy and socialist business practices, distributing food in accordance to labor in the agricultural sector.

The question that arose in the implementation of such policy is: Why is it that in recent years despite the expansion of production, increased productivity and higher volumes of agricultural production, the value attached to a workday is still low, making the cooperative members less than enthusiastic, and causing ever worse imbalance of food distribution which call for expanded food regulation? For instance, in Province H in 4-year period (1981-1984) as compared to 5-year previous period (1976-1980), acreage increased 4.5 percent, productivity by 15 percent, food production by 19.6 percent, yet during 1984, which was a bumper crop year, the value assigned to a workday was only 4.2 dong (of the old currency), including in it 0.87 KG of paddy. The families needing regulation food provisions amounted to 70 percent of the total number of families and 80 percent of the total population. The total amount of paddy used for adjustment purposes comes to 35,000 tons that go to 1,49 million individuals, of which 78,000 belong to families of war invalids and war heroes. This adjustment paddy comes to 8 percent of the total production and represents 22 percent of the amount of cereals divided among the cooperative members. It is sold at the adjustment price of 2.5 dong per KG, which translates into also in the cooperatives's accounts of over 600 million dong (old currency).

The main reason for the above situation is due to the long-standing bureaucratic and subsidizing practices found in the management institutions of the agricultural cooperatives. Especially since 1975, the cooperatives have expanded the subsidy system to cover all kinds of products, with the greastest amount of subsidy going to cereals and foodstuffs through the mechanisms of pricing, i.e., through manipulation of the required sales to the state and

through the adjustment sales to the cooperative members. In this, there also figures the adjustment of cereals sold to the families belonging within the categories eligible under the war and social invalids policy since that amount of cereal is extracted from the adjustment cereals fund, representing 10 to 13 percent of the total amount of cereals distributed to cooperative members. This amount of cereals is different from cooperative to cooperative; a cooperative with many families of war and social invalids must leave out a proportionally larger amount of cereals for that purpose, thus causing irrational imbalances.

In solving the food adjustment question for the families of war and social invalids, we must look into the contents of the adjustment cereal fund in concrete terms.

Cereal adjustment is meant to guarantee that every member of an agricultural cooperative have enough to eat; in this process attention is paid to those families having little labor capabilities, having no able-bodied person or children who have not become of laboring age, and, therefore, do not have cereal income or who have some but not enough to eat. Especially in the situation of our country, the budget is still limited, social subsidies are either restricted or nonexistent in the case of handicapped people incapable of work. Moreover, our cereal production is still very unstable, always subject to natural calamities and yielding a small volume of production, thus it is necessary to guarantee enough cereal for the families of war and social invalids.

The ceral adjustment fund has always been essentially one component of the required labor of workers (since it is extracted from the benefits distributed to the cooperative members) while at the same time a component of the surplus labor of the collective (because it is part of the total revenues minus the costs of production). What is questionable is hat in the old system, this second component was not factored into the accounts of the welfare fund of the collective and that the first component was not distributed directly in proportion to the workdays or the cooperative members, that instead it got to be "sold as if given away" on a widespread scale as described above.

The original nature of the sale of adjustment cereals was not meant to be a subsidy, it was conceived merely as a way to adjust cereal distribution based on the principle of equal price exchanges, or it was meant to assist those families of war and social invalids who were truly in difficulty. As stipulated in Circular 51/TTg dated 17 May 1965 of the prime minister, the adjustment cereal sale price to the families of war and social invalids was pegged on the procurement price of the state (at the time the state procurement price was consistent with and comparable to the open market price). When it is no longer consistent with the value of the commodity and comparable to the open market price, the cereal adjustment price becomes a subsidy no longer consistent with the accountability of costs of production and it splits up the various funds of the cooperatives.

The situation of widespread cereal adjustment sales must be eliminated in the case of families with average revenues (in terms of both cash and in-kind

income) who can feed themselves based on the amount of cereals they received in accordance with the contract provisions with the collective and in the case of those families which have labor capabilities but refuse to work, are lazy, who want to "spend little but bite a lot." But in the case of the families of war invalids and war heroes, and in the case of those families who have been meritorious toward the revolution but who lack a main laboring person, the cereal adjustment policy wherever it is correctly implemented has been the "savior," the centerpiece of programs meant for the war and social invalids, representing true and practical care for families of these invalids, in a situation where monetary subsidies have become "meaningless" in a widlly fluctuating market. This is a major role of the laboring collective. This role must be maintained throughout the period of tranisition toward socialism and thereafter. It is the characteristic feature of our war and social invalids policy, of the finacial mechanisms of our country in the period where we do not yet have large-scale industrial production.

We do not believe that with the recent issuance of the Council of Ministers' Decree No 236/HDBT dated 18 September 1985 regarding the suplementation and reform of the war and social invalids policy, the responsibility of the laboring collective no longer exists as a result toward the above target populations. But this responsibility in the context of the new situation must be based on the realization that on the basis of still limited possibilities for subsidies, the cooperative must help the war and social invalids' families in their production work (in case of those families that still have laboring power) in order to increase their revenues and stabilize their life. The state should have policies to encourage and deal with them on a priviliged basis both in labor and in the development of their family economies. The cooperative will come in and assist those families which, after having received all their subsidies (if they belong to the categories entitled to the subsidies), have striven to work and actively sought to develop their family economies and yet still have difficulties making ends meet, and those individuals who no longer have the power to work and do not receive enough subsidies to live by.

The new way to realize the above responsibility is through the use of the public welfare fund of the collective, and the mechanisim activated by the former cereal adjustment fund must be replaced by extraction of some of the cereal and other revenues of the cooperative so as to sell at a unified price guideline (the cooperative is not forced to sell under the real value) to the above-mentioned kinds of families.

As for the imbalances between those villages having few or many families who have been meritorious towards the revolution as described above, at the present time we are not yet in a position to implement at any time soon the financial principles of modern social assistance. In the immediate future, the echelon above the village, which is the district, can make the adjustment necessary when assigning the contribution level and privileges to the various villages. In the case of the province and city levels, they can do the same toward the districts.

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ECONOMIC FORUM ON DEVELOPING ENTERPRISE INITIATIVE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Truong Van Cat of the Ministry of Light Industry: "Economic Forum: Promote the Base Enterprise's Right to Initiatives, Reform the System of Norms That Have Power of Law in the Planning Process"]

[Text] For some time there have been many opinions regarding the system of norms with power of laws. In the old days there were up to 11 or 12 norms, then there was a period where 9 norms were stipulated, and at the present time according to Decision No 156/HDBT dated 30 November 1984 there are 5 norms. There is a tendency now to want to reduce the number of norms; on the other hand, there is also the tendency to want to keep the norms as presently stipulated. In our opinion, the important question is not whether there should be a dew or many norms, but rather do these norms reflect a certain legal requirements, forcing the lower echelons to achieve the main targets and tasks during each stage of the plan, or do they not? For those targets, those tasks represent essential requirements of the national economy, especially those related to exports, to national defense, to the needs to serve agricultural and industrial production, and the people's livelihood in accordance with the political tasks set forth by the Party and the government.

The second thing that is important is: If they are called norms with the power of laws, then on whom are they binding? Who is legally bound to implement them? If the norms are legally binding on the directors of enterprises, that is the latter are bound to realize them at all cost, then they should be assigned only those norms that relate to the work of the plant. As for other norms unrelated to the responsibilities of the plant such as, "The main materials are supplied by the state in accordance with the plan norms that have force of law," they must be legally binding on only the organs charged with supplying the materials, they cannot be "laws" unto the directors of enterprises. As far as the enterprises are concerned, this last norm represents no more than a guarantee that they be given the conditions necessary for fulfilling their own legally binding norms, and it is the foundation on which one bases onself in order to examine and assess the enterprises' work when readjusting the plan or finalizing their accounts according to plan, giving the stamp to their degree of fulfilment of the plan.

The third important thing is that when one puts a norm within the system of legally binding norms, that norm must be amenable to relatively accurate quantification and one must be able to "check up" on it in time. Without this capacity to quantify the norm in a relatively accurate manner and without the capacity to "check up" on it in time once the plan is over, a norm is no more than a formalistic exercise even if it has been stipulated as legally binding, no matter how important it may be.

According to Decision No 156/HDBT, the final cost norm is one such legally binding norm. It represents a final cost reduction level compared to the year before in the case of comparable products, or a reduction level compared with the planned final cost in the case of new products and compared to the total final cost index.

This is extremely unreasonable since when we calculate the final costs according to plan in the case of the new products, we already have to base ourselves on the basis of the most advanced economic and technical standards. Why should we then, at this stage, already project a certain discrepancy so as eventually to obtain "a certain reduction level" compared to the level that we have just come up to inscribe in the norm? To introduce the "final cost reduction level" compared to the planned final cost level applied to the new products, i.e. to the cost level that we have just calculated and come up with, into the legally binding norms, means that unwittingly we are forcing the planners to draw up the final costs of the new products on the basis of economic and technical standards that are not only not advanced, in fact it means that one has to resort to negative means in order to have "a discrepancy that would allow us to reduce the final cost." As for the norm relating to reducing the final costs of comparable products compared to the year before, there is all the more reason not to include them in the list of legally binding norms since:

1. When establishing planned final costs and assigning the norm of final cost reduction, one must do everything before 31 December of the reporting year, i.e. the current year. In fact, in establishing the planned final costs one must finish the calculations as early as September of the reporting year, which means that one must do so at a time when one does not yet have official figures for the whole year (normally, to arrive at the real final costs using current accounting methods, one must wait at least one full quarter into the new year before obtaining the official figures for the entire preceding year). Thus, when one says "as compared to the year before" one really means "as compared to the calculations made the year before." And since these calculations are actually projections, they cannot be very accurate because they depend on the professional level and the specialized knowledge of the planning cadres (including such tricks as the manipulation of numbers and projections that somehow arrive at low levels of final cost of products). As inaccurate projections lead to the assignment of inaccurately low final cost norms, by the time the actual final costs of the year before are arrived at (that is, one full quarter into the second year) it is realized that the final costs have not been reduced, instead they have turned out to be higher than the planned final ones. Thus, the legally binding character of the norms no longer obtains from the very moment the final cost norms were assigned. And in order to "check up" on the legally binding norms regarding the planned final costs,

one must wait until the first quarter of the third year before one could determine whether this norm has been achieved or not.

It is clear that the accuracy potential and the "check up" possibilities regarding these norms are limited in many ways. Thus, to introduce the norm for reducing the final costs of products into the system of legally binding norms as stipulated by Decision No 156/HDBT is simply not practical, not realistic, and basically a formalistic measure.

2. In the situation of unstable production conditions, prices are still fluctuating and many negative phenomena still must be investigated so as to be gradually eliminated; Economic and technical standards have not been "roadtested" and supplemented in timely fashion, and some stipulations regarding the drawing of plans and calculation of final costs have not been redefined to be more appropriate to the new management institutions. Various economic level regime and policies that have much to do with final cost planning are being reexamined for purposes of reform and promulgation. In such a situation, the requirement related to the calculation of final costs cannot be met with fully adequate and accurate figures; it is something that requires much struggle in an extended process, which makes it inadvisable to introduce the final cost norm into the system of legally binding norms.

3. The final cost of products belongs among the qualitative norms, among the consolidated norms. According to the terminology of planning categories, final costs reflect an enterprise's economic activities. This is something that everybody recognizes, and in this way the role and place of the final costs is correctly assessed. But the final costs are not yet the effective and final norm of an enterprise's production activities or business; they are essentially a profit norm. There are many ways to attain one's profit norms, but the main one remains trying to reduce production costs, which means reducing final costs. Consequently, once we put the profit norm in the list of legally binding norms, we already imply the requirements forcing the enterprise to struggle and reduce the costs of production, the final costs of products. Thus it is not advisable to put the final costs norm in the list of legally binding norms once we already have the profit norm.

Consequently, we hereby petition:

That Decision No 156/HDBT regarding the system of legally binding norms applicable to the state-run industrial enterprises be rewritten and supplemented as follows; that is, in concrete terms only three legally binding norms should be assigned, to wit:

1. The value of actually realized production of commodities, which includes their export value.

2. The products to be turned in according to state-stipulated categories and quality and in compliance with signed agreements, and among these products the part assigned to export must be clearly specified.

3. The profits and other revenues to be turned over to the budget, including the amount of foreign currency accumulated in the case of enterprises producing export commodities or participating in the export business.

Other norms such as those relating to final costs, labor, labor productivity, wages, the application of technological processes, the reduced consumption of constituent materials for the main products, the required technical and material standards, etc., may not be legally binding norms, but in drawing up the plans the enterprises themselves and the top management organs must still provide guidance and leadership, watch the process, and check up in the various planning stages so as to balance them in the production, technological, and financial planning of the enterprises.

One must reiterate that these three legally binding norms should be essentially based on an assessment of the economic activities of the enterprise, which must be institutionalized in the government decisions and in the guidance documents issued by the combined state organs such as the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the National Bank, the Ministry of Labor, etc.

To continue perfecting implementation of the 1986 plan, we wish for reforms and supplementary measures that are appropriate to the new management mechanisms in accordance with the spirit of Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee meant to best promote the enterprises' right to initiatives in production and commerce.

1751/12951
CSO: 4209/198

VARIOUS FORMS OF ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION EXAMINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Nov 85 pp 2, 4

[Article by Nguyen Thai Van, Ministry of Agriculture: "Economic Forum--Forms of Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial, Credit Association"]

[Text] In more than 20 years of implementing the party cooperativization policy, marketing, credit, and small industry and handicrafts cooperatives have been set up, alongside agricultural cooperatives. Each of these forms of cooperative has greatly contributed to production, the economy, and the standard of living in rural areas. Agricultural cooperatives have been continuously consolidated and developed. However, the existence of different kinds of cooperatives pursuing different goals and interests in the villages has restricted the effort to exploit labor and land potential and raise peasant living standards.

In implementing the resolution of the CPV Central Committee Eighth Plenum on eliminating bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and strengthening economic accounting and socialist business, we should link production and business with supply of provisions and capital, and production with circulation right at the basic level. In other words, agricultural, marketing and credit cooperatives in the villages must function, not separately, but rather in the spirit of association, coordination, and mutual assistance.

Forms of Association

Currently, in rural areas across the nation there are three main forms of association:

1. Simple Association: According to this form, village CPV committee and people's committee echelons set common goals for all agricultural, small industry and handicrafts, marketing, and credit cooperatives and supervise and coordinate their activities. Taking common goals and coordinated planning into account, these cooperatives devise their own production and business plans and sign economic contracts with each other on supply of provisions and capital product marketing and mutual assistance in the field of well-geing and livelihood.

2. Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial and Credit Association: Under this form, all village cooperatives band together to put in place a production union with three managerial levels--union, enterprise (cooperative) and unit, farm and store.

It falls to the union to get common goals and production plans for the villages and coordinate activities of subordinate enterprises (cooperatives). At Cong Hoa Cooperative Union (Chi Linh District, Hai Hung), its director is the village people's committee chairman, its deputy director is the agricultural cooperative director and its members are directors of small industry and handicrafts, marketing, and credit cooperatives. Each enterprise (cooperative) is allowed to have its own accounting system and independent legal status and is bound to make financial contributions to the union to defray managerial costs, pay wages and maintain a union fund for commendation and rewards or a welfare fund.

3. Consolidated Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial and Credit Cooperatives: Agricultural, small industry and handicrafts, marketing, and credit cooperatives voluntarily merge into a consolidated cooperative. The latter has the duty of unifying production and business goals and plans and the managerial structure and has a director, a chief bookkepper, a bank account, a seal, and a unified system of accounting records, documents, and reports. This form is being tested in Binh Minh Village (Than Oai District, Ha Son Binh) under guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture. A consolidated cooperative deals with cultivation, animal husbandry, small industry and handicrafts, and marketing, service, and credit activities.

It is mainly devoted to agricultural production. Small industry and handicrafts and marketing, service and credit activities are included, first of all, to accelerate agricultural production, add strength to agriculture, create conditions for it to embrace intensive and specialized cultivation and multicropping, expand the winter crop, and raise product quality and value through speeding up product processing and promptly marketing products already processed, selling them fast and most effectively to consumers in local villages, towns, districts, and provinces and also to those beyond district and provincial boundaries. Simultaneously, land and labor potential and local habits and experiences are exploited to raise cooperative member income and living standards. Besides agricultural production, the marketing-service sector has the duty of selling products made by consolidated cooperatives and participating families, organize business transactions and provide services in support of production and livelihood in the villages.

Small industry and handicrafts are included in consolidated cooperatives with aview to exploiting the latter's production and labor potential--for instance, in product processing--to raise agricultural product quality and value, exploit and fully utilize byproducts in making raw materials, fuel, and materials for production and develop local traditional crafts

to make the most of manpower and multiply the earnings of cooperatives and cooperative members.

With the consolidation of small cooperatives into an agricultural-industrial-commercial-credit cooperative, production, sectors and crafts, product-processing and circulation in particular, will develop, requiring considerable financial resources, in addition to bank loans. The credit sector has the duty of stimulating cooperative members to invest their idle capital, promptly and adequately supplying the cooperative with capital for its production and business needs, and acting as a bank agent for people's saving deposits and other activities.

Consolidated cooperatives impelement a unified business and distribution system and strengthen sector profit-and-loss accounting to cater to expanded product contracting. They apply product contracting to cultivation, animal husbandry, and small industry and handicrafts, and also to the marketing and service sectors and stores, stalls, and salespeople through assigned income and profit norms. They set wages in line with labor input and the need to encourage specific sectors. Leadership, and technical and vocational cadres are remunerated according to the size and degree of efficiency of work under their supervision. Against the backdrop of improved internal accounting, supplementary wages and satisfactory bonuses on top of basic wages will vigorously stimulate sectors, units, teams, farms, and stores to strive to fulfill and overfulfill production and business plans and contract norms assigned by consolidated cooperatives.

In some places, it is only possible to form a consolidated cooperative with small agricultural and small industry and handicraft and marketing components. In others where small industry and handicraft cooperatives have been split with no prospects for reunification in sight, it is only possible to proceed with agricultural and marketing cooperatives (most importantly, linking production with circulation) before absorbing remaining components, such as credit cooperatives.

In the south, Tien Giang and Long An Provinces have set up some agricultural-industrial-commercial cooperatives. However, this is a result, not of coalescence of three forms of cooperatives at work since the beginning of the cooperativization movement in the north, but rather of the characteristic fact that agricultural production is heavily focused on commodity production in the south. There, right at the outset of the cooperativization movement some cooperatives took it upon themselves to hold production and circulation together and embrace marketing activities.

Conditions for Economic Association of Agricultural-Industrial-Commercial-Credit Cooperatives

It is necessary to associate production with circulation and production and business with supply of provisions and capital; but it is also necessary to choose appropriate forms of association depending on conditions.

Considering that linking agricultural cooperatives with their marketing counterparts is basically linking production with commodity circulation, these conditions must be dictated by objective requirements of production--an expansion of production and business activities of the consolidated cooperative and mostly its agricultural component, a development of sectors and crafts and an increase in merchandise production. Large quantities of products, especially commodities, must be turned out, giving rise to the need to organize product processing and speed up product marketing, profitability, and recovery of initial investments.

A second condition is that the consolidated cooperative, or the agricultural-industrial-commercial-credit uion has a relatively big size, thus requiring high organizational, managerial, and business skills of cooperative cadres, especially of "flag bearers"--consolidated cooperative or union directors.

It is hard for the consolidation effort to achieve clear results if the above conditions are not met--if agricultural cooperatives are still engaged in simple production and monoculture, if their total output minus taxes and obligatory deliveries to the state is barely enough for distribution to their members, if they have no or very small quantities of commodity products and if their cadres' management and business skills are still low. In these villages, it is advisable to organize simple association (form I) and create conditions for moving up to higher forms.

9213/12640
CSO: 4209/225

HO CHI MINH CITY TO IMPROVE FOOD INDUSTRY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Nov 85 p 1

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City To Raise the Efficiency and Export Capabilities of the Food Industry"]

[Excerpt] Recently, the leading comrades and many scientists belonging to the food industry based in Ho Chi Minh City have met to discuss the development of this sector and measures to raise the production capabilities of the branch in producing export consumer goods of high quality, at low cost and in great quantities.

The real capabilities of the food industry in Ho Chi Minh City are very substantial and thus play an important role in socialist industrialization. Up to now, despite the many efforts the various enterprises have been operating at levels much lower than their real capabilities. To make sure that the industry can produce continuously, it is absolutely necessary that the sources of raw materials be stable and trustworthy. In Ho Chi Minh City itself and in the surrounding areas, one must determine correctly the structure of crops and animal breeding, especially the complex of cash crops and crops that can yield export products; there must be appropriate investment and procurement policies in regard to the main categories of raw materials. At the same time, one must build a flexible mechanism that would allow the food-processing units at all levels, whether they are large or small production units, as long as they are within the city to cooperate with one another, to assist one another so as to exploit to the maximum the capacity of the machinery and equipment found in the larger plants and put to full use the potential of the middle-sized and small units, fully utilizing the skilled labor in the development of cottage industries, and rehabilitating or maintaining the production of traditional, high value goods.

Being an industry that essentially exploits locally available raw materials, the food industry must move fast into economic accountability and socialist business practices, raise the quality of its products, especially the public health aspects of the industry, raise the quality of wrappers and bags, the spices, and the products' smell so as to improve on the overall quality of export products. One should also do well to work of economic information and rapidly apply the results of technical progress to such links as seed selection, animal breeding, and food processing. One should also have plans

for reprocessing the byproducts and refuse of the industry and struggle to raise a number of industries to the level of refuse-free production, and implement specialized processes and combined production among the various plants.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

FALSE RUMORS ABOUT PORK PRICE HIKE DISPELLED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Tran Dinh Ba: "Why Has the Hanoi Food Market Been Tense Recently?"]

[Text] In the past few days, public opinion has spread the news that the price of pork in Hanoi would double. This rumor has worried the people and created an opportunity for illegal traders to "fleece" the consumer.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN's reporter has exchanged views on this situation with Nguyen Con, director of the Hanoi Commerical Service, and Duong Thi Chat, manager of the Cho Hom food store.

Reporter: Comrade director, how do you assess the rumor about Hanoi's preparations to raise the price of pork?

Comrade director: Hanoi does not yet intend to raise the price of pork, which is one of the staple commodities. The pork consumption need of Hanoi is huge and represents about one-sixth of the total amount of pork consumed by the northern provinces. Concerning the prices of staple commodities, the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee and Commercial Service do not have to strictly implement the state regulations, which means that we can of our own accord fix these prices.

Reporter: Please tell us about the purchase and sale of pork in Hanoi in the past few days.

Comrade director: Along with the rampant rumor about a pork price hike, some people contend that the Hanoi commercial sector is reducing the daily sale of pork pending announcement of a new price. I can affirm that this view is thoroughly groundless. As a matter of fact, the amount of pork purchased and sold in the first few days of November is much larger than that in October and early last November. In October, the four urban wards sold 23 to 25 tons of undressed and dressed pork a day on the average; in the first 5 days of November, these wards sold 30 tons of undressed and dressed pork per day on the average. As for fish sauce, 15,000 to 18,000 liters were sold daily in October, an average of 30,000 liters was sold daily in the first 5 days of November, and as many as 55,000 liters were sold on 31 October, in particular.

This proves that the amount of staple commodities sold by the Hanoi commercial sector in the past few days has increased substantially instead of decreasing. Let the consumer in Hanoi be advised that he may set his mind at ease because the amount of staple commodities at the disposal of Hanoi City suffices to meet the present consumption need of cadres, workers, civil servants and armed forces. At present, we are continuing to regularly purchase 60 to 70 tons of liveweight pork per day but are slaughtering only 45 tons of hogs on the hoof each day.

Reporter: Comrade director, what do you propose to do to firmly maintain the prices of staple commodities in Hanoi?

Comrade director: In our opinion, to maintain the prices of staple commodities to serve the consumer, the capital city will need to resolve these two major questions: First, the state must establish a rational, stable, and uniform price level; second, the responsible cadres and sectors must be held responsible for supplying goods to Hanoi according to the state plan and must strictly comply with state regulations, including those on merchandise prices and transportation. Cadres, workers, and civil servants subordinate to centrally run agencies represent up to 75 percent of a total of 740,000 salaried people in Hanoi. Because of this and also in view of the economic and political situation in Hanoi, the state has stipulated that the ministries and sectors in charge of supplying goods to Hanoi assume their transportation and delivery into the Hanoi area. However, in the recent past, Hanoi has had to hire transport means and to use its own gasoline and oil to carry most of these goods. Every since July, the Hanoi commercial sector has been obliged to organize the transportation of coal from the Vang Danh mine to Hanoi and to bear all transportation costs. Based on the new freight rate, Hanoi has had to bear the loss of 2 million dong for every 10,000 tons of coal carried from the Vang Danh mine to Hanoi for sale as fuel to the people. If this state of affairs is allowed to go on unchecked and if the central level does not quickly help the city overcome difficulties, we can hardly fulfill our mission of providing coal for the people.

Reporter: How are things going at the state store? Comrade store manager, will you please tell us about pork dealings at the Cho Hom food store in the past few days.

Store manager: Our Cho Hom food store has 6 food selling teams and usually 30 workers. In addition, there are three mobile teams selling food products at the markets in Bui Thi Xuan and Ngo Thi Nham Street. All in all, the Cho Hom food store employs 100 salesclerks. In October, the Cho Hom food store sold 2 tons of undressed and dressed pork per day on the average; in the first 5 days of November, the average daily sale has been over 3 tons of pork.

Reporter: Please let us know whether the price of pork has been readjusted?

Store manager: Since 20 October, to meet the people's consumption needs and in accordance with the policy of the Food Corp. and with the agreement of the Commercial Service, we have readjusted the prices of some categories of pork

by lowering the price of lean pork and raising that of lard as follows: The current price of 1 kg of rib lard is 28 dong versus 23 dong in the past; that of 1 kg of blade cut lard is 26 dong versus 21 dong in the past; that of 1 kg of filet mignon is 46 dong versus 50 dong in the past; that of 1 kg of rump steak is 42 dong versus 46 dong in the past; and that of 1 kg of shoulder steak is 38 dong versus 42 dong in the past.

In our opinion, these readjustments are merely intended to achieve equilibrium between the prices of various grades of pork and the need to consume each category of pork during each period of time; they do not in the least affect the overall price of pork as hotly debated among public opinion.

Reporter: Is it true that the recent tension in the food market is fake and has been caused solely by the spread of false rumors about prices?

Comrade director: That is true. All of us must quickly stop creating difficulties for ourselves. It is unwise to believe in groundless rumors.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

PAPER COOPERATIVES, PLASTIC FACTORY STRENGTHEN PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 85 p 1

[Article: "Small Industry and Handicrafts Sector in Quang Nam-Da Nang Reorganizes Production, Develops Commodities Backed Up by Available Raw Materials; Rang Dong Plastic Factory Expands Economic Association, Actively Acquires Supplies, Strives To Lower Manufacturing Costs"]

[Text] To operate with real efficacy and in line with its supply and raw material capabilities, the small industry and handicraft sector in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province has reviewed production at the basic level, dropping in the process some crafts which have usually been held hostage to imported supplies such as soap, toothpaste, plating materials, plastic, etc. It has resolutely returned cooperative units with bad performances to private status, or has dishbanded them altogether, preventing them from taking advantage of the cooperative label to dodge taxes and turn out poor-quality products. Simulatneously, it has strived to develop those goods that may be made from local supplies and raw materials including rattan tops, jade bamboo blinds, lacework and embroidery, processing of agricultural and marine products, mechanical consumer products, and paper, etc.

This year, the paper sector has renovated its production process, transforming and rearranging its factories into big cooperatives, such as the Da Nang, Hung Viet, Dien Ban and 19 May paper cooperatives. In the past 10 months, due to correct policies, the paper sector has delivered more than 1,000 tons of good-quality products. The mechanical sector has reorganized two of its components--production of agricultural implements and production of consumer, chemical, plastic, and rubber goods, leaving intact a few big installations specializing in contract production for the state while rearranging remaining enterprises to suit local requirements. The sector has also paid attention to making intensive investments, improving equipment and machinery, raising equipment capacity and output, and scientifically recomputing supply norms--ending guesswork and output averaging and relying instead on tangible scientific and technical standards--using this as basis for striving to rationalize production and save raw materials and supplies to the highest degree in order to lower production costs. The sector

has determined that many labor norms already issued are still based on empiricism and the need for state subsidies, that they are inaccurate and often and actually higher than vanguard norms by 5 to 20 percent. Consequently, it is very important to review these norms while calculating production costs. It is also very important to ameliorate regulations in order to raise labor output, embrace a rational production cost structure and successfully implement the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee.

For many consecutive years the Rang Dong plastic factory (Ministry of Light Industry) has properly fulfilled the state plan. As of 15 November this year, it has achieved 90 percent of state norms, an increase of nearly 20 percent over 1984.

After the resolution of the Eighth Plenum was made public, the factory urgently reeaxmined its production capabilities, reassessed its fixed capital and vigorously switched to economic accounting and socialist business. At stake was the ability to procure raw materials without government assistance, strive to lower norms on supply waste, and raise product quality for subsequent reduction in production costs. The factory's policy of acquiring raw materials independently, thus ending its reliance on the ministry for supplies, is based on economic assoication with 35 other provinces, cities, and production units. As a result, the factory has obtained most raw materials on its own.

Exportation of high-quality products in quest of foreign currency is also a major asset for the factory. It has used foreign currency so collected mainly to import new equipment and modernize production lines to make large quantities of goods for continuous export.

The factory has also actively repaired existing machinery, made some special spare parts and reduced intermediaries and indirect laborers, seeing these as important factors aimed at bringing down production charges and manufacturing costs.

As of now, on the basis of new prices, the factory has completed its production plans for 1986, striving to achieve an output value of more than 50 million dong (new currency), and increase accumulated capital and budgetary contributions.

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CSO: 4209/225

SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS URGED TO DO BETTER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Implementing Resolution of Eighth Plenum of CPV Central Committee, (Session V)--Productivity, Quality, Efficacy in Small Industry, Handicrafts"]

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee, small industry and handicrafts along with other concerned sectors are reviewing product contract prices and purchasing prices according to the new system and gradually but firmly switching to economic accounting and socialist business. It falls to production installations to gradually and accurately add all expenses based on moderately progressive economic and technical norms to manufacturing costs and product selling prices and to acquire consumer support for a pricing system apt to make up for realistic and rational expenditures and ensure adequate profitability and capital accummulation for the state.

With the new managerial structure, small industry and handicraft production has been undergoing positive changes. In spite of numerous acute difficulties, the entire branch as a big economic sector playing an important role in the nation's building and defense, has shown a high determination to overcome obstacles, successfully fulfilling the 1985 production plan, increasing gross output value by 13 percent and export value by 24 percent compared with the previous year and getting ready to implement the 1986 state plan. Nevertheless, this production sector has been experiencing shortcomings and weaknesses with the new system; its production and business activities are still unstable and production pace is slow and not yet balanced between installations, zones, and localities. In mountain provinces, small industry and handicraft production is poor in terms of both quantity and economic efficacy. An effort has been made to transform and reorganize production; but in general progress is still slow and severely constrained. Bogus production installations and those engaged in contraband or collusive illicit business have not yet been carefully inspected and promptly prosecuted. Application of scientific and technical advances has not received appropriate attention. Machinery, equipment, and material bases of grass-roots installations are still deficient and

backward; skilled handicraft workers are scarce, and production and business management is lax at places and times, leading to considerable waste of embodied and live labor. This has resulted in high manufacturing costs, poor diversification and reduced quality of products, including some artistic handicraft exports. Starting the process of accurately adding all rational expenses to manufacturing costs, many commodity branches and commodities have posted big losses, with disbursements exceeding receipts.

The entire small industry and handicraft sector is embarking on an arduous and complex struggle to achieve high output, quality and efficiency. This requires of all sectors and concerned organs, from basic to central levels, to promptly take synchronized and active steps compatible with the new managerial system. First of all, they should readily rearrange production in each commodity branch according to plans devised by economic and technical sectors and territorial authorities. An effort should be made to modernize small industry and refine handicrafts to raise commodity value and production and business efficacy, thereby ensuring a harmonious relationship between state, collective, and individual interests. Party leadership, government guidance and the spirit of collective mastery of manual laborers are important factors in speeding up production and improving product quality in the collective economic sector. In the process of rearranging production, those installations, commodities and commodity branches affected by lingering losses, and which do not serve essential needs, are not favored by the nation's social policy and do not make key products of the national economy, should be subject to review--either making other goods, or doing other tasks. Those staple commodities which do not enjoy state compensatory subsidies and are spurned by society due to very high selling prices are entitled to privileges, such as tax reductions and exemptions for specific time periods. Production installations should promptly study ways to ameliorate their technique and management and strive to increase labor productivity and product quality and lower manufacturing costs so as to continuously turn out large quantities of merchandise for society, especially consumer goods, to serve people's livelihood, ensure stable employment, multiply the income of manual laborers, and contribute to accummulating wealth for the state.

Displaying resolve and a sense of urgency, making firm strides on the new managerial road, and focusing on high productivity, quality, and efficiency, the small industry and handicraft sector is largely capable of contributing to stabilizing the economic and social situation and to managing the market and prices in line with the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee.

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CSO: 4209/225

EXPANSION OF ARTISTIC HANDICRAFT PRODUCTION URGED

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 29 Nov 85 p 14

[Article by Le Huy Van: "Pay Attention to Exploiting Great Production Capabilities of Artistic Handicrafts"]

[Text] In their upward effort to build an advanced industry, our party and state have always emphasized the position of small industry and handicrafts --a bridge between traditionalism and modernism. In highly developed industrial countries, handicrafts are not eliminated; better yet, they are respected and encouraged to grow. There are in our country more than 5,000 small industry and handicraft cooperatives and more than 8,000 cooperative production units, attracting over 16 million artisans and generating a commodity value equal to 43 percent of the nation's industrial value, more than 68 percent of local industrial production of consumer goods and 20 percent of total export value. Twenty-three provinces and cities have achieved a small industry and handicraft value of more than 500 million dong; in 10 of these that value has exceeded 1 billion dong (former currency).

While state-run industry has encountered difficulties, small industry and handicraft production continues to increase, averaging 13 percent annually. Small industry and handicrafts are present in nearly all national economic sectors, turning out rich and varied products, from mechanical, metal, and chemical goods to unique artistic handicrafts for export, including lacquer, porcelain, ceramics, engraved and inlaid articles, and woven rattan and bamboo, etc. They are able to exploit and fully utilize all kinds of raw materials, fuel, and discarded materials, and products everywhere, mobilize capital from different sources, fully avail themselves of many categories of labor and organize flexible production. Many cooperatives, especially those in areas endowed with traditional crafts, boast skilled workers and talented craftsmen.

Our handicrafts are characterized by the existence of very large production areas. Everywhere from north to south, there are traditional handicraft areas with their specialized cooperatives--ceramics in Huong Canh, knitwear in Van Phuc, inlaid items in Chuyen My, woven bamboo in Haiphong, wood engraving and polished lacquer in Ha Nam Ninh, silver engraving in Thai Binh, stipple engraving in Dong Hoi, stone engraving in Ngu Hanh Son, ceramics in Bat Trang and Dong Nai and processing of tortoise shells in Ha Tien, etc.

Artistic handicrafts in small industry and handicrafts enjoy a boundless potential. They are the roots of traditional crafts and the nation's strength.

The existence of this economic sector through the past quarter century has great meaning, particularly in terms of artistic handicraft exports. Its achievements are extremely great. The growth of the Woven Rattan and Bamboo General Corp. and the Artistic Handicraft Export General Corp. attests to our artistic handicrafts' ability to capture the world market. Nevertheless, much of this field is still untapped. Incorrect perceptions about its key role still remain. And the key role of artisans and talented craftsmen in their crafts or craft areas has not received adequate attention in the production process, nor have appropriate policies been devised to encourage them to maintain and develop their skills. A widespread flaw lies in the failure to see small industry and handicraft characteristics and to exploit and reinforce artistic handicraft capabilities, thereby to shape a long-range, vigorous, consistent, and synchronized development policy. Traditional handicrafts, in particular, are seriously constrained because they are organized under different forms--specialized cooperatives and specialized units in agriculture--and because there are no policies and procedures designed to encourage them through supplying provisions and setting contract prices. And there are no policies designed to continually improve the skills and creativeness of those craftsmen and skilled laborers who work out of their homes and are not affiliated with any production unit or cooperative. However, the Central Union of Cooperatives will look into the matter and will suggest an appropriate remedial policy to the state and will discuss with the Ministry of Culture systematic measures aimed at training the above force.

The 25-year existence of the Union of Small Industry and Handicraft Cooperatives is a 25-year struggle for refining handicrafts and modernizing small industry. In spite of difficulties, particularly the bureaucratic and authoritarian flat-allocation practices which have directly constrained handicraft workers, local union of cooperatives have contributed to scientific, technical, and artistic research. Installations devoted to training and research to the benefit of production have come into being in the localities. The systematic creation of technical bureaus, artistic institutes and vocational schools in the localities, including Hanoi, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ho Chi Minh and Thanh Hoa, is proof that the masses need not only good and durable but also esthetic and inexpensive commodities. New talents have emerged and craftsmen have meritoriously contributed to the growth of artistic handicrafts, including Song Hy and Nguyen Van Trong (embroidery); Nguyen Van To (inlaying); Dao Thi Suu, Dao Van Can, Tran Tam, and Nguyen Van Quay (baked earthenware); Duong Van Lu (wood engraving); Dinh Van Thanh (lacquer); Le Van Van (ceramics), all of whom are elders; Bui Van Ve (oil paints); Nguyen Van Khieu, a veteran craftsman, and Nguyen Quant Trung, a young worker (woven rattan and bamboo), etc. Craftsmen and skilled workers are exemplary representatives of traditional handicraft areas and people's ways of life. To maintain and preserve traditional crafts does not simply mean to conduct research and store precious models and objects. Most important is the need to put in place a contingent of young, artistic handicraft workers endowed with an ideal and high vocational skills, making it possible for them to carry on our forefathers' technical and artistic traditions.

In past years, unions of cooperatives in many provinces and cities have developed a policy aimed at encouraging and mobilizing skilled workers and craftsmen to contribute their talents to society. However, during all these years the effort to research the past and collect documents and experiences has just reached the stage of how to put that knowledge into practice. The Central Union of Cooperatives has begun to cooperate with the Ministries of Culture, Domestic Trade and Foreign Trade and the Ho Chi Binh Communist Youth Union central committee to organize our participation in international artistic handicraft expositions and guide localities to send their unique products to annual economic and technical fairs. Based on these objective realities, a national craftsmen policy is being prepared by the Institute of Arts and Crafts subordinate to the Central Union of Cooperatives for submission to the state for approval and implementation nationwide. To accelerate production of consumer and export goods, small industry and handicraft cooperatives must urgently raise product quality, technically and artistically as well. An in-depth investment goal of unions of cooperatives at various levels is to band together with domestic colleges to enroll qualified cooperative members in regular and on-the-job college classes. In recent years, craftsmen and skilled workers have contributed their works to international artistic handicraft expositions under the sponsorship of the association of sculptors. Moreover, many painters have cooperated with and helped artistic handicraft installations to devise new models for personnel training. This is an organic and strategic linkage aimed at bringing scientific, technical and artistic research in small industry and handicrafts to a higher level.

To speak of handicrafts and artistic handicrafts is to evoke our people's rich potential. In addition, this mighty production force lies for the most part in the collective economic sector of small industry and handicrafts.

The task of striving to produce a great many high-quality artistic handicraft products requires of the small industry and handicraft sector to improve management, rearrange production, exploit all existing capabilities, and conduct association and cooperation with ministries and technical sectors, using all these combined forces to achieve comprehensive production growth and enable our commodities to make a richer and more varied showing in international markets.

9213/9435
CSO: 4209/210

READER CRITICIZES COMMON PRACTICE OF BRIBERY

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 4 Dec 85 p 15

[Article by Dao Dung Hoa: "The Director's Price"]

[Text] I was in the process of gathering building materials to have my house built despite my low salary and absence of authority. I tried to rake my mind to come up with a list of acquaintances I had made since my childhood. The key thing was to list those with infuence and power. Chances were that through them I would be able to buy some building materials at low prices. Otherwise, it would be a problem. A few days later, I went to Section B building materials enterprise whose director was someone I had known the years we had been on Youth Union assignments. I stayed around striking up conversations with some employees there, trying to find out what materials the enterprise would probably sell to me and at what price. (I told myself, "I've got to be smart!"). Running into an acquaintance, I quickly opened my cigarette pack to offer him a cigarette and then told him about my intention. The fellow let me know lined bricks and cement were sold here but only to high-ranking officials and acquaintances. Prices varied depending on different kinds ranging from .6, .7, .85 or 1 dong, even to 1.5 dong per brick. He said, "We usually whisper to each other that this is the director's price, that is, the price determined for everybody by the director." The fellow then told me in a whisper, "Please keep this secret, otherwise we will be dressed down." I thanked him softly and took off.

A few days later, taking advantage of a Sunday evening, I prepared my small tribute: .5 kg of top-quality tea, a couple of packs of filtered cigarettes, .5 kg of candy, together with an application letter, earnestly written and stamped in bright red by the authorities. At the director's residence, after some usual greetings and questions about his work assignment, his family and home welfare, I displayed my tribute on the cabinet counter and opened the candy boxes for the director's children. Then I brought up my letter requesting purchase of building materials. After citing a host of difficulties, the director finally approved my request to let me buy Type A lined bricks at .65 dong each, number 400 cement at 250 dong per quintal. I was elated upon getting back the approved cover letter. With a quick calculation of an economic problem in my head, I already "saved" half of the would-be expenses. I was wondering how many people before me had received such happiness from the director.

I get it now! That is what is meant by the director's price!

13091/13167
CSO: 4209/208

ADHERENCE TO STATE DISCIPLINE ON NEW PRICE SYSTEMS URGED

Haiphong HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 12 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Pham Gia Binh, chief of the Bureau of Synthesis of the Municipal Price Commission: "Observe State Discipline on Price; Resolutely Preserve the New Price System and Its Equilibrium; Maintain the Buying Power of Money and Stabilize Our Living Conditions"]

[Text] The state has implemented a new wage structure and promulgated new price systems. It is extremely important now that the new price system and a price equilibrium be maintained at any cost.

Resolution No 38/NQ-TU dated 19 September 1985 of the municipal party organization emphasized that, "in order to successfully solve issues related to prices, wages, and money, we shall make any necessary efforts to get hold of goods and money, we shall efficiently use money to buy goods, and we shall step up market reform and management. The state must absolutely control and direct the market and enable itself to bring all economic components into the orbit of socialism. The state plan shall be the focus for economic activities, and the price systems, primarily those of staple commodities, shall be strictly adhered to. Those measures shall maintain the buying power of the new currency and stabilize living conditions."

A viable price system will, in the first place, need an immediate reorganization of production and communications so that production can be developed with higher output, quality, and efficiency, and that abundant and reasonably priced products can be made to compensate for operating expenses, to accumulate state assets, and to satisfy consumer wants.

In order to achieve the above tasks, in terms of industrial, small industry and handicraft production, lowering product cost is a vital issue. Based on prevailing situational factors, our potential in lowering product cost can be successfully explored. In the past year, carrying out Resolution No 65/HDBT of the Council of Ministers, we had the opportunity to carefully study this matter under different views, and we have determined that product cost can be lowered. Product cost is a synthesized norm reflecting the results of production and business activities of the operating unit. Although it is affected by many factors,

many levels, and many operational layers in management, yet, the decisive role is still the impact and efforts made by the unit directly in charge. According to the new management structure, product cost has a life-and-death relationship with the production unit. Bearing this premise in mind, production units must formulate a plan to reduce it, including the determination in detail of annual reduction norms in function of rational technical, labor, raw material standards, and of accurate cost computations, and with a consistent effort geared toward management and technical improvement. As directed by Resolution No 38/NQ-TU of the municipal party organization, units that are economically ineffieicent "shall be disbanded, or, in the case of enterprises suffering continuous business losses, whose product cost is too high, whose products are not quality-guaranteed, and whose assets do not accumulate, shall be converted into cooperatives."

On the basis of production development, the need to make a plentiful amount of goods, the ability of the state to get hold of many products, the expansion and improvement of socialist trade's business and service operations, the prevention of state goods from falling into the hands of free-market dealers, and the deterrence and severe handling of hoarders, smugglers, and illegal traders are most important issues that need hands-on leadership, resolve, and consistency from all sectors and levels in order to create favorable conditions to maintain the new price systems and its equilibrium. If prices are observed, production may be gradually stabilized, and cadres, workers, employees, servicemen, and the people can be assured that the value of their money can be preserved. The socialist commercial sector plays a preponderant role in price stablization and in strengthening the value of money. Its accrued assets are not generated from buying cheap and selling high, but rather from improving business, raising labor output, accelerating the cycles of goods and capital, and reducing transport cost. In economic accounting and socialist-style business, prices have an important position in the economy and exert a strong interaction in many economic aspects. Wherever leadership is not duly provided for price management, this failure may jeopardize production, the market, the budget, money, and living conditions.

Administrative measures in price management, and in making price posting and selling on posted-price standard-operating procedures, must be integrated with efforts geared toward the expansion of socialist commerce. All state-operated collectives and small businesses alike must comply with determinations on price posting and selling on posted prices. Doing business without price posting or without selling at official prices is illegal. To make it more convenient for the consumer and to avoid confusion, business organizations must make necessary corrections in price lists and labels which will relfect new prices at new currency, and which will be affixed with the seal of an authorized agency. A sense of state discipline must be rigorously observed in complying with price determinations and policies. Production and business units will be strictly prohibited to set at will buying and selling prices, and to

trail the free market, raising prices and causing disturbances for the market and prices. Any price setting or adjustment for new or existing products must be made public by a decision of an authorized agency (the municipal people's committee, the price commission, joint sectors or distributing agencies), and such a decision is the only legal way for price changing and for payments through the bank. Organizations not having business functions will absolutely not do business and not arrange flexible or consent prices at their convenience. All violations of state discipline in the matter of price will be dealt with in a severe and timely manner. Inspection and control agencies and market and price management units will impose appropriate forms of penalties and punishments as determined by the state.

As a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, on the basis of uniform compliance by all sectors, levels, mass organizations and the whole people, and under the unified leadership of the CPV Central Committee, price management allows market control and assures the effectiveness of the state-directed price system.

For the sake of our national economy, let us overcome any expression of narrow localism and carry out Resolution No 38 of the municipal party organization well in order to contribute to the successful accomplishment of the city's economic and social objectives, and, in the immediate future, to stabilize prices, maintain the buying power of money, and stabilize living conditions.

9458/12640
CSO: 4209/217

PRIVATE TRADE REFORM IN HAIPHONG REPORTED

Haiphong HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 12 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Manh Tuong: "Reassignment and Reform of Small Businesses in the Context of Market Management in the Past 3 Months; 7,634 Business Households Transferred to 540 Occupational and Goods Cooperative Teams; Integration of Reform and Management Actions with Educational Measures; Severe Penalties Given Households for Hoarding, Unlawful Price Hiking, and Making Bogus Goods"]

[Text] In the past 3 months, the municipal market reform and management committee has shunted many private businessmen to production and small business cooperative teams, or to joint businesses or partnerships with state-operated business organizations. In cooperation with other functional sectors, the committee intensified its control and inventory activities, staved off corruption and theft of state material supplies and goods, fought hoarding, smuggling, illegal trade and bogus merchandisemaking, and eradicated trading of certain technical supplies on the black market. It paid special attention to rearranging and improving marketplaces, and, taking the subward and village as basic units, it formulated a plan to reassign and reform small businessmen and provided new jobs for them. The committee took a wide range of simultaneous actions pertaining to education of the masses, and administrative and economic measures. Most noteworthy was the fact that its economic approaches were flexible, and instead of "eradicating" small businesses from marketplaces, subwards, and villages--which could have caused a shrinking of the market--it reclassified small businessmen in occupational or goods cooperative teams, and in stores that had entered into business partnerships with state-operated business organizations, placed them in marketing and service cooperatives, or used them as sales representatives or buying agents for state commerce agencies. Due to these concerted actions, the market was supplied with more goods with quality, diversity, and attractiveness. The market reform and management committee, in cooperation with districts, subwards and villages, has completed a thorough survey of small businesses, and a reorganization and improvement of marketplaces. Up to now, in the entire city, 7,634 small businessmen have been transferred to 640 small business cooperative teams. The latter have elected their leaders and assistant

leaders, and begun their operations on a regular pattern. Forty-three business households trading fabrics at the Sat Market have joined in cooperative partnerships with state businesses. In Ngo Quyen District, over 70 percent of private businessmen were placed in small business cooperative teams, and the five largest innercity markets have basically completed the reclassification of private businessmen in occupational and goods teams. The Me Linh and An Bien (Le Chan) subwards were the test sites for the organization and operations of small business cooperative teams under a set of provisional statutes drawn by the municipal people's committee. Other subwards in the same district are following suit. In cooperation with small businessmen, Le Chan District set up stores selling pork, restaurants, and service businesses. The Tran Quang Khai Agricultural and Food Products Corp cooperated with small businessmen in trading shrimp, fish, frogs, eels, turtles, and clams.

Close coordination was achieved between the city market reform and management committee, various levels of government, functional sectors, and subwards and villages in the implementation of reform and management measures which were conducted together with reeducation efforts. Transgressions and breaches of the rules were dealt with in a comprehensive manner. Cooperative stores selling fabrics at the Sat Market, and pork-selling counters at the An Duong Market were so successful in their business operations that they were able to expand an organize additional goods-purchasing teams. Thirty-three subward marketing cooperatives selected and enlisted nearly 100 private merchants in the pork business and made use of their expertise in meat purchasing, slaughtering, and cutting. Before the change, certain supply tables slaughtered 300 pigs daily and were still in short supply of meat; now, in the innercity area, only 100 pigs were butchered by state-operated businesses and 50 by marketing cooperatives, and that was enough to satisfy the needs of the market. Nevertheless, some pork dealers still did their trade stealthily. After the current change, city and district market management elements exerted tight control of this commodity. Business corporations in Hong Bang and Kien An Districts, and the Cau Dat and Thuong Ly subward marketing cooperatives received severe penalties for selling pork at higher prices. Twenty small businessmen at Pham Minh Duc Street, and at the Koan Ket, An Duong and Sat Markets doing business unlawfully had their wares totally confiscated. Six small businessmen on Fifth Street, camouflaging their gas and oil trade behind a snack business, were uncovered by market management groups that recovered over 10,000 liters of gas and oil for the state. Many makers of counterfeited goods were arrested. All their tools and goods were confiscated, and fines ranging from 500 to 1,500 dong were given, such as the case of bogus Song Cau cigarettes on Lan Ong Street, and of bogus beer at 67 To Hieu Court and at A8 Van My. In spite of the fact that the state has prohibited private businessmen from doing business out of their region, private businesswoman Nguyen Thi M. still clandestinely traded between the north and the south through the Thong Nhat Railroad; she was caught red-handed by the city market management group at the Chua Ve Port with 647 meters of imported fabrics, many bottles of foreign liquors, and other goods and supplies.

Recently, it has been customary for some small business cooperative teams, cooperative stores and private businessmen still to practice price hiking and manipulating, and giving loans with exorbitant interest rates, and by the same token, created serious disturbances for the market. It is the policy of the city to apply a special tax for those violators of price discipline. In close cooperation with the market reform and management committee and with the municipal price commission, and in function of price fluctuations, the tax subdivision determined the tax-increase ratio for each variety of goods. There was a perfect synchronization of activities of related sectors, various levels of government, and subwards and villages in this phase of special tax levy. Tax bureaus ordered cadres to cling to their areas of activity, and to make a thorough assessment of the business situation of households. In September, all business households were listed as businesses with taxable income, their income was adjusted, and a special tax rate became applicable for business organizations violating price discipline. In Le Chan District, 1,686 business households had their September tax ratio increased to 298 percent of the August ratio; in the Hong Bang District, the tax ratio was up 30 percent; and the tax ratio of 1,287 households in Ngo Quyen District increased 317 percent. At the Sat and Ga Markets, in cooperation with market management committees and market police stations, tax stations served tax notices to each household. Nguyen Thi K. and Nguyen Thi K., owners of private fabrics booths at the Sat Market who had been dodging tax payments, were compelled to pay tax on a special rate to the state. Nguyen Van C., a bicycle accessory dealer, charged with obstructing the work of tax employees on duty, was arrested. Those were a few instances illustrating the resolute, patient,and rational actions of market-management authorities which stimulated market teams trading in bicycle and motorcycle accessories, straw cushions, dry food, fabrics, cakes and candy, and mirrors and glass at the Sat and Ga Markets in paying in September an amount of tax equal to 250 to 319 percent of the August level. On the contrary, at the Tam Bac Market, coordination between the tax bureau, and the market-management committee was still unsatisfactory, resulting in slow tax collection. In Le Chan District, some small businessmen still delayed their tax payment.

9458/12640
CSO: 4209/217

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION REVIEWED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Viet Son: "A Lesson on Agricultural Reformation in Vung Liem"]

[Text] As a traditionally heroic district, Vung Liem had three of its villages commended for their heroism during the anti-U.S. resistance. Ever since the start of socialist transformation and construction, Vung Liem has continuously developed its tradition and proven worthy of its position as a key district and a central region in Cuu Long Province that specializes in growing high-producing rice varieties.

In July this year, Vung Liem once again took pride in being the leading district which had basically completed the agricultural cooperativization movement. With an area of 17,000 hectares of farmland and a population of 150,000, Vung Leim District set up 8 agricultural cooperatives and 499 production collectives and introduced 98.1 percent of all farming households and 98.51 percent of the farmland area into the collective work system. Production developed continuously: The Yearly rice output rose from 3 tons per hectare in 1976 to 6.2 tons per hectare in 1984 and especially to 8 tons per hectare on an area of 10,000 hectares where the crop-cultivation seasons had been rescheduled.

The road leading to the success of the agricultural cooperativization and production movement in Vung Liem District has been a period of very fierce and desperate struggle over the past 7 years from 1978 up to the present. The lessons and experiences drawn while advancing on this road are highly significant with regard to the consolidation and development of this movement.

As a key district of the province during the implementation of Directive No 43 of the Central Committee Secretariat on agricultural transformation, since 1978 the Vung Liem District party committee guided the large-scale building of agricultural production collectives. This task was basically completed by the end of 1978 when the entire district had set up 456 production collectives. However, because of a lack of experience, because production collectives were set up hastily and simplistically only for quantitative pruposes at a time when peasants were still unfamiliar with the collective work system and when the standard of collective production management was

still low, because for 2 consecutive years harvests were bad and productivity and volume of production were low due to natural calamities, such as floods and the damage done by grasshoppers, and because the method of distributing income was still irrational--the masses of people lost confidence. This provided an opportunity for the enemy to launch rumors to incite the masses to oppose the cooperativization movement; consequently, this movement slackened off and most of the collectives disintegrated by the end of 1979. The district party committee then quickly drew experiences in leading the cooperativization movement, accurately assessed the harm done by the tendency to achieve great quantities just for the sake of appearance and by the failure to motivate the masses voluntarily to join the collective work system, and measures and forms appropriate to reformation.

After determining the tasks, objectives and steps of the agricultural reformation process, the district party committee immediately organized training forms--such as setting up production solidarity teams on the grounds of the disintegrated collectives in order to acquaint peasants with the collective work method, to lead them to produce according to plan and use scientific and technological advances in production, to perform bookkeeping and calculations and gradually to implement two-way economic contracts to achieve good results. Especially, the district party committee patiently created good models for further expansion; for instance, it intensively guided the founding of Collective No 8 in Hieu Thanh Village; the constant stability and development of this collective served as an example of show the soundness of the collective work system and created conditions for the cooperativization movement to overcome difficulties, to strengthen itself step by step, and to expand. More than 60 percent of collectives dissolved in 1979 but by the end of 1980, Vung Liem managed to reestablish, consolidate and stabilize 51 production collectives and 227 production solidarity teams. In 1981, these figures rose to 64 production collectives and 239 production solidarity teams. In 1982, there were 89 production collectives and 261 production solidarity teams. Late in 1982, inspired by the spirit of Directive No 100 of the party Secretariat on the new contracting mechanism, the cooperativization movement again became effervescent, took on an in-depth dimension, and advanced vigorously, increasing the number of production collectives from 89 to 334 in 1983 and to 535 plus 2 pilot cooperatives by the end of 1984 when production solidarity teams no longer existed. At present, there are 8 cooperatives and 499 production collectives. An inquiry has revealed that 495 production collectives are genuine socialist collective economic units, that 6 cooperatives are good while 2 others are of medium quality, that 16 production collectives are advanced ones, 220 production collectives are good, while 208 others belong to the medium category and 55 others to the weak category.

While taking the right steps forward, Vung Liem has also associated agricultural reformation with production development and reorganization on the district scale. Following the 1978-1979 events, the district party organization has paid the greatest attention to simultaneously conducting three revolutions in the countryside under the condition that as long small-scale production exists, collective work must be organized in order to meet the need to rapidly develop production forces and to achieve higher productivity

and output by applying new technical measures in production, by redistributing the labor force, and by developing various sectors and trades. Along with the gradual consolidation and building of production solidarity teams and production collectives, a technological revolution has been launched vigorously on the farmland. The entire network of level 1 and 2 canals has been urgently dredged. The district has invested in building three electric pump stations and has resolved problems to make the entire water conservancy program convenient. In addition to the draft power provided by buffaloes and oxen, Vung Liem has gradually mechanized soil tilling. Along with investment in chemical fertilizer, green and stable manures have been fully used as principal fertilizers. The district has delineated five economic and technical clusters in the villages of Hieu Thanh, Trung Hiep, Hieu Phung and Quoi Thien and in Vung Leim Town. The cultivation-technique unit has carried out successive experiements in the fields to determine a new allocation of rice varieties suitable to the soil conditions and having high productivity and strong resistance to grasshoppers. Especially since 1983, Vung Liem has conducted a revolution to reschedule cultivation seasons by completely giving up the 10th-month season, discontinuing the spring-summer season, and transferring 5,000 hectares to two production seasons; winter-spring and summer-fall. The area subjected to rescheduled cultivation seasons was raised to 10,000 hectares in 1984 with a yearly yield of 8 tons per hectare, and to 15,000 hectares in 1985. The uniform application of new technical measures has continuously increased agricultural productivity and output. In 1976, the cultivated area was 21,058 hectares with 1.2 times rotation, an average yearly output of 3 tons per hectare and a gross output of 54,750 tons. In 1984, this cultivated area rose to 29,632 hectares with 1.7 times rotation, an average yearly output of 6.2 tons per hectare and a gross output of 108,776 tons--which was nearly double that in 1976. Meanwhile, the number of highly productive collectives also increased gradually. In addition to rescheduling the rice cultivation seasons, Vung Leim has also intensively expanded the cultivation of coconut palms, sugarcane, soy beans and green peas. Just in the first 6 months of 1985, soybean cultivated on 20 hectares grew well and yielded 1.5 tons per hectare on the average; following this experiment, soybeans will be grown as one of the main crops in 1986.

Simultaneously with applying new technical measures to the fields to increase agricultural productivity and output, the Vung Liem district party committee has also guided the uniform building of an agricultural structure throughout the district area and in each production installation. At present, among agricultural cooperatives in Vung Liem, there are 6 installations to dry coconut meat for export, 6 rice mills, 2 installations to produce coconut fiber for export, 2 brick kilns, 1 installation to process animal feed, 1 machine repair shop, 1 carpenter's shop, 10 department stores and restaurants to serve cooperative members, 7 credit units, 1 hog farm, 1 fishery to breed 10,000 fish, and 22,000 ducks.

While guiding the shaping of the agroindustrial structure right in coollectivized production installations, the district has redeployed the labor force and reorganized production on the district scale. To date, the district has set up 16 state-operated industrial installations, 23 small industry and handicrafts cooperatives, many cooperatives to produce export goods, 8 joint

state-private installations, 8 mills, 5 state-operated mechanical saws, 67 mills with a daily output of under 4 tons, 3 mechanical saws, 21 sugar boilers and 11 sugar crystallizers placed under the management of villages, cooperatives and collectives. In 1984, the output value of industry, small industry and handicrafts was 173.6 million, an 11-fold increase over 1978 which resulted in employment for 6,610 laborers. The socialist commerical network has 189 retail shops representing 70 percent of the retail market turnover.

By combining transformation with production development and reorganization, from 1981 to date, the cooperativization movement in Vung Liem has become ever more stable and has advanced steadily. The number of production collectives and cooperative has increased yearly; the productivity and output of crops has increased steadily; agriculture has been developed gradually and comprehensively together with the development of other sectors and trades. As a result, the district people's standard of living has been heightened with each passing day, from a per capita average of 350 kg of grain in 1976 to 720 kg of grain in 1984. Over the past 9 years, Vung Liem has continuously fulfilled and even overfulfilled the grain mobilization norm and has become the district which has mobilized the largest amount of grain in the province (19,590 tons in 1976, 33,062 tons in 1984, and 25,500 tons in the first 6 months of 1985).

To develop the cooperativization movement and improve its quality, Vung Liem has considered cadre training a decisive factor for the movement. In addition to sending cadres to study at central and provincial schools, the district has, therefore, taken the initiative to train right in the district a body of cadres to manage production collectives. The number of cadres trained in the district was 876 in 1982, 1,224 in 1983, 1,680 in 1984, and 1,266 in the first 6 months of 1985. So far, all these trained cadres actively participated in the cooperativization movement and 70 to 80 percent of them have fairly good qualifications.

After stabilizing production collectives, making progress in production, improving the managerial standard of trained cadres, increasing their number, and enhancing their qualities, the district party committee has boldly guided the upgrading of the collectives' scale under the form of collective combines--a transitional step to prepare for their advance to the cooperative level. Since early 1984, many collective combines made up of progressive production collectives were founded and by the end of 1984, two of them--one in Hieu Xuan Hamlet, Hieu Thanh Village, and another in An Dien Hamlet, Trung Hieu Village--proved to be the best and were, therefore, promoted to the cooperative level. At present, the number of cooperatives and collective combines is larger than in the past.

To date, Vung Liem has basically completed agricultural reformation but because nearly half of all production collectives are still of average quality and weak, it is necessary to strengthen and improve them, to pay due attention to their quality, to constantly enhance their socialist character and, at the same time, to continuously perfect the new agricultural production relationships and coordinate this task with industrial and commercial reformation.

A staunch revolutionary tradition, the existence of favorable natural conditions, the drawing of valuable experiences from socialist transformation and construction in the recent past, and the enlightenment provided by Resolution No 8 of the party Central Committee, (session IV)--all this constitutes basically favorable conditions for Vung Liem to advance steadily and win greater success in socialist transformation and construction.

9332/12948
CSO: 4209/190

EXPANSION OF HANDICRAFTS IN AGRICULTURE URGED

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 29 Nov 85 p 13

[Article by Nguyen Duc Hoi: "How To Develop Handicrafts in Agriculture?"]

[Text] 1. In our country, handicrafts in agriculture came into existence and developed very early. In recent years especially, they have recorded new progress, achieving a higher and higher position in economic and social life. In 1984, handicrafts in agriculture attained a value of 3.69 billion dong (at 1982 fixed prices), equal to nearly 43 percent of that of professional handicrafts and to 9.1 percent of the gross nationwide output of small-industry handicrafts.

In 1985, handicrafts in agriculture were estimated at 5.4 billion dong. In 1986, their value may reach 6.7 billion dong.

Handicrafts in agriculture supply a very important quantity of means of production to agriculture, capital construction, and agricultural transportation; they also supply some consumer goods to the people and contribute a very important quantity of commodities to state export.

Our country has plenty of manpower, and development of handicrafts in agriculture can involve large numbers of laborers in making products for society. In the past few years alone, we have attracted tens of thousands of laborers, contributing to the division of labor at grassroots and local levels.

Since budgetary limitations do not permit instant and simultaneous building of major industrial installations and since development of handicrafts in agriculture does not require big investments, we can rely on people's contributions to make the most of traditional skills, manpower, and raw materials scattered across the nation in organizing commodity production to meet the needs of social life. Handicrafts in agriculture clearly enjoy striking advantages and a very important position. However, in many places they are still constrained; worse yet, they do not even exist in some. The tendency to slight handicrafts and treat handicrafts in agriculture as avocations, still remains intact.

2. Currently, to successfully associate agriculture with industry at the district level, it is economically and socially fitting to develop and accelerate handicraft production in agriculture. This is also a requirement of the transitional period to socialism. At present, development of handicrafts in agriculture in our country boasts many advantages:

--The countryside has been rearranging production, perfecting the managerial structure, and carrying out product contracting with labor groups and laborers and is considering redivision of labor in production units, cooperatives, and even cooperative-member families. A labor component has switched from full-time agricultural production to trades. Handicrafts formerly seen as avocations in the family and agriculture have now grown into a main occupation for agricultural cooperatives in many localities. Three main production components of agriculture--cultivation, animal husbandry and handicrafts--have achieved a relatively rational development ratio.

--Handicrafts are appropriate forms for association with agriculture at the grassroots level, meeting the agricultural sector's needs for ordinary tools, building materials and processing of small-scale, scattered agricultural products. It can even fully utilize the leisure time of secondary family laborers and cooperative members to make products for society.

--Handicrafts in agriculture have favorable conditions for comprehensive, strong and stable growth, due to abundant local raw materials, manpower, and adequate grain supply by agriculture.

--Currently, most handicrafts in agriculture fully avail themselves of existing local installations, including "dinh" [communal places in villages], pagodas, churches, storehouses, drying yards, etc, making it possible for cooperatives to slash expenditures otherwise needed for building production facilities.

3. In both the near and distant future, we must even more continue to speed up handicraft production in agriculture to partly meet consumer and export needs.

In light of these major goals, handicrafts in agriculture should:

--Make consumer goods: Concentrating on commodities capable of fully utilizing local raw materials--rattan and bamboo articles, rush mats, silk weaving, consumer metalware for peasant use, carpentry units to turn out household items, earthenware and ceramicware in accordance with local consumer habits and likings.

--Make products in support of agriculture: On the one hand, we should ensure adequate production of ordinary agricultural tools, including grass rakes, hoes, and small and large sickles in response to local and seasonal needs, local farming traditions and topographical and soil characteristics. On the other, we should apply ourselves to repairing these agricultural implements. In places with limemaking potential, we should pay attention to its production to transform soil, thus helping expand intensive cultivation and develop new rural areas.

--Make export goods: This is a very important field, not only for handicrafts in agriculture but also for the entire national economy in general. We should focus especially on some export commodities made from rattan, bamboo, redwood, and rush, and on other artisan export items. Most of these products can be made by fully utilizing domestic raw materials and peasant handiness. In addition, if conditions permit we should process such agricultural exports as ginger, chili, garlic, etc, contributing to increasing the income and accumulated capital of cooperatives.

--Process grain and food: First of all, we should concentrate on processing subsidiary food crops (potatoes, manioc, corn), sauces, soybean thick sauce, and pickled vegetables; making bean curds; processing sugar and honey with manual or semimechanical means; hulling and polishing rice; grinding flour for children; and making vermicelli from Polygonatum giganteum and animal feed, etc.

Depending on areas--lowland, midland and highland--and on local situations, we should group production units into clusters or organize joint production with a view to exploiting and utilizing all sources of agricultural products and byproducts.

9213/9435
CSO: 4209/210

BRIBERY IN SALE OF TILES TO CO-OP MEMBERS DISCLOSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN in Vietnamese 5 Nov 85 p 2

[Poem by Nguyen Trung Kien, of Hai Hung Province: "Waiting for Red Tiles"]

[Text] The Doan Dao cooperative in my native village
Owns many brick, tile and limestone kilns.
Since construction had begun according to the housing project,
Cooperative members had to buy red tiles for roofing.
Much to their surprise, tiles have been late in coming
Five years have gone by but the tiles are still lingering somewhere. (*)
Despite repeated requests, reminders and entreaties,
The tiles are still nowhere to be found.
Some people have received plenty of tiles anyway
Because after a money talk, tiles can be taken home right away.
For those not knowing how to offer a tip,
The tiles seem to have no wings and so cannot fly to destination.
Let us aks Mr Cadre in charge of the building movement:

(*) Members of the Doan Dao cooperative, Phy Tien District, paid money to buy tiles as far back as 1980 but so far have not yet received them.

Cooperative members have been waiting for so long
How can you ignore their plight?
Do you know that their house roofs are leaking
And badly in need of red tiles?

9332/12948
CSO: 4209/190

ACHIEVEMENTS IN CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS MANUFACTURING REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Ngo Van Minh, MS: "Five Years of Achievements of the Technical Impromement Program in Construction Materials Production"]

[Text] The program of application of technical progress in construction materials production is a key state project starting in 1981. Its objective is "to use to the optimum all existing production resources and capabilities in the production of a large variety of construction materials with high quality in order to support industrial and general construction and export...," which is carried out in the following tasks:

--surveys of existing production resources and capabilities;
--rational use of natural resources and industrial discards in the development of construction materials production;
--research and development of new construction materials;
--application of technical progress in the improvement of production technique and equipment, gradual improvement of product quality, saving of energy, fuel, raw materials, and material supplies.

After 5 years of activity, the program has developed nearly 40 themes of scientific and technical research and in economic management of construction materials, centered in 7 areas:

1. Investigation and surveys of construction materials production resources and capabilities, formulation of projects and forecasts for the development of the construction sector, as well as establishment of statutes and procedures that will actively contribute to production organization and management, and to the exploitation, use, and protection of construction materials resources.

2. Technical research for the production of different varieties of cement, other adhesive products, and related additives.

3. Technical research for the production of construction ceramics, porcelain, and fire-resistant materials.

4. Use of Vietnamese sand-quartz mixture in the manufacturing of high-quality crystal.

5. Establishing raw materials and product norms.

6. Improvement of equipment specialized in the production of construction materials.

7. Economic issues in construction materials production, and distribution and communications.

Based on survey reports concerning the development of the construction materials industry from 1960 to 1980, studies were continued on the distribution of construction materials minerals having high economic value, on potential and capabilities in using industrial discards in the country to make construction materials, and on forecasting scientific and technical progress in the construction materials industry from now until the year 2000 which will serve as the basis for a development strategy of the construction materials industry for as far as the year 2010.

With resources and production capabilities on hand, many scientific and technical themes of the program have been thoroughly completed from research to production on an industrial scale, allowing the production of many new products with high economic and technical efficiency. The following are some themes that have achieved good results and some new products that have been assessed as having high value:

Research on continuous line production of white cement in existing upright kilns was done at the cement plants of He Duong (Ha Nam Ninh), Phu Thinh (Hoang Lien Son), Phuong Hai (Thuan Hai), and Thanh Ba (Vinh Phu), contributing to addressing the current needs in white cement for the production of decorative materials, and for the completion and upgrading the quality and attractiveness of construction projects.

Research in production of calcinic cement capable of withstanding a 150-degree C temperature and a 500-atmosphere pressure, used in oil and gas exploratory drilling and extraction. Five hundred tons of this new variety of cement produced by the Haiphong cement plant was tested at Well No 105 Tien Hai, and was assessed as having the same technical standards as the product made in the Soviet Union. We are stepping up large-scale production of this material to support the development of the national oil and gas industry. Cement and concrete additives are excellent technical achievements that are used in a quite widespread manner in the Da River hydroelectric project, saving a large volume of technical materials.

Research and production of S4 fire-resistant bricks with domestic raw materials. The product attained foreign quality standards, and its production can be developed to address the needs of the cement industry.

The 35-kv high-voltage crystal isolator was studied and produced on an industrial scale, partially replacing those imported and contributing to gradually overcome difficulties encountered in the supply of this material for the electrical sector.

Research on zirconium silicate found in domestic sea sand ore was successfully conducted. The mineral is used in making white opaque glaze which is used in the ceramics and porcelain industry, replacing the imported material with high economic-efficiency results.

The following three themes of the program have been given patents by the State Science and Technology Commission and awarded medals at economic and technical fairs:
--chemical additive KDT2;
--35-kv crystal isolators;
--white opaque zirconimum silicate glaze.

Fourteen other themes were well evaluated by the Ministry of Construction and are in the preapplication stage, such as supersoft and sticky additive, construction colors and ceramics colors, and other research themes, such as glazed tiles, nonbaked bricks and tiles, use of thermal power plant ashes in making adhesives, and mechanical-testing equipment for cement. Those innovative ideas and applications significantly contributed to the development of the construction materials industry in our country.

The important role of economic management science in production matters causes the program to give due consiseration to the economic impact on construction materials research and application. In the process of industrialization, new or additional investments are needed in many construction materials projects. Therefore, the formulation, evaluation and review of economic and technical themes whose end purpose is the most rational investment in projects, must be based upon efficient scientific and technical research integrated with sound economic management procedures and appropriate implementation measures, the latter being supported by written documents structuring the contents and the process of establishing and reviewing economic and technical themes which must be thoroughly studied and methodically applied.

The research theme pertaining to industrial price systems and construction materials supply procedures in the entire country and for each zone consistent with current local situations, is most indispensable and urgent. Those systems and procedures are the economic basis for assisting production and business organizations in making their ventures profitable. As a matter of fact, reports originated from the research have been consolidated and disseminated by way of occupational directives in the framework of production leadership actions directly supporting the formulation and implementation of the 1986-1990 plan.

Evaluating the 5-year achievements of the program of application of scientific and technical progress in construction materials, the most notable observation was the fact that the scientific and technical and economic management themes stemmed from real-life situations and addressed the current social and production pressing needs. Research results did not stay idle in laboratories belonging to the institutes of construction materials, of economic construction, of the federation of construction materials engineering, and of universities, but were quickly applied by production units.

Due to a three-pronged coordination pattern between research, production and application, laboratory research time was shortened, research results were rapidly applied in production, and research application was efficient.

In addition to the Institute of Construction Materials which was the lead agency, the program benefited technical and material supply support from the Vietnamese Institute of Sciences, the Nuclear Institute, the Institute of Construction Materials Science and Technology, the Institute of Water Conservancy Science and Technology, the Institute of Metallurgy, the Institute of Geology and Minerals, the Construction, Water Conservancy, Polytechnic and Consolidated Universities, other technological programs, and from domestic and foreign scientists and technicians. Due to this strong support, many difficulties were overcome, and many research themes were highly successful and attained economic and social objectives.

The attainment of those objectives was due also to the diligence and resourcefulness of the program's executive committee and of the group of theme directors under the correct leadership and efficient assistance of the Ministry of Construction, the State Science and Technology Commission, and the Ministry of Finance that created favorable conditions for the program to grow and succeed.

The above-mentioned achievements demonstrate that the program's scientific and technical endeavors are geared toward the right direction and running smoothly. They illustrate the accomplishment of fundamental goals delineated since the inception of the program, and of the observance of project scheduling and related state regulations. They will serve as the solid basis for the pursuit of the program in the next 5-year plan, 1986-1990, with better results.

9450/9190
CSO: 4209/231

NEW MATERIAL SUCCESSFULLY TESTED IN CERAMICS INDUSTRY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Engineer Ngo Quy Diep: "White Opaque Glaze Obtained from Domestic Sea Sand Ore"]

[Text] Take a stroll anywhere on the coastline from Mon Cay to Phan Thiet and we would see scattered patches of black sand, also called sea sand ore, formed in layers and stretching along the water's edge.

Vietnamese scientists had already discovered and used the mineral in the 1970's. After some of its scarce and valuable components are extracted and used in the manufacturing of high-technology materials, it leaves a residue containing a substantial amount of zirconium silicate which is a valuable raw material for the ceramics and porcelain industry.

In 1982, the Institute of Construction Materials did research on the use of zirconium silicate extracted from sea sand ore in the production of ceramics and porcelain construction and civilian-use materials.

In the ceramics and porcelain industry, several varieties of white opaque glaze obtained from average-quality raw materials were used in the manufacturing of many products with high economic value.

Before, tin oxide was usually used as an opacity stimulant. The material is expensive and requires strict adherence to drastic technical conditions in the process of its use, therefore, production organizations that were not equipped with precision equipment were reluctant to use it. Research was then pursued for another opacity stimulant which would be capable of doing the job with a more extended mixture of raw materials and a higher baking temperature, yet, not too sensitive to the baking environment, and which would be able to serve as the best primer for ceramics and porcelain colors. Zirconimum silicate is the only material meeting the above requirements. Therefore, it was used in a quite widespread manner by the Thanh Thanh tile plant, the Thien Thanh sanitation appliance porcelain plant (Ho Chi Minh City), the Dong Nai artistic ceramics plant, the Hanoi construction ceramics plant (Hanoi), and by other ceramics production organizations. The material had been previously imported at high prices which used to change abruptly, and required substantial amounts of foreign currency.

There was close cooperation between the Institute of Construction Materials, the Institute of Metallurgy and the Nuclear Institute in the research on zirconium silicate in our sea sand ore. As a result, zirconimum with over 90 percent purity was obtained and tested in indusrry. The material was test used at the Thanh Thanh tile plant to manufacture over 35,000 tiles baked in a (tu-men-mup) kiln run by oil at 920 degrees C and gave the following results in terms of glazed surfaces: excellent gloss, no shrinking, no cracks, and the tile quality was similar to an identical sample made with imported zirconium. The material also allowed the determination of technical parameters in the glazed tile industry.

In November 1984, the Science and Technology Commission of the Ministry of Construction assessed that zirconium extracted from domestic sea sand ore addresses technical requirements in making white opaque glaze used in the manufacturing of glazed tiles and can replace the same imported material. The commission also recommended that the state invest in the construction of a facility to extract zirconium.

In 1985, the zirconium theme was awarded a patent by the state Science and Technology Commission.

9458/9190
CSO: 4209/231

CLUTTERING OF SIDEWALKS BY VENDORS DECRIED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 4 Dec 85 p 14

[Article by Linh Lan: "Hanoi Sidewalk Talk"]

[Text] I would like to make my apology for giving you readers a 100-percent sidewalk talk. But this is not a "tall" story, the one that idlers have handy to amuse one another. This is a true story, so reliable that all of us know it.

From ancient times to this 20th century, in big and small cities all over the world, sidewalks have commonly been used for pedestrians to walk on. Sidewalk usage as such does not only represent a civilized practice of city dwellers but has also set up public codes and governmental regulations that everybody must comply with responsibly.

Believe it or not, at the present time, in the mid 1980's of the 20th century, right in the capital of Hanoi--the biggest economic and cultural center of the country, available usage of many sidewalks has been greatly abused for many purposes. An overall look indicates that the "cultural characteristics" of the streets in Hanoi have been arbitrarily pushed under by businessminded people.

The following are some examples:

The area near the open market on Hue Street is a large commercial center in Hanoi predominantly selling bicycle and motocycle accessories. There are already quite a few marketing households with storefront windows. But not only those! There are also hundreds of peddlers and retailers sitting in groups of some three to five on the sidewalk with their bikes and motocycles parked in a bulky and disorderly manner. The pedestrians crossing this part of the sidewalk cannot help feeling irritated by the medley. Those who occupy the sidewalks obviously give priority to their personal interest over the inconvenience of pedestrians working their way along the sidewalks or unwillingly stepping down into the street and have caused a deterioration in the orderly flow of traffic.

Individual peddlers causing confusion, blocking the passage of people on the sidewalks is still somehow understandable. But even collective economic

installations blatantly block the previously well-established lines of communication: Everyone walking on Tran Quy Cap Street was surprised to see a row of cooperative stores occupying the whole sidewalk leading to the railroad station. We can name sundry goods stores, grocer's shops, stationery and bookstores, food booths (so-called cooperative stores according to the billboards put up upon opening). The street to the railroad station, already made narrow and crowded by the heavy flow of people, becomes even more crowded during arrivals of train passengers.

Governmental organizations and establishments should have set good examples in complying with the rules for the people to emulate. But based on some unknown policies and decisions, they have been mushrooming chaotically. It is necessary to expand business in collective economic areas to narrow down the free market by degrees, responding to the people's consumption needs in accordance with the socialist development regulatiosn. But in our opinion, subward and district cooperatives should only have expanded within their business production areas. If it was for production and business that they had to "cut in" the sidewalks, first they violated the city codes and second, not only did not win the people's hearts, but also give a bad impression to the visitors from distant places outside Hanoi.

The above-mentioned does not include the fact that cars, trucks (sometimes even heavy-duty ones) were seen parked imposingly on the sidewalks.

This kind of "sidewalk talk" has been going around quite a bit among city dwellers at home, in factories, and in offices. Do the authorities know about it? We are sure that the Public Security Service, the Communications and Transportation Service, the (Urban Projects Service) and the people's committee at different levels are all aware of this. A while ago, this "sidewalk talk" was brought up and discussed extensively by the authorities in airy, neat, and clean office buildings. But why are these sidewalks still being occupied (not mentioning that many are very filthy)? Why has the Hanoi sidewalks' traditional and cultural look not been restored?

We would earnestly like to point out some direct causes for the confusion: First, public awareness at significant authority levels for a lawful, orderly, and cultural way of living is still very low.

Second, sidewalk abuses have not been properly handled. Moreover, lack of regular prosecution and tight control of violations has minimized the efficiency of governmental management and hence a disregard of the law has psychologically developed among the public.

Third, concerns regarding setting up centralized areas, building new markets, remodeling the old ones in populated areas have not been up to the people's expectations to solve their consumption and trade needs.

The sidewalk talk is not meant to be a loud cry. But, to think about it seriously, the problem deserves public concern, especially by the authorities. They should inflict strict measures upon those intentional violators to create a positive move in the area of communications in general and of sidewalk communications in particular.

13091/13167
CSO: 4209/208

HANOI'S POPULATION GROWTH DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 3 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Thanh Hoan: "The Issues of Population and Family Planning in Hanoi in the Recent Past]

[Text] As it is true for many other localities in our country, population has been and is a pressing and searing issue that needs to be solved as soon as possible for Hanoi. Immigration and rapid population growth have caused the population of Hanoi to increase at a fast pace in the past 3 decades (from 1954 to 1985). In 1954, with an area of 152 square km, Hanoi had 380,000 people. After the first expansion (in 1961), with an area of 586 square km, Hanoi had 910,000 inhabitants, and after the second expansion (in 1979), both the population and area of Hanoi increased to 2.57 million and 2,139 square km.

By 1984, the population of Hanoi numbered about 2.77 million, while the area remained the same as that of 1979. With a small area and a large population, the Hanoi's population density was the second highest in our country, trailing only Ho Chi Minh City: it was 2,605 persons per square km in 1978. In innercity areas, the density was even higher, with around 4,000 persons per square km. The quality of life of the people of Hanoi has been gravely affected in many respects because of the heavy population pressure.

Cultivable land is seriously limited in Tu Liem and Thanh Tri districts. Housing for the people and for cadres, workers, and employees in innercity areas is acutely short, with an average per capita of under 4 square meters.

Many families with large numbers of children live in extremely confined spaces. Problems in matters of law and order and public safety are the most complex, primarily in densely populated areas such as ports, bus stations, and marketplaces. The needs in the service area increase rapidly.

Compared with the economic and social development in Hanoi, the overly rapid population growth was the cause for many heavy and serious problems. Let us take an example: every year, Hanoi's population increases by 68,000 to 70,000 persons. To ensure the same living conditions existing today for the number of additional children, each year, Hanoi must supply additionally 3,264 tons of rice, 27 million of meters of fabrics, 136,000 square meters of

housing, 70 pediatry doctors, 1,555 children groups with 9,700 kindergarten teachers, 340 elementary classrooms and 200 secondary classrooms with 600 teachers, etc. Other needs are not included.

It is estimated that at the present growth rate (about 2 percent), in the year 2000, the population of Hanoi will be 3.7 million.

If no measures are quickly taken to decrease the natural population growth rate to an appropriate level, it would be extremely difficult for us to maintain the present living standards, let alone to improve them.

Hanoi keeps striving for its family planning campaign and has so far achieved encouraging successes. In 1976, the natural population growth rate was 2.1 percent; in 1980, it came down to 1.6 percent (approaching the excellent growth rate of 1.2 percent determined by population scientists.) Nevertheless, after the incorporation of a number of districts and towns, the rate increased to 2.2 percent, compared with 1981-1982.

Although it was launched for over nearly two decades, it was not unitl 1981 that the family planning campaign experienced some change. The years 1984 and 1985 were milestones for a thorough and vigorous transformation in quality as well as in quantity, in width as well as in depth, of Hanoi's population and planned parenthood work. According to the municipal population and family planning commission, by the end of 1984, there were 56 villages meeting the "five completion" standard in family planning, 50 agencies and enterprises meeting the same standard, 25 health units exceeding their targets, 14 leadership committees and mass organizations being very active, and 15 individuals obtaining exceptional results, and, with those achievements, the municipal people's committee awarded commendation certificates for 175 units and individuals and cash awards amounting to 347,310 dong (old currency).

In the first 6 months of 1985, although the total number of persons using contraceptive measures and having abortions has increased compared with the same period in 1984, targets were not met. In particular, the number of women taking sterilization was lower than in the same period.

The most successful and commendable units were the districts of Thach That, Gia Lam and Phuc Tho, the town of Son Tay and its four innercity districts, and the progressive models were the Hanoi textile enterprise, Xuan Non Village (Dong Anh), Yen My Village (Thanh Tri), Thinh Quang Subward (Dong Da District), and the family planning leadership committee of Dong Anh District. The latter was the leader of the entire municipality because it had a vigorous family planning movement in its whole territory. As of mid-April 1985, the district had completed 75 percent of its annual plan.

Contrary to those progressive models, some other districts and villages had a weak of very weak family planning movement, such as the districts of Tu Liem, Thanh Tri and Soc Son. There were numerous causes leading to this regrettable situation, but the chief one lay in the lack of a sensitive, strong, and resolute leadership of various levels of the party and government. Some cadres and party members failed to set a good example and still gave

birth to many children, including the worst case of a cadre who fathered eight children. As a consequence, they were unable to teach the people to do family planning. Local family planning leadership committees were not active enough and still expected the public health service and the women's association to do the job without their getting involved. In sum, population work was not given serious consideration, rather it was overlooked.

In order to attain the objectives of the 1985 and 1986 population plan, Hanoi has no other choice but to rapidly strengthen the population and family planning apparatus of verious levels and enable them to provide adequate leadership and monitoring. Leadership and propaganda cadres must be exemplary and work more diligently and efficiently. All levels and sectors must have a plan to closely monitor the population of their units, and monitor subordinate units in the strict execution of measures set forth by the municipality's population and family planning commission, namely, to campaign for each family to register its family planning objectives, to encourage contraceptive and sterilization measures, to invite closer coordination of activities between basic social organizations, to step up propaganda and educational activities for the benefit of related subjects, to provide technical services for the right subjects in a timely, convenient, and safe manner, to carry out family planning encouragement measures, to encourage learning about family planning, and to learn from progressive models.

9458/12948
CSO: 4209/250

ENCOURAGING RESULTS OF ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Quoc Vinh: "Encouraging Results of the Electronic Technology Program"]

[Text] To study and put into application the processes of fabrication of electronic materials and products constitute the content of the electronic technology program, a focal point of state-level importance administered by the Vietnam Institutes of Science. The program includes five issues and has the cooperation of six ministries and general departments, besides over 200 scientists participating in the investigation of 30 research topics, in 2 trial manufacturing tasks and in the organization of 2 production chains. Nine new products are being projected for production. After five years of activity (1981-1985), the program has obtained very encouraging results.

Regarding the production of high quality semiconductor materials, there have been many very practical yet fundamental results of research that include important structural tests, physical tests, and material defect tests, etc. which form a good basis for the building of appropriate processes for applying to the manufacture and fabrication of silicon semiconducting materials and of semiconducting alloys. In particular, we have been sussessful in the laboratory manufacture of light-emitting diode [LED] parts by the epitaxial method so as to produce small lots of photo diode silicon parts (producing 5000/year) and red light emmitting diodes, thus meeting domestic requirements. Many research and production units that have used these parts have given them a good grade, considering their quality to be equivalent to that of parts imported from abroad. The state assessment council evaluates highly the results that have so far been obtained and considers them to be actual scientific and technological progresses.

The program also successfully studied the planning and set up the laboratory production of semiconductor parts and electronic microcircuits, producing tens of thousands of transistors and 1 and 10 ampere diodes, thus contributing to rapidly increasing the variety of goods serving both internal and export requirements, thousands of MOS and linear microcircuits, as well as tens of quality and advanced process mechanical and electronic devices.

In the production of finished and semi-finished products for special use in radioelectronic equipment, the program has also been able to set up manufacturing processes that are relatively stable in order to produce each year 10 tons of piezo ceramics, ceramic capacitors and resistors, ferrite materials and magnetic alloys such as anisotropic barium ferrite. We are also producing small lots of many varieties of soft magnetic ferrite used in high frequency smelting furnaces, high pressurizers, supersonic transmitters, polymer products to cover photoelectric devices, insulating mica glue, opaque materials used in the production of electromagnetic wiring, and rare earth, magnetic materials. The program also successfully manufactured solar battery panels from monocrystal silicon chips (the kind that has not been polished) of 0.5 volt and of 20 miliampere/cm^2 strength. Using a process of selenium filtering that has reached a high degree of purity, the program has been able to produce electric printing selenium sheets that answer the technical requirements and that are of comparable quality with those produced abroad; every year, the program can supply some 500 sheets of selenium for printing and photographic requirements within the country while at the same time manufacturing on a trial basis X-ray photographing selenium sheets with good results.

Regarding research into various methods to raise the reliability of electronic equipment in the physical conditions of Vietnam, one must mention the results of research meant to raise the efficiency of the automation system and of the electronic equipment at the Hoang Thach Cement Plant, the planning and successful manufacture of a channel assembler [?] (GK-3) that works stably in the tropical conditions of Vietnam, as well as the manufacture of some other computer equipment.

Generally speaking, the results of research of the program regarding the semiconductor materials (silicon and semiconducting alloys) and other materials available in our country such as magnetic materials, rare earth, ceramics and porcelain, polymers, etc. have formed a good first step toward a material basis and understanding that would serve as the foundations for the development of the electronic industry in our country. We have mastered the blueprinting and setting up of manufacturing processes to produce a number of initially important semiconducting parts and mechanic-electronic hardware. Especially in the field of micro electronics, the cutting edge of the electronic technology of our days, we are advocating measures to put into quick application the technological progresses of the world. The outstanding characteristics of the program is that we have striven to link the research with production; the number of participating enterprises is large and there have been research topics that show the close linkage with production such as the ferrite-based materials, the pH measuring machine, the exploitation of the automation system at the Hoang Thach Cement Plant, etc.

By now, the program has 6 products that are assessed to be of national level and by the beginning of 1986 there will be 10 more such products. Thus, after 5 years of operations the program has some 16 new products that can go into production. The two trial manufacturing tasks have basically been completed, namely the manufacturing production chain for 100T/year of barium ferrite powder and the large repair chain for computer equipment. While the program is being implemented, there have been hundreds of research and development

agreements signed with the production units valued at 1.2 million dong and some 5 million dong have been earned from the sale of the program's research products, 5 new labs have been formed and tens of others have been upgraded, and the ranks of research cadres have matured fast. The program has led to the publication of 80 journal articles inside and outside of Vietnam, 200 scientific reports, and there have been 4 candidate dissertations that have been successfully defended relating to the topics covered by the program.

There are, however, many difficulties that limit the results of the program. A peculiarity of electronic technology is that some research results do not have to be developed outside in large enterprises. Research laboratory can produce answers for the immediate needs of the whole country. All that is needed is a little capital.

The results of the electronic technology program express the serious working spirit and the determination of the industry's personnel to achieve in outstanding manner the objectives that have been set forth. The program's products can be seen as the songs of creative labor of the collective of scientists who overreach themselves to master this new technological field, something that many generations of Vietnamese have aspired to do.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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BURMA

KAREN INSURGENCY SUPPLIED WITH CAMBODIAN WEAPONS

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 2 Feb 86 pp 20, 21

[Unattributed report: "The Karens, War Without End"]

[Excerpts] Recently, there was a report to which few people paid any attention. That is, Thai soldiers seized a shipment of weapons, including a dozen M-29 grenades and 1,000 rounds of M-16 ammunition, that was being transported in a pickup truck. This took place in Taphraya District, Prachinburi Province. From the investigation, it was learned that the traffickers were going to sell the weapons to the Karens in Burma.

This shipment of weapons represents only a tiny fraction of the weapons purchased by the Karens, or Karen guerrillas, in Burma. They need weapons in order to continue their struggle against the Burmese forces. They are trying to establish an independent state of Kothule separate from Burma.

Looking at their present situation, it seems unbelievable that the Karen guerrillas could wage a war for independence. The Burmese government has the advantage in terms of both manpower and weapons. No one will sell weapons to the Karen guerrillas and so they have to use smuggled weapons. Most of these weapons come from the Cambodian battlefield.

The important base of the Free Karens is located at Wang Kha (which is located on the western side of the Moei River, which forms the border between Burma and Thailand). This is a very strong base. The Free Karens are said to have about 4,000 men at this base. But some people say that the number is even larger.

Col Tho Hla, the Free Karen military leader at Wang Kha, said that he has sufficient men but lacks weapons. There have been reports that these Karens are receiving support from Western mercenaries. (There is still a dispute about this.) However, a Thai police report stated that nine foreign mercenaries were working with the Karen forces. Four of these mercenaries were Americans, three were Australians and two were French. There is rather strong evidence of this, because recently, Burmese television broadcast a report stating that one of the French mercenaries had been killed in combat. Pictures of the body were shown on television. Besides this, one of the Australian mercenaries suffered a head wound in an artillery attack.

Col Tho Hla has said that these two men were foreign reporters who wanted to gather information on the fighting. However, diplomats have said that these Westerners went there in order to provide military guidance. And when the Austrialian was asked whether he was a photographer for a newspaper, he replied that he was a military commander.

This war has been going on for many years now, and sometimes it spills over into Thailand (Thailand is trying to remain neutral). Sometimes the Burmese government becomes suspicious about Thailand's attitude and wonders whether Thailand is secretely supporting the Karens. This problem has to be "cleared up" every time it occurs.

The position of the Free Karens is like that of the Khmer coalition that is opposing Vietnam in Cambodia. That is, they occasionally use Thai territory to flee Burmese attacks. And what is important is that Thailand is a source of supplies and weapons, which are smuggled to the Karens in Burma. This is unavoidable.

11943
CSO: 4207/170

DISCUSSION ON SOLUTION TO THAI BORDER DISPUTE

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 26-28 Dec 85

["Conversation with the Editor" Column: "What Can We Do with the Thai Reactionaries?"]

[26 Dec 85 p 2]

[Excerpt] [Question] 1. Things have been dragging on for little more than a year since the troops of the Thai ultrarightist reactionary power clique encroached upon and invaded our Lao sovereignty in three Lao villages and other places. Why doesn't our government use resolute measures to push the Thai troops out of our land?

2. What can we do to prevent history from repeating itself in the case of the people in the three villages whom the Thai troops took by force to Thai territory and to keep the Lao people from suffering as they did before? We should remember the time when Siamese feudalists took Lao people by force to serve them as slaves, when they forced the Lao people to dig the Sen Sep Canal in Thailand, and how bad it was. It was so bad that they cried out "The pain is terrible [sen sep]!" Whenever I hear the Thai people talk about the Sen Sep Canal I automatically think of our common people and aristocrats who were conscripted and treated badly by the Thais, and my heart is very pained. In this day and age the incident of the three Lao villages should not be like what happened long ago. What do you think?

3. Border of the Lang Sang and Siamese nations. History clearly shows our generation that the kings of the two nations had built the That Sisonghak monument as the eternal border, so why do the Thais still encroach upon our land. This is also indicated in a song we have been singing since we went to the third and fourth grades a long time ago, according to which Ubon, Khon Kaen and Korat were part of Laos in the old days. I can remember only this. Thus, I ask that you find out about this and print it again so we can teach our grandchildren about it. There is also the saying which is recited that says: "The name of my country is Laos. It extends a long way beyond my eyes. The Mekong River flows through the middle of it. There are clean roads, Laos is big, and our children should help to construct Laos." Moreover, some of this has been

maintained in their religion venerating angels: "In the north [Pha Dai and Pha Dang cliffs] are our border; Vietnam is our border in the south; and Ayuthaya is our border in the west."

[27 Dec 85 p 2]

[Text] I don't remember anything else. The ones called the Thai reactionaries are extremely exploitative, having truly encroached upon, trampled, and destroyed the Lao people and Laos completely until nothing is left. They think that the Lao people and the Lao nation should not exist. When they came to attack and rob Vientiane at that time they destroyed everything and burnt it down, and built the monument to commemorate Vientiane's defeat in Sorne village in Nongkhai Province so we would be reminded. (It has now been changed to the monument for victory over the Haw tribes.)

Moreover, there are bad Lao people in the refugee camps in Thailand. Things are the same there, and the Thai reactionaries kill them as they would pigs or dogs, or they kick them around and hit them whenever they like. They insult them and they give no thought at all to human rights. What is worse is that they capture and threaten young girls 14 and 15 years old and take them to their commanders in this or that region or to their platoon chiefs, division chiefs, and battalion chief commanders to satiate their sexual desire. Oh, this makes me so angry when I think about it.

I should stop now. I have gone on too long and perhaps you are annoyed by this long discourse. Please add whatever you think it needs to make it sound beautiful for your readers. There are still many things that the Thai reactionaries have done to our people. Thank you in advance, From S Saisettha.

[Answer] Dear S Saisettha. I am happy after reading your letter because it confirms the true nature of patriotism for heroic Laos which was invaded in the past as it is now by Siamese reactionaries, imperialists, and expansionists and also by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries.

As you know from history, the Siamese reactionaries were the first to come in and destroy our country. In the time of Chao Anou, Vientiane was completely burned and destroyed, and all valuable belongings were robbed. The people in Vientiane were all taken by force to Thailand and are now living in Ban Mi, Kengkhoi, etc. This is the extremely painful history of the Lao people. The second group of invaders was the French imperialists.

[28 Dec 85 p 2]

[Text] When the French invaded, all Lao territory on the left bank of the Mekong River fell completely under Siamese reactionaries--today 17 provinces. In the 1904 French-Siamese agreement, when the two reactionary parties divided up the border the Lao people were not present, because Laos had become a colony of the French imperialists. You should read the white book published by our Foreign Ministry.

As for the questions that you sent in, we will discuss only the first and second. You have already answered the others yourself. Questions 1 and 2: Our government's foreign policy is a policy of independence and peace. Thus, the dispute in which the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries encroached upon and occupied the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province must be solved by peaceful means, including joint talks, and in the past our government has proposed talks with the Thai side. However, the Thai ultrarightists have refused all of the good intentions of our government and our people. Even now the Thai ultrarightists have made no move regarding the talks proposed by our government.

The stubbornness and arrogance of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries toward the Lao people have caused dissatisfaction among people in Thai political circles. Thai people who love peace and justice are tired of and unhappy with the arrogance of the Thai ultrarightists. What is even worse is that the Thai people and Thai workers, students, and intellectuals are growing increasingly tired of the Thai ultrarightists, who are willing to become tools of Beijing and the United States and to resist the three nations in Indochina, especially the Lao people, as you know from the demonstrations, letters, leaflets, etc. which have widely attacked the present Thai ultrarightist government.

You probably know that on 9 September there was a political group that tried to conduct a coup. This shows extremely serious conflicts which are due to many causes. However, the primary reason was disagreement about being the enemy of Laos and the three nations in Indochina and the willingness of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to become a tool of Beijing and Washington.

These incidents are still going on, and some day the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries will be properly punished by the peace- and justice-loving Thai people. Thank you and goodbye.

9884/9190
CSO: 4206/52

'TALK' CITES WESTERN SOURCES ON CGDK DECLINE, CRITICIZES THAIS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Dec 85 p 3

['Talk': "The Hopeless Situation of the Khmer Reactionaries"]

[Text] There was a rumor broadcast by the BBC on 20 December that Son Sann, one of the leaders of the Khmer reactionary clique, would resign, even though no one knows where he is. This once again indicates their unresolved internal disunity because words of this kind are common for those men without a country to live on. Sihanouk, Pol Pot, and Khieu Samphan many times used this trick as a threat.

However, according to Western sources, on 25 December Sihanouk tried to be tough and announced in Hong Kong that there was still "strong solidarity" within the government of the three Khmer coalition groups. Here we might add that besides having no land of their own, the leaders of these three groups also fight among themselves. They then rushed north and south at the same time to deny the news, and they also looked for sympathy from the imperialist nations and their followers, such as the international reactionaries and the Thai reactionary clique that are misled, and for their assistance in order to feed their mouths on a day-to-day basis.

In fact, these people only talk abroad, and they do not even see what the Cambodian land is like. The routed soldiers of the Khmer reactionary henchmen who hope to ravage the revival of the PRK people, who later fled from death to Thai territory, can hardly save themselves. The so-called Khmer Rouge Radio following the model of the Voice of the Thai People Radio, which the Chinese expansionists once helped in the Thai revolution, put on an act and fabricated a story that the Khmer Rouge had attacked here and there in PRK territory. However, no one dared to verify their fabrication.

Moreover, in order to work quickly together the Thai reactionary clique continues to make up stories that Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia are bombing the Thai-Cambodian border, causing the deaths of a number of Thai soldiers, and it also gives out news stories that Vietnamese soldiers are using poison gas in that area. However, no one listens to them because they are only lies. When their fabrications failed, they gave out other news stories asserting that Vietnam had made strong attacks on the Thai-Cambodian border in this dry season.

They will probably be disappointed again because everything in the PRK is making steady progress, and there is no longer any place even the size of the palm of a hand for the routed Khmer Rouge to hide. On the contrary, a new and bright life stands out in the land of Angkor which is being strongly revived and newly constructed politically, economically, and culturally; no one dares to deny this truth.

The fraternal Cambodian people are now happily emulating each other to score achievements for the seventh anniversary of the PRK. It will mark 7 years of the revival, defense, and construction of the nation of the Cambodian people. It also marks 7 years of hopelessness for the Khmer revolutionary exiles, especially those who are called the leaders of the three-coalition government.

9884/9190
CSO: 4206/56

SRV NEWS TOUR SEES U.S. BOMB DAMAGE, NOTES SRV AID IN NORTH

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 26 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by (Thanh Luc-Kim Cuc) Vietnamese Radio News reporter: translated by Phasouk: "Beautiful Luang Prabang!"]

[Excerpts] Party committee secretary and provincial administration committee chairman Souvandi Phommali was honored to welcome us to Luang Prabang in a cordial atmosphere. He helped us understand the great changes that have occurred in Luang Prabang over the past

Not only has the province become self-sufficient in terms of the food supply, but it has also participated in sending rice to the center as well. In 1982 the province sent 1,800 tons of rice to the center and this year the amount was increased to 6,000 tons. In terms of food, over the past 6 years the average supply was only 120 kg per capita. Now it is 270 kg per capita. In terms of education, public health, culture, etc. many things have been achieved in the province over the past 10 years. Because of firm cooperation with the public health experts of Ha Son Binh Province (Vietnam), the twin province of Luang Prabang Province, there has been effective treatment of the people's ears, noses, and throats, for example, for goiter.

Within a short time I went to many places throughout Luang Prabang, for example, Ban Phanon, a village that does embroidery and traditional textiles with gorgeous colors. We went to see Aunt Piu's family. She is now 50, and she told us that she has five children. The oldest son is studying engineering in Vientiane, and the second daughter Chanthala, who is 18, is 1 of 10 w[illegible]rs who weave textiles, mosquito nets, and handkerchiefs for the whole province. Chanthala told us that she and three other friends had gone to Ha Son Binh Province for 3 years to study this skill. Three other children are studying at different levels in a non-vocational school. In a deeply emotional voice Aunt Piu told us that only under the new regime could a poor family like hers go to school, and she is grateful to the party and government as the trees stand firm in the forest and the current flows without end in the river.

We also had a chance to go to Pak Ou where there is an old temple over 400 years old. In 1971-72 Pak Ou was heavily bombed by the United States,

and the old temple was completely destroyed. Evidence of the U.S. crimes has not yet been completely erased. Bomb scraps marked MK82, MOD, IGP500LB, etc. still remain in this village. This is evidence of the serious crimes of the powerful forces and reactionaries. The powerful reactionaries are still not willing to stop their schemes to dismantle the building of socialism in Laos. However, it is certain that they will be defeated. Although the old temple is no longer there, the people are enthusiastically working to build their new life, a life of happiness.

9884/9190
CSO: 4206/56

LAOS

U.S. BOMBS HAMPER ROUTE 9 WORK, USSR AID NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 31 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Sakda Thipphansa: "Big Test for the Se Banghiang Bridge Construction Workers"]

[Excerpts] The debris left by the war,--Operation Lam Son 719--is still buried in the water and land in the Sepone District area of Savannakhet Province. Because of one and one-half tons of American imperialist 500-lb bombs and bombies, pounding the main No 3, 4, 5, and 6 posts of the Se Banghiang Bridge at the bridge construction site is a constant threat to the lives of the construction workers. However, with their decision to do everything for the progress of the nation and to continue unyieldingly the construction of the bridge with their strong spirit, the Lao workers and public security forces in the locality were able to remove all kinds of bombs safely out of the area.

Construction on the Se Banghiang Bridge is an important project on Route 9. Bridge Construction Project No 2 under Bridge and Road Construction Company No 1, Ministry of Transportation and Posts, was assisted by the Soviet Ministry of Communications, which started to survey the area for bridge construction in 1983 and saw that the Se Banghiang is a large river in a mountainous area. In the dry season cars can easily cross the river, but in the rainy season the river becomes a monster; it rapidly overflows its banks and its level rises 18-20 meters with strong currents, making communication and transportation difficult. This is the time when traffic is jammed on both sides of the river waiting to cross by barge. This wastes a lot of time and money. The new bridge construction site is above the old one built by the French, of which only one lane approximately 30 meters long is left. In mid-1984 the company prepared basic materials and techniques for building the bridge by constructing a place to bend steel, a factory to produce readymade concrete, a warehouse, a machinery repair shop etc. On 1 January 1985 construction officially began in order to take advantage of the dry season. The workers quickly pounded in the main posts and poured reinforced concrete posts which has to be done before the rainy season. With the enthusiasm of over 200 Lao workers led by Comrade Khamseng Saignakon and with the cooperation of the Soviet experts who raised their spirits high and engaged in the construction enthusiastically, and because of their great effort and ability to create an atmosphere

of emulation to fulfill the highest possible achievement of bridge construction, in October the first post was 35 percent completed, the second 40 percent, the third 40 percent, the fourth 70 percent, the fifth 70 percent, the sixth 100 percent, and the seventh 40 percent.

In October 1985 the construction plan was 45 percent completed. Construction of the Se Banghiang Bridge is expected to be completed by the end of 1986. When it is finished this bridge will be 206.4 meters long and 10 meters wide and have a sidewalk 1 meter wide on each side of the bridge. The bridge will be 20.2 meters high with seven piers and will bear loads of 80 tons when used by vehicles travelling singly and 30 tons when used by convoys. It will be strong and long-lasting.

9884/9190
CSO: 4206/60

THAIS, PRC BLAMED FOR OUDOMSAI SECURITY PROBLEMS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Thanongsak Vongsakda: "Oudomsai and Its Turn to the Grassroots"]

[Excerpts] During the war of national liberation, Oudomsai Province was a fairly good political, military, and economic base for the national democratic revolution.

After the nation was completely liberated the imperialists and the reactionaries, for example, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, did not stop their attempts to disrupt and incite unrest in the province, especially since 1979. Oudomsai is an outpost province which directly faces these enemies in the northern part of the country.

In the past 10 years a period of revolutionary struggle to protect the heritage and fruits of the revolution, Oudomsai experienced a fierce, uncompromising, and complex test between socialism and capitalism.

At the border adjoining China the Beijing expansionists put their troops nearby in order to carry out their threats and provocations. At the border adjoining Thailand the Thai reactionaries openly and shamelessly invaded our territory in the Phamon area. The harm they are doing involved organizing, supporting, and training Lao revolutionary exiles and then sending them in to infiltrate Laos and destroy different localities using psychological warfare to bring about disunity among the ethnic groups, doing agitprop work for the Chao Fa [movement], to build up underground forces, etc. By firmly grasping Plenum No 51 of the Politburo on turning to the grassroots and by strictly carrying out the three policies of the Party Central Committee, Oudomsai Province has turned strongly to the grassroots and has adopted comprehensive and suitable methods to improve each grassroots organization and tribe. This has enabled the province to wipe out the spies who sneak in to sabotage the peace and happiness of the people. What was outstanding was that the province had a practical way to make 10,000 soldiers who built a road for China move out of their province on 4 April 1979.

On 17 January 1984 the soldiers and people in Oudomsai Province completely suppressed the enemies in the Phamon area, and there have been peace and

happiness in the area ever since. Besides effectively converting to the grassroots in their province, the military forces in Oudomsai Province also admirably assisted other provinces.

The outcome of national defense and national construction by the national defense forces, public security forces, regional forces, and guerrilla units along with the people in Oudomsai Province is that the conversion to the grassroots will not stop there. It is believed that under the leadership of the LPRP and particularly under the brilliant plenum of the third provincial congress, Oudomsai Province will have an admirable new role of expansion and will become a province of peace, security, and advanced culture.

9884/9190
CSO: 4206/60

LAOS

SHORTCOMINGS IN VIENTIANE'S EDUCATION WORK DISCUSSED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 26 Dec 85 pp 2, 4

['Talk' by Sengsouli Sonsoulin: "Education Must Be One Step Ahead of Other Work"]

[Excerpt] For many years the party committee and the administrative committee have attentively improved, constructed, and expanded the educational network strongly and thoroughly. Illiteracy has been gradually wiped out. Illiteracy has been eliminated 100 percent throughout Vientiane Capital, and this area is the fourth one to wipe out illiteracy nationwide. Supplementary education has been expanded one step further. Although nurseries and kindergartens are new, Vientiane Capital has struggled to construct and expand them step by step. Throughout Vientiane Capital there are now 27 kindergarten schools, an increase of 2.54 times when compared with the figure for 1979-80. Progress has also been made in non-vocational education from the elementary level to the senior high school level, and from the districts to the rural areas. We may conclude that now almost all villages have elementary schools; each canton has one or two secondary schools, and every district has a senior high school; and two districts have two senior highs. Each year many thousands of students complete secondary and senior high school, and most of them continue on to higher levels in vocational studies at home and abroad. A number of them work in government offices and organizations.

In 1984-85 there was a total of 7,041 fifth-year elementary-level students, 4,956 students of the third-year elementary level, and 1,203 students at the third-year senior high level. These figures show how education has grown and expanded in Vientiane Capital and is part of raising the level of knowledge in culture, politics, and the ideology of the people. It responds to all the forces for the construction of the new phase of the revolution.

However, in order to fulfill the policies of the party and government according to which education must be one step ahead of other work, following the evolution of educational construction in the past years we can see that Vientiane Capital still has some unfinished matters, such as wiping out illiteracy and absorbing supplementary education where things are not yet normal. As a result, a number of people have become illiterate again.

Supplementary-education training for permanent-address cadres and members has not been given the attention it needs. Many district supplementary-education schools are not strong, and their students have not yet achieved their goals, so the level of the permanent-address cadres and members is still not as expected. The construction, improvement, and expansion of nurseries and kindergartens are still weak, not sufficiently thorough, and not in agreement with our purposes. None of the agricultural co-ops and factories in Vientiane Capital has any nursery or kindergarten yet. The ones that exist now are unstable, and their quality is not yet at the expected level according to the contents of the curriculum for non-vocational projects. We have noticed that the expansion to the elementary level has not yet been as strong a foundation as expansion to the secondary level. The quality of non-vocational education is still low. For example, the understanding of politics and ideology by the students is not yet high. Some students have remained in the same class, and many have left their studies, particularly to go to the elementary level. A fairly large number of teachers still do not meet the training standard, particularly at the elementary level, where their spirit of professionalism and their love for children are not yet high. There is a lack of teaching equipment, for example, curricula and textbooks, and the level and ability for educational management and guidance at each level are still limited. This means that although there are many ways that education in Vientiane Capital has expanded in the past, when focusing on the demands for education in the new phase of the revolution, Vientiane Capital still has to struggle to improve the unfinished work mentioned above in order to put education one step ahead of other work.

First of all, in order to make the ratio of illiterates steadily decrease in order to eliminate it completely, the guidance committee for wiping out illiteracy and for cultural training at all levels must have a comprehensive work plan, and there must be an inspection of its implementation in each period. They must firmly grasp and take into account the level of the people and cadres, for example, cadres with permanent addresses and members, in order to train primary scions of new socialist men to carry forward an efficient revolution for the future of our nation. We must carefully build, improve, and expand nurseries and kindergartens throughout, especially in the agricultural co-ops, settlements, factories, and various offices and organizations. Non-vocational education must take an important position in constructing the new socialist man in order to guarantee the construction, improvement, and expansion of this work for better quality and quantity. We must first of all pay attention to the elementary educational level. We must strongly expand it in every way and have it become the foundation for the construction and expansion of secondary and senior high education later. Meanwhile, we must attentively mobilize children to go to school throughout according to the required age for each level. In constructing and upgrading the quality of this task, the supply of basic materials and techniques, teaching equipment, curricula, and textbooks is a problem that we need to pay attention to and that requires urgent, complete, and adequate improvement. Teachers are a factor in deciding the quality of education. Therefore, in order to ensure quality Vientiane Capital must pay attention to training teachers

so they will be at a standard level. There must be special techniques for training teachers wherever there is a need for them, and in particular we must pay attention to their standard of living in order to ensure protection for currently employed teachers and also to create conditions for normal living arrangements so that they will work well and see a bright future in the teaching profession.

All that has been mentioned above are to make education in Vientiane Capital grow and expand so that it will effectivlly serve the political duty of the party and the government, and to make it a task that truly is one step ahead of other tasks.

9884/9190
CSO: 4206/52

TRADE MINISTRY OFFICER DISCUSSES NEW ENTERPRISE REGULATIONS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Dec 85 p 2

[Chief of the Board of Directors of the Ministry of Trade's Central Food Grains and Foods Corporation Comrade Sing Meksouvan on the Struggle To Run a Profitable Business; date and place not specified]

[Text] Plenum No 67/[PSL] of the Council of Ministers enacted on 19 November 1985 announcing temporary enterprise regulations was officially disseminated by the Trade Ministry on 20 December 1985.

The temporary enterprise regulations are significant because they are a way of learning how to carry out business extensively and without limit and of gradually turning from administering subsidiary businesses to a true socialist machinery in which there is economic planning by which income pays for expenses and in which there will be a steady increase in the national budget.

Although these regulations have not yet been applied to the actual task, much of what they contain is clearer than in the past. For example, Article 3 clearly states the rights of enterprises by which we become our own masters of business enterprises. The temporary regulations on state enterprises adopted by the higher echelons are suitable and consistent with our level of domestic economic development, and they demand that our companies exercise a high level of responsibility in our own areas and that we should struggle to make a profit in order to broaden production and to raise steadily the standard of living of our cadres and workers.

Enterprise management in the past was characterized by administering subsidiary businesses. They have not yet completely become enterprises. The actual outcome has not yet been clearly divided up and put into different treasuries. The new regulations are more advanced. For example, there is self-mastery in the financial area, in terms of planning expenditures, and for various types of enterprise treasuries according to the system and policies set by the government. In the future our company will continue to improve its organization and the way the work is done so that business will be done properly, and it will continue to purchase supplies according to the economic plan and to guarantee the three benefits as a lever to press forward in the task on a normal basis, to speed it up,

to save and to resist luxury, to spend our capital efficiently and reduce expenses, to be consistent with the economy, and to sign agreements with economic organizations on the condition that everyone benefits. Our boards of directors will work together with mass organizations, for example, with the trade unions, to train our people in the company to do a good job together in protecting the property assigned by the higher echelons.

9884/9190
CSO: 4206/56

SRV ARMY-AIDED FACTORY PRODUCTION CAPACITY DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 30 Dec 85 p 3

[Article: "First Son of Lao Industry"]

[Excerpts] The Laos-Vietnam Friendship Factory was set up on 1 May 1981 with cooperation in construction and planning by Vietnamese cadres and national defense workers from, for example, the General Technical Department of the Vietnamese People's Army. Since the day it began, the "Laos-Vietnam Friendship Factory" has produced many materials and much equipment for the public.

During the past 5 short years, under the close guidance and leadership of the Defense Ministry and also the General Technical Department of the Lao People's Army plus the leadership of the party chapter in the factory, and in the struggle to turn over a new leaf and to go through difficulties with bravery by the cadres and workers in the factory, and especially with the untiring assistance of the Vietnamese cadres, workers, and experts, the factory has thus grown rapidly and strongly in terms of quality and quantity.

In the beginning the factory only repaired cars and produced hoes, shovels, and kitchen items. After a while it was able to produce the "Friendship" brand bicycle.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of our party, the factory has succeeded in installing a 0.5-ton electric forge by itself. It was honored to welcome Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Executive Committee, who visited the factory and confirmed that the "Lao-Vietnamese Friendship Factory is the first offspring of the Lao industrial base."

On the 10th anniversary of our National Day the factory opened an emulation campaign and scored a new victory in installing the first pot-molding machine.

The Laos-Vietnam Friendship Factory is now able to produce the necessary equipment for some domestic economic and cultural production sections according to need: bicycles, soft drink machinery, alcohol and beer

machinery, modern rice mill-machinery, rice-threshing machines, boat propellers, steel nails, water pumps, cooking pots, shovels, bicycle spare parts, automobile spare parts, sugar cane presses, sugar boiling pots, small rice mills, and a number of other things.

Another thing we should be proud of is the manufacture of products to serve the public made of scrap metal which previously had no value and was discarded. Now, after the Laos-Vietnamese Friendship Factory installed the electric forge, scrap metal that was once worthless has now been brought into the factory and has been made into valuable products.

9884/9190
CSO: 4206/56

LAOS

EXPORT-IMPORT CHIEF ON NEW ENTERPRISE REGULATIONS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 30 Dec 85 p 2

[Chief of the Lao Export-import Company, Trade Ministry Comrade Chanseng Phimmavong's Views on the Decision To Implement Enterprise Regulations To Become Reality]

[Excerpt] Since June 1985, and particularly since the nationwide trade and banking conference was opened on 17 September 1985, the Lao Export-import Company has been changing over to the new machinery. However, if we examine the situation with this regulation, we still see many things that are not yet consistent and that must be improved, for example, the carrying out of the enterprise's rights and duties, the workers' right of ownership strongly manifested in attitudes of subsidized, feudal business management, and the old capitalist ideology and trade system that still lingers on. The organizing machinery is gigantic but not very efficient. The sense of responsibility for self-mastery is not yet high. There has not yet been appropriate cooperation for the three benefits. Insufficient attention has been given to the management of labor, salaries, remuneration, and social welfare. The agreement signed to purchase goods with localities has not yet been strictly enforced. Moreover, the localities have not yet found all the sources for strategic export goods. The circulation of exports and imports is slow in making a profit.

In order to bring the regulations on state enterprises by the Council of Ministers into force in the immediate future, our Lao Export-import Company will organize the dissemination and study of this regulation for the cadres and government employees throughout the company and help them see their past strengths and weaknesses and be creative in adopting ways to solve problems in the future using the company's special regulations which will be set consistent with the new regulations. They will improve the organizational machinery, reassigning cadres properly and very efficiently. They will clearly state the roles, rights, duties, and also the benefits of the working people and at the same time improve, promote, and strengthen the roles of the mass organizations--the youth unions, the Lao women's associations, and the trade unions. They will set up different councils in the company based on this regulation and will use these organizations to mobilize business effectively. First of all, however, they must improve and increase the supervisory techniques of the

party chapter in the company. The party member cadres must be outstanding models in carrying out all tasks in the new phase, which is to wipe out resolutely subsidized feudal business management, turn civilized, economically accountable trade, change the direction of business from West to East, and relying exclusively on socialism by taking the trade cycle out of the capitalist market orbit.

9884/9190
CSO: 4206/56

LUANG PRABANG ECONOMIC PLANNING, INVESTMENT, CONSTRUCTION

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 18 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Somlit Sitsakda: "Achievements in Base Construction in Luang Prabang in the Past 10-year Period"]

[Excerpts] Over the past 10 years, construction of the material and technical base has played an important role in primary socialist construction. Although it has just been organized so that the material and technical base is still young, the technical knowledge and ability of the workers are not yet high. The correct and brilliant leadership of the party and the close guidance of the provincial party committee throughout the past 10 years has led to all-around progress in the building of the technical base in Luang Prabang. From 1977 to 1984 the province invested a total of 168.24 million kip in the construction; 65 projects were completed, of which 44 were for national economic sections valued at 150.52 million kip and 21 for cultural sections valued at 17.83 million kip. In particular, the province invested 102 million kip for the construction and expansion of irrigation ditches, which are primary duties for the all-around expansion of agricultural production in the past 10 years. This is 60 percent of the total investment for construction in the province. The province also invested in four construction projects in cultivation, animal husbandry, and veterinary work, and it invested in repairing factories. There were eight projects for forest surveying and allocation, and there are many road construction projects in which four projects will involve 177 km of newly built roads and eight projects for repairing stores, warehouses, and restaurants.

In material and technical supply over the past 10 years, the province has supplied production sections the following materials: 700 tons of fuel oil per year, 200 tons of cement per year, 15 tons of steel rods per year, and construction and transport vehicles. A great number of repairs were made.

9884/9190
CSO: 4206/60

BRIEFS

BOLIKHAMSAI RICE HARVEST, COOPERATIVES--In 1985, rice production in Bolikhamsai Province was 29,330 tons; the total ricefield area was 12,120 hectares, and the average production capacity was 2.4 tons per hectare. There were almost 10,000 hectares of highland cultivation, which yielded 15,600 tons with a capacity of 1.5 tons per hectare. There are now 65 agricultural co-op units throughout the province and 6,141 families on over 1,700 hectares, with a production capacity of 2.5 tons per hectare. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Jan 85 pp 1, 3] 9884/9190

BOLIKHAMSAI BANK DEPOSITS--In 1985 the masses in Bolikhamsai Province deposited over 837,000 kip in the bank, including over 177,000 kip from the savings lottery. There was also news that since the end of last year the people in Kangsen Canton, Pek District, Xieng Khouang Province, had deposited over 76,000 kip in the bank. The savings deposits of our cadres, workers, military and police personnel, and the people in 1985 were substantial and very widely distributed throughout the nation. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Jan 85 p 1] 9884/9190

KHAMMOUAN YOUTH UNION MEMBERSHIP--In 1985 Khammouan Province gained over 1,900 additional LPR youth union members including over 800 women. There are now over 7,900 youth union members in the province, with over 2,700 women. There are over 51,000 youths in the province. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Jan 85 p 1] 9884/9190

LUANG PRABANG ROAD REPAIR--Since early November the cadres and workers of the Road and Bridge Construction Company of Luang Prabang Province have repaired various broken-down roads as follows. They succeeded in repairing 118 km of Route 13 north from Luang Prabang to Pak Mong in the district and the province before the end of the plan. In repairing this road their primary task was to sweep the road surface, push the fallen dirt off the road, and then fill in the potholes and pack them down to make them level. They also cleared brush at the side of the road, made repairs, etc. There was also news that the workers in this company continued to be successful in repairing 104 km out of the 134 km of Route 13 from Luang Prabang to Sala Phoukhoun. These repairs are expected to be completed soon. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 31 Dec 85 p 1] 9884/9190

LPRYU GROWTH IN DISTRICT--In order to strengthen both qualitatively and quantitatively the youth union in its own district, in 1985 the Youth Union Executive Committee in Sikottabong District, Vientiane Capital, propagandized and mobilized youth union members throughout the district to absorb deeply the duty and role of the youth union in the new period and to understand that the youth union is the true right hand of the party. After the period of mobilization the Sikottabong District Youth Union gained a total of 558 new members. Now there is a total of 2,663 LPRYU members throughout Sikottabong District. They are divided into 44 units in different base levels. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 28 Dec 85 p 1] 9884/9190

MONG DISTRICT RESETTLEMENT, SECURITY--At the end of October the party committee and the district administrative committee in Saisomboun District, Vientiane Province, led the military and police division cadres and government employees from the district office along with a total of 36,000 laborers to repair 56 km of damaged roads, thus making the roads within the district able to transport goods for production and for improving the living standard for the people of ethnic groups throughout the mountainous area in the dry season. There was also news that in order to maintain peace, happiness, and order in their own territory the regional forces along with the district administrative committee in Saisomboun District organized themselves and successfully mobilized the mountain people in the hard-to-reach and scattered areas to come down and resettle on the plains and to engage in settled and permanent production as planned. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Dec 85 p 1] 9884/9190

CSO: 4206/56

NEW CALEDONIA

INDEPENDENCE SEEKERS REMAIN AT ODDS

Paris LE MONDE 21 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by Frederic Filloux, foreign correspondent]

[Text] Noumea--Behind the FLNKS superficial unity, conflicts remain. Despite the unanimous statements made by independence leaders after the movement's fourth congress which ended Monday, November 18, several points reveal the extent of the political differences troubling the coalition.

In an exceptional move, the press was barred from this congress, which was held behind closed doors in the Oundjo tribe, on the west coast of Grande Terre where 1,500 to 2,000 militants gathered to take stock of the past year and draw up an outline for regional construction.

One week before the congress, the principal member of the movement, the Caledonian Union [CU], promised during its own congress that it would regain a degree of control of FLNKS consistent with its key role in the independence movement (le Monde, November 13). Today, it must be admitted that this recovery of political power did not materialize. "We had to make concessions on a number of points" a CU leader admits in private. In a concession that will have an important effect on its future plans, the Caledonian Union abandoned an attempt to impose a proportional relationship between the number of militants in each of the six member groups (Footnote 1) (FLNKS member groups, in order of importance, are: the Caledonian Union, the KALIPA (Kanak Liberation Party), the MPU (Melanesian Progressive Union), the UKLF (United Kanak Liberation FRONT), the LUEKW (Labor Union of Exploited Kanak Workers) and the KSP (Kanaky Socialist Party)) and their representation within the political bureau, the movement's ruling body.

The movement is therefore left with equal representation of each group: the CU, with its 11,500 militants, has no more power than the Kanaky Socialist Party (KSP), which has no more than a few dozen. This is a far cry from the mathematical visions of Jean-Marie Tjibaou, who hoped to learn the exact size of each of the pressure groups that make up FLNKS. "The number of our militants is nobody's business, especially not journalists", Norbert Caffa, leader of the KSP fulminates; leaders of the other minority groups agree . . .

It has been suggested by the Caledonian Union that certain motions that came out of the fourth FLNKS congress are inapplicable. Organizing a regional referendum of the Kanak people or financing FLNKS by automatically deducting 20 percent from the salary of each militant are two examples. "These would be serious mistakes", comments a CU staffer, who readily admits that his party has allowed the lesser factions to cling to the illusion of their importance. "It was a little early to regain control, that will come later", we are promised.

"Later" means the FLNKS convention scheduled for the beginning of next year. One of the Caledonian Union's objectives will be the participation FLNKS in the March, 1986 legislative elections, which the other parties favor boycotting. The CU will also attempt to establish a dominant position once and for all.

9825
CSO: 4219/13

THAILAND

POLITICIANS, COMMENTATORS REACT TO POSSIBLE ATHIT EXTENSION

Interior Minister, Deputy Defense Minister

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 5 Feb 86 pp 1, 20

[Excerpt] Gen Sitthi Chirarot, the minister of interior, was interviewed at the Ministry of Interior on the morning of 4 February about the rumors that another 1-year extension will be granted to Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC. Gen Sitthi said that this is not a tradition. He does not see any reason to grant an extension. There is no provision for this in the constitution. There is no reason for this. People are just thinking about this and making assumptions. As for soldiers establishing a political party, he does not agree with that either. He already has too much to do. After he retires, he wants to rest. Younger people with capabilities can take over. The reporter also asked about the reports that parliament's term will be extended. Gen Sitthi said that he wants the election to be held on schedule. There should be a parliamentary election every 4 years.

Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, the deputy minister of defense, was interviewed late in the morning on 4 February at the Government House. He was asked if it was true that a recommendation to grant an extension to Gen Athit had been submitted to the Defense Council this week. Air Chief Marshal Phaniang replied that he couldn't talk about that. The reporter asked whether the Ministry of Defense retirement list has been completed. The deputy minister of defense said that normally, the retirement list is completed in April. However, the names of the Ministry of Defense officials who are retiring were sent to the Ministry of Finance last year. The Ministry of Finance must be informed 1 year in advance so that it has time to prepare the budget.

The reporter asked him his views on granting an extension to Gen Athit. Air Chief Marshal Phaniang said that that is up to the prime minister. The reporter asked, "customarily, the extension has to be granted before the person retires, isn't that right?" The deputy defense minister replied, "that's correct." The reporter asked whether it was necessary to grant an extension to Gen Athit. Air Chief Marshal Phaniang said that he did not want to answer that question.

Columnist Favors Extension

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 5 Feb 86 p 5

[Fact and Fancy column by an "Old Soldier": "Granting an Extension to Soldiers and Extending Parliament's Term, Nothing Hidden"]

[Excerpt] There are now rumors that parliament's term will be extended. But actually, it is more likely that parliament will be dissolved. This is just a rumor. There is no truth to this whatsoever. Another of the many rumors is that Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC, will be granted an extension. But this cannot be dismissed as a simple rumor. While this has not been officially approved, there are strong grounds for thinking that it will be. That is, it seems likely that he will be granted an extension.

Granting an extension to officials who have reached the age of retirement is really just a matter of extending their term of office past the age of retirement. The actual process is much easier than extending the term of MPs. There is nothing strange about granting an extension to Gen Athit Kamlangek. He has already been granted one extension. That is, he was due to retire on 30 September 1985 but was granted a 1-year extension to 30 September 1986. There is still a lot of time left before that.

As for why people are now talking about the matter of Gen Athit being granted another extension, I think that people are really talking about what happened last year. Last year, prior to 30 September 1985, the date that Gen Athit was due to retire, senior military officers asked Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister and minster of defense, who is Gen Athit's superior, to grant Gen Athit a 2-year extension as RTA CINC and supreme commander.

There were several important reasons for making that request (in 1985), and those reasons were based on the actual situation (at that time). When this matter was submitted to Gen Prem, Gen Prem considered the matter carefully based on the army regulations and laws and on the military and political situation. After careful deliberation, Gen Prem granted an extension to Gen Athit. But according to the law, extensions can be granted for only 1 year at a time. The law does not, however, prohibit a person from being granted another extension. The law states that a person can be granted five 1-year extensions. That is, the official can be granted extensions until he reaches the age of 65.

Gen Athit Kamlangek has been granted only one extension, and this year (1986) he will be only 61 years old. Looking at his physical condition and general appearance, Gen Athit does not look old. He is much more vigorous than many of his contemporaries. Thus, his age poses no obstacle to granting him another extension (1 year according to the law).

However, the number of military positions is limited, and these are important (military) positions. Gen Athit holds two important military positions, and many officers below him are waiting to move up. If an extension is granted to

someone, those below him will have to wait another year. This is the important point. This is the main reason for all the criticism. And when one person holds two important positions, this generates even more talk.

As for granting an extension to officials who hold two positions, couldn't an extension be granted for just one of the positions? Gen Athit, for example, serves as both the RTA CINC and the supreme commander. If Gen Athit is granted another extension, does he have to be granted an extension for both positions? Couldn't he be granted an extension for just one of the positions? That is probably not possible. Thus, if Gen Athit is granted another extension, it means that he will continue to hold both these positions.

As for the reports that are now being circulated about granting an extension to Gen Athit, it should be understood that these are not rumors. Rather, this is a matter of reviewing the request made by senior officers last year, who asked that Gen Athit be granted a 2-year extension. But because the law permits only 1-year extensions, the matter must be reviewed so that things are done in accord with the law. There is nothing hidden.

Postcard Campaign Denied

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 7 Feb 86 pp 1, 20

[Excerpt] In a recent interview, Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister and minister of defense, was asked about the matter of granting an extension to Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC. Gen Prem said that the military has not yet submitted the matter to him. A military news source has revealed that certain people are sending postcards to soldiers in all units in both Bangkok and the provinces in order to obtain their views on this matter. They have been asked to send their responses to Col Phiraphong Sanphakphisut, the commander of the 1st King's Guard Engineers Battalion.

These postcards state: "Dear sir, Gen Athit Kamlangek has served the country faithfully without thought of personal gain. He has sacrificed his personal comfort and traveled abroad in order to support his subordinates. And he has visited remote border areas. It is very difficult to find such a brave and dedicated commander. He has supported the rapid advancement of talented officers in order to have them serve as an example to others. Thus, the army is united, morale is high and there is strong solidarity. People are not vying for profits as was the case before. If he has to give up his positions, there is no other officer who can administer things as well as he can. And without such a skillful and knowledgeable leader as Gen Athit, the army might split apart. Thus, granting him another 1-year extension must be supported."

At the end of the postcard, it asks, "Do you favor granting an extension to Gen Athit Kamlangek?" Four responses are provided: a. favor very strongly, b. favor strongly, c. favor, d. other. The last line is reserved for the signature of the respondent.

The front of the card is addressed to Col "Phiraaphong" Sapphakphisut, commander, 1st King's Guard Engineers Battalion, Suan Anan, Bangkok.

Because the postcard are addressed to Col Phiraphong Sappnakphisut, the commander of the 1st King's Guard Engineers Battalion, reporters went and asked him about this. Col Phiraphong answered very gravely and curtly that "I am not involved in this. I don't know who sent the postcards. The RTA CINC has ordered me not to get involved in this matter. I am his subordinate and must obey his order."

The commander of the 1st King's Guard Engineers Battalion also said that he had received several of these postcards. He insisted that he was not the one who had addressed the cards. If he had been the one, he would not have misspelled his name. And he would not have written the note like that. What is important is that there was no reason for him to do this. This matter is up to the minister of defense.

A report from a military news source stated that Gen Athit Kamlangek is on an official trip to Hawaii. Yesterday, he arrived in Japan. When he was informed about this postcard campaign, he became very upset and ordered people to find out who is behind this.

That same day, Col Narong Kittikhachon, a Thai Nation Party MP from Ayuthaya, talked with reporters at parliament. He said that he is against granting another extension to Gen Athit because Gen Athit has been in government service long enough. He should retire and find another way to serve the country. Being a soldier is not the only way to serve the country. He could form a group or association to serve the country, or he could run for election. With his qualifications, he could become a minister and serve the country that way.

Col Narong said that granting him another extension is tantamount to stifling the advancement of subordinate officers. There are many talented people, and they will not have a chance to advance. If he is granted another extension, this could continue until he has been granted five extensions. Those who are waiting their turn to be promoted will have retired by that time. There is no basis for the claim that the army lacks strong leaders and that he must be granted an extension because of the border, or security, situation. If that is true, it means that the army lacks talented people.

Cartoon Lampoons Extension

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 6 Feb 86 p 3

[Cartoon]

More Opposition Noted in Parliament

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 7 Feb 86 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] Mr Khlaeo Norapoti, an MP from Khon Kaen and the deputy leader of the Social Democrat Party, talked with a BAN MUANG reporter at parliament about people exerting pressure to grant an extension to the supreme commander and RTA CINC. He said that actually, Gen Athit has already been granted one extension. He is against granting him another extension because that would block the promotions of other officers. Senior officers would not have a chance to rise to the top positions before they retire.

Mr Khlaeo said that he is sure that there are capable officers in the army who are qualified to take over from Gen Athit. As for those who are exerting pressure to have an extension granted, he does not think that Gen Athit approves of what they are doing. He would probably like to step down and let someone else take his place. He has good intentions toward the army. Thus, Mr Khlaeo would like to ask those who are calling for an extension to show some consideration for Gen Athit. They should not intrude or try to curry favor.

The MP from Khon Kaen said that at present, most people and soldiers have great confidence in the abilities of Gen Athit. He would like to warn him that he could be harmed by people close to him. Thus, he should retire from government service, a desire that Gen Athit himself once expressed. Actually, an extension must be approved by Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the minister of defense. Mr Khlaeo does not think that Gen Athit wants to make things difficult for his superior. Those close to him should not stir up trouble. If Gen Athit would like to serve the nation, he should form a political party and run for MP in order to strength the democratic system. He would receive much support from those who have confidence in him.

The same day, Mr Niyom Worapanya, an MP from Lopburi and an advisor to the Thai Nation Party, talked with a BAN MUANG reporter at parliament about granting an extension to Gen Athit. He said that the Retirement Act should be revised, with the retirement age raised from 60 to 65. It would no longer be necessary to grant 1-year extensions. The efficiency and the physical and mental health of those requesting an extension should be tested. If they have made serious mistakes while performing their duties and if they are dishonest and insincere toward the nation and the people and their superiors agree, they should be dismissed from the service. This would solve the problem.

Phichit Called Active in Extension Move

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 13 Feb 86 pp 13, 14

[Unattributed report: "The Army Following Gen Athit's Denial That He Will Enter Politics"]

[Excerpt] Around the beginning of last year, army officers launched a campaign to secure a 2-year extension for Gen Athit Kamlangek. They said that this was necessary for security reasons. Specifically, they cited the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border. Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, the 1st Army Region

commander, was the activist in getting commanders to sign a petition for submission to Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister and minister of defense. But because of legal restrictions, only a 1-year extension could be granted.

"If he had not been assured of being granted another extension, Gen Athit would not have told reporters that he will not enter politics. When a person holds such important military positions, it is difficult to give them up. Granting another extension should not be a problem. An agreement was reached on this last year," said a senior officer to LAK THAI at the end of January.

Extensions Start with Chuthai

The same senior officer discussed the steps that must be followed in requesting another 1-year extension for Gen Athit. He said that this year, the entire process must be gone through once again. This starts with Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, the deputy RTA CINC, who, in his capacity as a senior army officer, must submit the request to Gen Banchop Bunnak, the chief of staff officers. Following that, Gen Banchop must submit the request to Gen Prem, the prime minister, in his capacity as minister of defense. It is up to Gen Prem to approve this. Thus, a petition signed by senior officers and field commanders who support this will be submitted to Gen Prem.

An officer close to Gen Athit told LAK THAI that an extension will probably be granted automatically when the time comes unless something major occurs. In that case, this might be a problem. This is another year in which several full army generals will retire. Thus, there will be a shortage of officers of that rank.

More Factors Than Last Year

"I think that the various factors in the army make it essential to grant an extension to Gen Athit. There are more reasons this year than last year. It would be very difficult to reverse this," said the officer.

There are now 174 generals in the army. There are 5 full generals, 27 lieutenant generals and 142 major generals.

Prem, Phichit Views Noted

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 9 Feb 86 pp 4, 5

[Unattributed report: "A Second Extension, an Old Matter That Has Come Up Again"]

[Excerpt] A news source stated that Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, the deputy RTA CINC, has told Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister and minister of defense, that another extension should be granted to Gen Athit, the supreme commander and RTA CINC. The news source also said that Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupatemi, the RTAF CINC, agrees with this recommendation. Admiral

Niphon Sirithon, the RTN CINC, has not given an opinion. The news report stated that Gen Prem listened but acted upset by this. Gen Athit is on a trip to Hawaii. However, another news source stated that this matter was submitted to Gen Prem in writing at a Defense Council meeting. The matter was on the agenda, but it was not discussed at the meeting.

The matter of granting an extension to the RTA CINC has become a problem once again. Last time, it was proposed that he be granted a 2-year extension, but the law allows only 1-year extensions. The extension granted to Gen Athit will expire on 31 August this year.

There had been rumors about an extension prior to this. Those supporting an extension have been rather restrained while those who disapprove of this have been much more outspoken. It is worth noting that the activist in last year's movement to secure an extension for Gen Athit, that is, Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, the 1st Army Region commander, has not taken any action this year. A person close to Lt Gen Phichit said that "Lt Gen Phichit has told his subordinates that the next RTA CINC will be Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the army chief of staff."

Last year, Lt Gen Phichit constantly said that Gen Athit should be granted an extension because "from the standpoint of the common soldier, when the enemy is at the door, you don't have to use much military knowledge. All you have to know is that you don't change commander at such a time. Because when you change commanders, things have to be reviewed, and this takes time...." But this year he has not campaigned for an extension. Thus, there is some question about whether Lt Gen Phichit still insists on Gen Athit being granted another extension based on the term proposed last year.

Another news source said that Gen Prem is definitely opposed to granting another extension to Gen Athit. Gen Prem was granted only one extension. The law states:

"When a government official reaches the age of 60, he must retire at the end of that fiscal year. However, if granting an extension is necessary in order to maintain security, or if this will benefit education or national development or if this concerns a civilian offical in the service of the king or the chief or deputy aide-de-camp to the king, the cabinet may grant 1-year extensions until that person turns 65." "The prime minister opposes granting another extension. Last time, he spoke about why that was necessary. But this time he is opposed to this. I don't know whether this will be necessary or not. He seems very tense."

A news report stated that the Democrat Party has discussed this matter and asked Mr Phichai Rattakun, the party leader and deputy prime minister, to inform Gen Prem that the party is opposed to granting another extension to Gen Athit.

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MPS DIFFER ON AMNESTY FOR COUP PLOTTERS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 22 Jan 86 pp 1, 12

[Unattributed report: "Piyanat Strongly Opposes Granting Amnesty to 9 September Rebels"]

[Text] At parliament on the afternoon of 21 January, Mr Piyanat Watraphon, an MP from Sisaket Province and the deputy speaker of the House, talked with reporters about the rumors that amnesty will be granted to the 9 September rebels because of fears that the trial will lead to a political crisis. He said that as a politician and lawyer, he does not think that there will be any problems if the trial is conducted fairly and impartially.

Mr Piyanat said that he is upset by the fact that people have suggested settling the matter by granting amnesty. That is tantamount to admitting that the state has power in name but not in fact and that it cannot control the situation and must bow to pressures to let the offenders go unpunished.

Mr Piyanat said that he doesn't understand why we have to pardon those who tried to seize power using force. If they had succeeded, they would have created a dictatorship in the country. But they failed and so why should the democratic faction allow them to go unpunished? He feels that the best way is to allow things to proceed based on the system. If people are to be pardoned, we should wait until a more auspicious time, such as the king's 60th birthday. Also, if amnesty is granted, it must be granted to all the defendants and not just certain defendants.

At the same time, Mr Khlaeo Norapoti, an MP from Khon Kaen and the deputy leader of the Social Democrat Party, said that he is sure that amnesty will be granted. It's just a matter of whether this will be done before or after a verdict is rendered. The defendants should remain calm. The rebellion stemmed from a difference of opinion and so amnesty should be granted. Also, they have been punished enough already. He has faced this many times. If a motion to grant amnesty is made in parliament, he will vote for it immediately.

Mr Trairong Suwannakhiri, the government spokesman, denied the report that certain ministers are discussing granting amnesty to the 9 September rebels in order to reduce the political tension. He said that there is no truth to that whatsoever. The government has considered granting amnesty.

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EDITORIAL: OKAY TO AMNESTY COUP PLOTTERS AFTER TRIAL

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 22 Jan 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Amnesty for the 9 September Rebels?"]

[Text] During the past several days, certain newspapers have printed stories saying that a senior minister, whose name was not revealed, has said that one way to avoid a new political conflict in Thailand is to grant amnesty to all the 9 September rebels. This would forestall events that could topple the government of Gen Prem Tinsulanon.

In an interview, this unnamed minister said that if this trial continues, it could lead to the involvement of an "important person" who was supposedly behind this rebellion and who met with failure.

Regardless of who this "unnamed minister" is, the publication of such reports is really meant to test the reaction of people. The people who stand to benefit from this are the defendants now on trial on charges of staging a rebellion.

We are opposed to solving the problem by granting amnesty. Like others who have expressed opposition to granting amnesty, we do not feel that granting amnesty will stop people from thinking about staging a coup to seize power, which has become a very common occurance. But coups should be a thing of the past. The people are much better informed today. If people apply pressure illegally and use their great influence to force the government to grant amnesty, people will criticize the government for its inability to control the situation. If the government has to yield power to the other faction and it succeeds in gaining power, it will definitely implement a dictatorship.

The right way to deal with the violators is to continue to allow the judiciary to handle the case. The guilt or innocence of the defendants can be established openly and fairly in court. Granting amnesty to people before a verdict is reached will not solve the problems. That is just hiding the problems. That will cause people to fear the influences, and that should not happen in a democracy.

Amnesty can be granted, but this must be done at the right time and in accord with the regulations. In particular, amnesty must be granted to people fairly and impartially and not because a certain group is involved. That has been done in the past and has just created new problems.

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COLUMNIST SEES DROP IN RESPECT FOR ROYAL FAMILY

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 13 Jan 86 p 7

[Article by Charoen C. Damrong: "Where Should the King's Picture Be Kept?"]

[Text] The publishing industry has made great advances. Today, the publishing houses can print beautiful pictures that are the equal of those printed abroad. At New Year's time each year, beautiful calendars are printed showing natural scenes, important sites, flowers, works of art and beautiful girls in various poses, from the polite to the obscene. And there are many pictures of the royal family.

Ten years ago, it was very difficult to find large color pictures of the royal family. Poor villagers and people living in remote areas did not have a chance to have such pictures to show respect to the royal family. The government had to print large pictures and distribute them to the villagers when the opportunity arose.

But now, the Thai and even the Thai hill tribesmen who have never seen their king can easily obtain such pictures. Merchants, companies and stores like to distribute calendars showing pictures of the royal family. But now that it is so easy to obtain such pictures, I feel that certain problems have arisen.

Because people can obtain pictures of the royal family so easily, some families have more than one picture. In the past, the people cherished these pictures and took good care of them. This is not the case anymore. Some people keep these calendars in various places with no thought of where such pictures should be kept. They do not give any thought to the importance of these pictures, which are symbols of the king. Some hang the calendars beneath their own pictures or beneath pictures of family members. Some keep the calendars on the floor so that they can get at them easily to mark off the days or months. Some people keep them in the bathroom or throw them here and there because they are so easy to obtain.

At first glance, this seems to be a minor matter. But if you think about this more deeply, you will realize that the king is the head of the Thai nation. Along with nation and religion, the monarcy is an important institution that must be respected and jealously guarded and protected. The king is a virtuous and kind person who shows the same concern for the people as does a father for

his children. He has great prestige. He is the center of loyalty for the people of the country. He is the glory of the Kingdom of Thailand.

We would not hang pictures of our parents in inappropriate places. And so why do people hang pictures of the king, who has great importance to the people of the country, in such inappropriate places? I would like the Thai people and government officials to think about what should be done about this. I don't want to hear foreigners say that the "Thai don't know the value of a precious jewel."

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EDITORIAL ASKS GOVERNMENT TO STIFFEN JAPAN TRADE STANCE

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 30 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Thai-Japanese Negotiations, Have To Use a 'Hard Stick' in Bargaining"]

[Text] The sixth meeting of the Joint Thai-Japanese Economics and Trade Committee was convened in an atmophere of hope that it would be possible to make progress in solving the problems and overcoming the obstacles in Thai-Japanese economic and trade relations.

Before the Japanese bargaining team flew to Bangkok, Mr Sintaro Abe, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, held a long meeting with leaders of the country's important business institutions and reminded them of ASEAN's political and economic importance to Japan. Mr Abe summarized Japanese-ASEAN relations by saying that "relations have not expanded as they should have." He said that relations have now reached a critical "turning point" for Japan. If Japan cannot bring about development in this region, it will not be able to maintain peace and protect the fruits of its security and prosperity as a member of the Asian-Pacific region.

This attitude expressed by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the first real indication of Japan's concern about the problem of economic cooperation with ASEAN following the reaction against the "Japanese economic animal," a reaction that was widespread throughout the region.

This situation is a constructive factor for the Joint Thai-Japanese Economic and Trade Committee meeting. But even so, Thailand and Japan hold different views about the lack of tranquility in economic and trade relations. Japan feels that this is a strategic problem that can be solved given enough time. But Thailand feels that this is an urgent problem that requires immediate attention.

Looking at past Japanese actions, Japan has tended to yield to the demands of the United States and the EEC, which bargain with a "hard stick." Japan has considered Thailand and ASEAN to be less important. There is little chance that the Japanese foreign ministry's policy line will bring about any fundamental change.

Thailand is in a secondary position, and there is no chance of our improving our position if we continue to restrict ourselves by trying to "cooperate" while at the same time begging for sympathy from a "merchant who is interested only in profits." But if the government, which, because it stipulates the policies, controls the country's economic fate, sees the problems, makes changes and bargains on economic and political matters, there will be greater hope of solving the problems both during these negotiations and in the future.

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EDITORIAL: U.S. RICE POLICY Termed 'Trade War'

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 3 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Has the United States Made the Right Decision in Waging a 'Rice War' With Thailand?"]

[Text] On 8 February, a delegation of senior Thai officials will leave for the United States in order to talk with U.S. officials about certain problems that could damage trade relations between the two countries now that the United States has promulgated a new agricultural law, which is known as the Farm Act and which will go into effect in April this year.

The primary aim of this law is to help American farmers get out of debt and support agricultural exports so that the United States can compete with the EEC. Also, because the United States is an important competitor of Thailand in the rice export trade, another objective of this law is to help the United States take rice markets in various parts of the world away from Thailand.

Even though the United States produces less rice than Thailand, producing about 6 million tons a year, it is the second largest exporter in the world. That is, it exports approximately 2 million tons a year. Thailand exports about 4 million tons a year. Today, the United States needs to release rice from its huge stockpile of rice. Because of this, the war between Thai and American rice on world markets will grow very intense next year.

Thus, during the negotiations between the Thai delegation and U.S. officials, special attention must be focused on our standpoint and position. At present, we have an advantage over the United States. We are the largest rice exporter in the world, and we have broader markets. In particular, our production costs are lower and so our prices are lower. Also, the quality of our rice is better. This has been proven over a number of years by the fact that Thailand has been able to expand its markets while the markets of the United States have shrunk.

During the coming negotiations, it is essential that the Thai delegation make the U.S. government realize that trying to seize rice markets from Thailand by supporting exports is tantamount to starting a "trade war" with Thailand. It knows that it has greater economic and financial power than Thailand. The people who will be adversely affected are the poor Thai farmers. And this will affect Thailand's economy and its stability and security. At that point, the good relations that have existed between our two countries for so long will turn sour. The country responsible for that will be our great friend, the United States. And there will be nothing that it can do or say to make amends to the Thai people.

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FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES POLICY STRATEGY

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 9 Feb 86 pp 54, 55

[Interview with Oranut Otsakanon, the director-general of the Department of Foreign Trade; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Would you describe the nature of the work of the Department of Foreign Trade?

[Answer] The department is involved in technical and practical activities concerning exports and imports. We try to ensure that export-import activities are carried on based on the regulations. And we try to facilitate exports. If problems arise, we try to find out what is causing the problems and then solve the problems. The Department of Foreign Trade can solve short-term problems such as the imposition of an embargo or the use of protectionist measures. Long-term problems are the responsibility of the Department of Business Economics.

[Question] Does the minister tell you which policies to implement?

[Answer] He does not dictate policy. But from what I have observed and the conversations that I have had with him, he wants to do everything possible to facilitate exports and to treat everyone fairly. The public sector should not pose an obstacle to or block exports.

[Question] What is the main policy?

[Answer] An urgent matter is rice. We are doing everything we can to increase rice exports. Everything else is secondary.

[Question] Looking at the general situation, exports are now encountering trade protectionist measures. In such a situation, what should be done to solve the short- and long-term problems?

[Answer] If protectionism grows worse, the first thing we must do is negotiate with the countries that have implemented protectionist measures against us. But if the negotiations fail to achieve results, we will have to see what bargaining power we have and what measures we can implement to counter their measures.

We may also consider becoming a member of the GATT Subsidy Code, which has set standards concerning countries implementing protectionist measures by claiming that they are supporting exports. For example, the United States has implemented protectionist measures for textiles by increasing tariffs. In such cases, they can take action immediately. But if we become a member of the Subsidy Code, they will have to wait while an investigation is conducted to determine whether there have been losses and whether our exports are affecting their industries. In short, if we become a member of the Subsidy Code, it will not be possible to use increased tariffs right away because they will have to wait until an investigation is conducted.

[Question] Will we join the GATT?

[Answer] That is now under discussion. We have to look at the advantages and disadvantages of joining the Subsidy Code. We have to look at what we will lose if we can't export a certain type of good. Thailand is a developing country. Thus, sometimes we have to support our export industry, too.

[Question] Prices of agricultural goods are now very low. In particular, rice prices dropped even more after free trade measures were implemented. How sure are you that the recently implemented measures will achieve results?

[Answer] I am a civil servant. Policies are set by the minister. But I feel that if large numbers of "salesmen" go to sell goods and others come here to purchase goods, domestic prices will rise. But if we have only a few salesmen and other countries send out large numbers of salesmen, we may have trouble selling our goods.

At present, there is a surplus of goods worldwide. Our yields are very large. I think that we must take quick action to step up sales even if prices are not too good. If we can sell more goods, the price, or value, will increase, too.

[Question] Do you think that rice exports will hit the target that has been set?

[Answer] Yields this year are similar to those last year. I think that we will export about 4 million tons.

[Question] There are those who say that there is no free trade system anywhere in the world. What is your view on this?

[Answer] Trade is not always free. It depends on the goods and the situation. We say that we have a free trade system. But there are certain goods that we have to control. We have to control them in order to ensure adequate supplies for domestic consumption if yields are low. For example, at one time we controlled rice. Even though we said that we had a free trade system, we had to put controls on rice in order to ensure adequate supplies for domestic consumption. I agree that there is no such thing as totally free trade. It depends on the situation and the goods.

[Question] Will the controls on upland field crops be lifted?

[Answer] If we produce surplus amounts, I don't see any reason to stockpile them. We must export as much as we can. As for what sales methods are used, that depends on the world market.

[Question] It seems that politics must be used in coordination with trade. Is that right?

[Answer] Today, there is much protectionism. We have to see how much bargaining power we have. If it is normal trade, we may have little bargaining power. Take Japan, for example. They have implemented protectionist measures against us. Japanese exports to Thailand account for only a tiny fraction of their total exports. But we feel that they export huge quantities to Thailand. Normally, we do not have much bargaining power. We have to raise political issues to help. Even with the United States, there must be mutual support. I don't know which is the leader. But politics and trade must support each other. For example, the United States has to rely on us as a market for their cotton. We then export textiles to them. There is mutual support. As for political matters, we are shouldering the burden of caring for the refugees.

[Question] Today, there must be greater coordination between the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, isn't that right?

[Answer] I think that these two ministries have always coordinated things and cooperated with each other.

[Question] How do you feel about the fact that when the minister was replaced, senior officials were transferred? Some people say that officials in the Ministry of Commerce come and go because of politics.

[Answer] Actually, things should not be like that. Regular officials should be regular officials. But senior bureaucrats who work with political officials may have different ideas and so there may be disagreements. But actually, I don't think that regular officials want any conflicts to arise.

[Question] Would you tell us a little about yourself?

[Answer] I attended lower secondary school at Mater Dei and then transferred to Triamudom School. I earned my bachelor's degree in economics in the United States. After I returned to Thailand, I went to work for the Export Promotion Board, which was subordinate to the Office of the Prime Minister, in 1961. It was later placed under the control of the Ministry of Commerce. The secretary-general was Mr Otsathakosin, the deputy minister of commerce. He appointed me his secretary. In 1972 he was appointed minister of industry. I continued to serve as his secretary. After that, I worked in the Department of Foreign

Trade. I served as the chief of the Export Promotion Division, chief of the Trade Policy Division, deputy director-general of the Department of Foreign Trade and commercial advisor. Finally, I was appointed director-general of the Department of Foreign Trade. I have served in the Ministry of Commerce for 13 years. I have been in the Department of Foreign Trade for 11 years.

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OFFICIAL ON MALAY DUAL NATIONALS, LIBYA TRAINING, ECONOMY

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 13 Jan 86 pp 1, 12

[Unattributed article: "Malaysia Causes Problems, Bandits of Dual Nationality Pose Serious Threat to the South"]

[Text] Mr Prakit Uttamot, the deputy under secretary of the interior for special affairs and the director of the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Center, talked with reporters about the problems that are worrying him in his position as director of the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Center. He said that ever since he took this position 3 months ago, he has been very concerned about the dual nationals who live in Yala, Satun, Pattani, Narathiwat and Songkhla provinces. These people hold both Thai and Malaysian citizenship.

Mr Prakit said that what concerns him is that these people frequently commit crimes in Thailand. Many of them collect protection money. When officials conduct investigations, they encounter problems because of the dual nationality of these people. Because they hold both Thai and Malaysian citizenship, it is very difficult to arrest them and conduct an investigation.

"We have to ask the Malaysian government to cooperate, and it is the Thai-Malaysian Border Committee that has to solve the problems. But so far, it has not done anything," said Mr Prakit.

Besides this, Mr Prakit also expressed concern about the fact that certain Middle Eastern countries are giving educational scholarships to Thai from the southern border provinces. The students are told that Thai are still oppressing the Thai Moslems. The government has frequently had to take representatives from the Middle East to the south and let them talk with Thai Moslems there in order to solve this problem. The reporter asked whether he was referring to Libya. Mr Prakit said "yes."

As for the Chinese communist guerrillas and the bandit terrorists, Mr Prakit said that the situation has improved greatly. Most are just ordinary bandits who do not have any ideals. The main problem is with those who hold dual nationality. Many of these people earn their living as bandits and extortionists. Each person uses several aliases.

The reporter asked about the economic situation in the south. Mr Prakit said that the economic situation in the south, particularly in the border provinces, is not good. Para rubber and palm oil prices are very low. Also, Malaysia is sending palm oil here and cutting prices. Their palm oil is of higher quality than ours. This has hurt the economy. More and more people are turning to crime. We are confronted by the problem of whether to focus on suppressing the bandits or solving the economic problems in order to improve the lives of the people. Actually, the two must go hand in hand.

Mr Prakit said that the Thai Moslems in the southern border provinces are beginning to understand the Thai language, and more and more of them are using the Thai language. In Satun Province, it is no longer necessary to use interpreters at meetings of subdistict chiefs and village headmen. We want the Thai Moslems to adhere to their own religious beliefs. But at the same time, we want them to understand the Thai way of life, too. Much progress has been made.

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BRIEFS

CHAMOI INVESTIGATION STALLED--Mrs Chamoi Thipso, the former operator of a share fund worth billions of baht, is now on trial on charges of having defrauded people. So far, 23 witnesses have been questioned. There have not been any reports about this case for some time now because the court has forbidden the mass media from revealing the names of the witnesses or publishing articles about their testimony. A report issued by the Department of Public Prosecutions on 5 February stated that there are rumors to the effect that Mrs Chamoi has 200 million baht in cash in her possession and that she plans to use this money to pay back her customers provided that they do not testify against her. Because of this rumor, many customers who have been subpoenaed to testify are now hesitating and do not want to give testimony. This could weaken the prosecution's case. A news source stated that prosecution officials are very upset about this. This is being studied in order to find a way to solve the problem as quickly as possible. On 6 February, the 24th witness gave testimony in Court 7, Criminal Court. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 6 Feb 86 pp 1, 12] 11943

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

FOREIGN SUPPORT OF CGDK FORCES, FACTIONALISM DISCUSSED

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 5 Feb 86 pp 16-18

[Unattributed report: "The Eastern Front: The Situation Is Changing, a Major War"]

[Excerpt] The 1986 dry-season offensive in Cambodia is slow in developing as compared with previous years. It does not seem that the fighting will be as heavy this year. At the beginning of this week, LAK THAI went to Aranyaprathet and Taphraya to observe things and gather data on the situation along the Cambodian border. From what LAK THAI observed, it seems that Vietnam is following the old Thai proverb of "work slowly, and you will have a fine knife" instead of "make haste when the tide rises" as it did in previous years.

The Burapha Force Is Prepared

Maj Gen Choetchai Thiratthanon, the commander of the 9th Infantry Division from Kanchanaburi--which replaced the 2d Infantry Division--and the commander of the Burapha Force, gave his views on the "enemy" whom he is confronting. He said that the Burapha Force constantly receives hard intelligence on the enemy. And that intelligence is very valuable. Because we receive accurate intelligence, we can evaluate the situation accurately and make plans to deal with the situation. "We have only defensive plans; we do not have any offensive plans. We are just trying to defend our sovereignty. This is a rather strange way of waging war because we have to make defensive plans every year. We are not on the defensive. But we will not launch an offensive against anyone. We are just defending our country. Thus, we have made only defensive plans." Maj Gen Choetchai also said that "we are gentlemen who are confronting bandits." He said that the Burapha Force is prepared to handle any problem that may arise no matter how serious it is.

Serious in the South

An operations officer of the Burapha Force said that the situation in the southern area is more serious than in the northern area. That is, the fighting is rather heavy in the area of responsibility of the Chanthaburi-Trat forces. Sometimes we have to use naval guns to support the ground forces, that is, the marines. The fact that naval guns are used to fire on ground targets indicates

that the enemy is active all the way south to the coast. The situation is the same for both the Chanthaburi-Trat forces and the Burapha Force. Vietnamese and PRK forces have laid many mines this year. These are new and powerful mines that are difficult to detect. Also, it is easy to lay these mines. They resemble a small box that is only slightly larger than a rifle magazine. They can be carried quite easily. "The intelligence reports state that all Vietnamese soldiers carry these mines. It can be said that these are personal weapons. Some soldiers are responsible solely for laying these mines. They carry about 30 of these mines with them each time." These mines are made in the Soviet Union. These are the same type that have been used in Afganistan for 2 years now. But Vietnam began using this type only recently. "In the Chanthaburi-Trat area, the number of SAM-7 missile sites has been increased from four last year to eight this year."

The Problems of the Khmer Liberation Forces

A news source in Aranyaprathet talked with LAK THAI about the Khmer coalition government, which is composed of the Sihanouk, Khmer Serei and Khmer Rouge factions. He said that the Khmer Serei and the Khmer Rouge are waging separate struggles against the Vietnamese/PRK forces. There is no coordination of effort. Their strategy and tactics are different, too. The Khmer Rouge are fighting a guerrilla war. The Khmer Serei are fighting a more "conventional" war. They send forces on long-range patrols around the bases in order to gather intelligence rather than to engage the enemy. The Khmer Rouge, on the other hand, send out few reconnaissance patrols. Rather, they send forces to engage the enemy. They engage the enemy year-round whenever the opportunity presents itself. "Now, another problem has arisen. The Khmer Serei feel that the Khmer Rouge are fighting to seize contol of the area, build up their influence and move toward Phnom Penh. It is felt that the Khmer Rouge plan to attack Phnom Penh alone and claim the victory, if a victory is won. There is a conflict over this," said the news source. "Frankly, the Khmer Rouge are sending forces eastward. Their forces are leaving the Phnom Malai and Phnom Makhun mountains. But the Khmer Serei are keeping their forces in the west. When the Vietnamese attack Ampil, they flee into Thailand. When the Vietnamese forces withdraw, they return to Cambodia. Their combat morale is very low. Many of them want to go live in the refugee camps and immigrate to a third country such as the United States or Australia as soon as possible," said the news source frankly.

Differences in Weapons

The Khmer Rouge receive large quantities of weapons and other support from China. China provides the Khmer Serei and the Sihanouk faction with only about one-third the weapons support that it gives to the Khmer Rouge. The Khmer Serei receive some personal weapons from ASEAN countries. Some countries provide military training. It is the Khmer Rouge that have modern weapons such as antitank rockets. The Khmer Serei still use bulky recoilless rifles. The Khmer Serei do not have any artillery. But the Khmer Rouge have artillery at the battalion level. The Khmer Rouge have modern communications equipment. The Khmer Serei would like to have such equipment, too, but no one will give them any. The reason is that the Khmer Serei are like a refugee army. They are not as stable as the Khmer Rouge. However, the Khmer Serei have more civilians

under their control and enjoy greater support among the people. As for the Sihanouk faction, its largest base is at Tatum just across the border from Sisaket Province in Thailand. Its military capabilities are second to those of the Khmer Rouge. Its tactics are superior. Ranked in order, the tactics used by the Sihanouk faction are the best. Second are those of the Khmer Serei. This is because these two factions have many professional soldiers who previously served in the Cambodian armed forces. Most of these capable soldiers are members of the Sihanouk faction. The Khmer Rouge do not have any professional soldiers. They do not have any soldiers from the Lon Nol period. Rather, the Khmer Rouge soldiers are experienced guerrilla fighters.

The Khmer Serei and the Divisions

The Khmer Serei also have internal problems. There is a conflict between Gen Sak Sakhon and Gen Dien Del. Gen Sak Sakhon once held a military position in the Phnom Penh government. At present, he is the commander-in-chief of the Khmer Serei forces. Gen Dien Del rose from the rank of non-commissioned officer. But he has much combat experience. Recently, Gen Dien Del took such strong action that Mr Son Sann called him a "rebel." This split is growing wider. "It has reached the point where the forces of Gen Dien Del wear one collar insignia while those of Gen Sak Sakhon wear a different insignia. Soon, they will probably start flying different flags at their units," said the news source. However, Mr Son Sann still sides with Gen Sak Sakhon, who has greater "outside" recognition. But inside the Khmer Serei forces, the soldiers have great confidence in the military capabilities of Gen Dien Del.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

READERS CITE RURAL AREA ILLEGAL ELECTRIC POWER USE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jan 86 p 2

['Readers' Letters' column: "Illegal Use of Electricity in the Rural Area"]

[Text] The illegal use of electricity in many rural areas is like the cities. Many agricultural irrigation stations have priority in electric power but the power is not used for the constant pumping of water into the fields but for the night and day operation of mills, considered as "plan three," to produce a profit for the cadres and workers of the station!

At the end of November 1985, we saw five individuals wearing worker clothing presumptiously place an electric wire in the Coc Thanh River in Ha Nam Ninh Province to catch fish, a practice which could easily cause a fatal accident. When the fish floated to the top, they turned off the electricity and rowed out to pick them up. A number of youths in the local area also noisily crowded around to pick up the fish.

Le Dac and Tran Luc
Ha Nam Ninh Province

7300
CSO: 4209/281

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SWEATERS FOR BORDER TROOPS--Since the beginning of the year, the Hanoi Women's Union has conducted a campaign of "women sending 10,000 sweaters" as gifts to the troops safeguarding the frontier of the fatherland. On this occasion, some overseas Vietnamese living in France on visit to their native land have voluntarily contributed cash donations to the campaign. The Hanoi Municipal Women's Union has sent a first batch of more than 4,000 wool sweaters to the border combatants. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 85 p 1] 9213

CROOKS DISRUPT MARKETS--Last Sunday, the forces participating in market control and the public security forces inspected a number of "gathering places" where smugglers regularly carry on operations, which disrupt the markets. The control unit has prosecuted 406 cases, punished minor offenders and classified a number of bad targets in order to concentrate on reforming the laborers or notifying the subwards, agencies and units to have them prosecute the offenders using administrative measures. Many smugglers used to be laborers but were too lazy to work. A number specialize in smuggling contraband goods. Some always seem to have tens of thousands of dong on hand in order to make quick purchases from people. These people usually purchase goods in order to speculate. When there are shortages of goods at the markets, they bring out the goods and squeeze consumers, including the people who sold them the goods. Many of these crooks are in cahoots with a number of employees at state business and service installations. Thus, along with punishing the smugglers, I don't think that the agencies responsible should forget to search for the center of these illegal activities even if this requires a great effort. Only in this way will it be possible to gradually suppress the smugglers and contribute to good market management. ["A Story Each Day" column by "Buildier"] [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Dec 85 p 4] 11943

CSO: 4209/257

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

SRV-CZECH FRIENDSHIP ACTIVITIES--Hanoi, VNA Feb. 24--A talk was jointly held here this morning by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples (VCSFOP) and the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association to mark the 38th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's February revolution. Present on the occasion were Dang Huu, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the sponsoring association, Tran Duy Hung, member of the Presidium of the VCSFOP, and representatives of public offices and mass organizations in Hanoi. This afternoon, the executive committee of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association met and adopted a new program for further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, first of all to greet the forthcoming 17th congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 24 Feb 86 OW] /6662

KUWAITI LEADERS GREETED--Hanoi, VNA Feb. 24--State Council President Truong Chinh and chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent their warm greetings to Amir Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and Prime Minister Sheikh Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Sabah, prime minister, on the occasion of the 25th national day of the Kingdom of Kuwait (Feb. 25). In their greeting message, the Vietnamese leaders wish the Kuwaiti people many new achievements in building a prosperous Kuwait, and further consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 24 Feb 86 OW] /6662

NGUYEN HUU THO'S LENIN PRIZE DONATION--Hanoi, VNA Feb. 24--National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho has decided to present half of the 35,000 rubles he received from the Lenin Prize, to children in Ho Chi Minh City. The decision was made at a recent meeting between Nguyen Huu Tho and representatives of outstanding cadres in charge of the children's movement in the city. Nguyen Huu Tho was awarded the international Lenin Prize for the promotion of peace among nations, by the party and the state of the Soviet Union in 1985. The money is used to buy equipment for the newly-set up school for cadres in charge of children. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 24 Feb 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4200/732

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY ON WAR INVALIDS, SOCIAL WELFARE URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

/Editorial: "Carry Out the Modified Policy On War Invalids and Social Welfare Well"/

/Text/ The rear of the armed forces is always a matter of prime concern for our party and government which consider it one of the decisive factors determining the strength of the armed forces. War invalids and social welfare work is an important component of building the rear. Therefore, our party and government had promulgated many procedures and policies pertaining to war invalids and social welfare which were completed and modified in a timely manner to be consistent with actual situations and tasks in each period of our revolution. They were instrumental in the building of our armed forces, the strengthening of our national defense, and the protection of our fatherland.

At present, the revolution of our country is embarking on a new era. Some old war invalids and social welfare procedures and policies are no longer appropriate. In execution of the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee (Session V), the Council of Ministers has issued Decree No 236/HDBT, completing and modifying certain procedures and policies relative to war invalids and social welfare.

Current modifications aim at making the new wage system for cadres, workers, employees, and armed forces personnel on duty consistent with and appropriate to, the pension system of retired cadres, workers, employees, and armed forces personnel, disabled servicemen and other war invalids and social welfare allowances, in order to contribute to the gradual stabilization of the living conditions of recipients of war invalids and social welfare privileges. The modifications also have the purpose of deleting or improving certain irrational procedures, and of focusing on better assisting those persons who have given the best of themselves for the revolution, and those facing hardships in living conditions.

Carrying out the Council of Ministers' decree, the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare has issued Circular No 48/TBXH dated 30 September 1985, providing implementation directives for various levels of war invalids and social welfare agencies, and stressing that the execution of current orders is a central and most important task of the sector.

Being a staff element directly assisting party committees and government organizations of various levels in providing leadership for, and implementing war invalids and social welfare policies, the war invalids and social welfare agency, primarily the basic unit, plays an extremely important role in the execution of the Council of Ministers' decree. Realizing this responsibility, the whole war invalids and welfare sector has thoroughly studied and understood the decree and related modified procedures and policies. It is actively making an all-out effort to implement the new policies in the entire country. The sector's endeavor has been geared toward the achievement of the following goal: under the close leadership of the party and government, the war invalids and social welfare agency, in the highest spirit of responsibility and dedication, will see to it that necessary actions be taken to make sure that every task will be done thoroughly and unmistakenly, and that no disruption in the payment of allowances in the transitional period that may adversely affect the living conditions of recipients will take place. In the process of implementing the new policies, if a subordinate agency runs into impediments or difficulties, it will ask for instructions from the higher echelon, and will absolutely not improvise, and will never deviate from existing policies and procedures. The sector will severely deal with corrupt practices and with any unlawful method of obtaining allowances.

Our country is still experiencing economic hardships and the promulgation of a new modified set of war invalids and social welfare procedures is not necessarily apt to solve all the living conditions problems of our people, but it illustrates the concern and effort of the party and government in helping the war invalids, the families of our heroes, and other citizens who have meritoriously served the revolution. The recipients of the new policy, cognizant of this effort, will strive to maintain our glorious and noble traditions, and will welcome the new policies with enthusiasm and with a resolve to participate in production and other tasks in order to contribute to building our country and stabilizing their own lives.

We are a people with deeprooted traditions of mutual love and caring, loyalty and consistency. We are forever grateful for those who valiantly and meritoriously serve the people and the country, and we will do our best in helping them in whatever way possible. Therefore, with the instatement of the new modified policies, all localities, sectors and mass organizations will vigorously give their share in the movement, "The entire people care for war invalids, heroes and servicemen's families, and for meritorious citizens," and, in the meantime, carry on and improve local policies that give privileged treatment and that are currently in force.

Carrying out the war invalids and social welfare polices is the responsibility of our entire party, people and armed forces. Wherever they are stationed, armed forces units must closely coordinate with government agencies and mass organizations, and actively contribute to campaigning for, and disseminating current war invalids and social welfare procedures and policies, in order to achieve a successful execution of the Council of Ministers' decree.

9458/12228
CSO: 4209/220

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

QUESTIONS, ANSWERS ABOUT RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 85 p 3

/Text/ /Question/ What are the required retirement conditions for workers, employees and servicemen?

/Answer/ As of 1 September 1985, workers and employees including national defense workers (generally called workers and employees), and servicemen, including people's policemen (generally called servicemen) must meet the two conditions of age and time of service, in order to qualify for retirement. Generally speaking, those conditions are as follows: Male workers and employees must be 60 years old (servicemen must be 55) and have 30 years of service; female workers and employees must be 55 years old (servicewomen must be 50) and have 25 years of service in order to retire.

The time of service mentioned here is the time equivalent calculated on the basis of a conversion ratio applicable for each individual's labor or combat conditions: 1 year of service equals 1 year, or 1 year and 2 months, or 1 year and 4 months, or 1 year and 6 months.

/Question/ What conditions of service workers and employees and servicemen may benefit from a lowering of his or her age requirement in order to retire?

/Answer/ Workers and employees and servicemen having 30 years of service (for males) and 25 years of service (for females), if their time of service falls in the following conditions, may benefit from age lowering in order to retire:

--The age requirement is lowered 5 years for those workers and employees having 15 years of service in an occupation that is hazardous for their health or strenuous, or 15 years of service in a zone with difficulties and hardships, or 15 years of service in an occupation hazardous to their health or strenuous in armed forces units, in national defense construction projects, and in national defense industrial production.

--The age requirement is lowered 10 years for those workers and employees having 20 years of service in an occupation extremely hazardous to their health or extremely strenuous, or 20 years of service in a zone with many difficulties and hardships (a zone with difficulties and hardships is one with a 20-percent zone allowance, and a zone with many difficulties and hardships is one with a 25-percent zone allowance, or with a combat allowance from 10 to 20 percent, or distant islands).

/Question/ Under what conditions may workers and employees and servicemen retire even though they do not meet the age requirement?

/Answer/ Workers and employees and servicemen having 30 equivalent years of service (for males), and 25 equivalent years of service for females (after conversion), if becoming disabled in the following circumstances, may retire although they do not reach the retirement age:

--Workers and employees disabled 61 percent or more because of wounds, accident or sickness.

--Servicemen whose health is declining because of wounds or sickness.

/Question/ How is the monthly pension of workers and employees and servicemen calculated?

/Answer/ The monthly pension of a male worker, employee or serviceman having 30 years of service and of a female having 25 years of service equals 75 percent of the principal salary and seniority allowance (if applicable) paid the last month before retirement, or the same percentage of the highest pay in the 10 years preceding retirement; besides, for each year of service, a 1 percent increment is added, but in any circumstance, the pension shall not exceed 95 percent of the principal salary plus seniority allowance. The latter includes the special seniority allowance (granted salaried servicemen, people's policemen, cadres and employees of the customs sector, and workers and employees of some sectors because of difficult and harsh working and living conditions), and the extraordinary seniority allowance.

Individuals who do not receive seniority allowance at time of retirement, but have, in their prior time of service, received such an allowance while working in certain occupational or professional sectors, shall be credited with the old seniority allowance converted into the applicable new level for pension calculation and payment.

/Question/ At retirement time, a one-time bonus is granted. How many months' salary does this bonus represent?

/Answer/ At time of retirement, cadres, workers and employees and servicemen are granted a one-time bonus which is calculated on the basis of the principal salary plus all other applicable allowances, and at the following levels:

--A person having up to 25 years of service is granted a bonus equal to 2 months' salary.

--A person having up to 30 years of service is granted a bonus equal to 3 months' salary.

--A person having up to 35 years of service is granted a bonus equal to 4 months' salary.

This bonus shall be paid to the recipient at time of retirement by the organization or unit having administrative authority over the retiree.

/Question/ Besides the pension, is the retiree granted any other allowances or bonuses?

/Answer/ If the retiree falls into the following categories, he/she is entitled to receive other allowances and bonuses in addition to the pension:

--If the retiree is a cadre serving the revolution before August 1945, he/she is entitled to a special bonus: for each year in the service of the revolution before August 1945, a monthly increment of 20 dong is granted (cadres serving the revolution indicated in this document are those defined in Decision No 128/HDBT dated 8 October 1984 of the Council of Ministers).

Cadres working before the August 1945 revolution but not belonging to state organizations and enterprises per table of organization and equipment, shall be paid monthly allowances of 220 dong if working in 1935 or before, and of 160 dong if working in 1936 or after.

--A retiree who is a model worker or a hero of the armed forces shall receive a special monthly increment equal to 5 percent of the principal salary plus seniority allowance (if applicable).

--Retirees who are disabled veterans or who are beneficiaries of policies applicable to disabled veterans will, when they return to their family, receive a disability allowance equivalent to 30 percent of the disability allowance.

--A retiree who is next of kin of a deceased war hero shall receive a monthly compassionate grant of 40 dong. The latter allowance shall be multiplied by as many times as appropriate if the retiree is next of kin of more than one deceased war hero.

--If the retiree resides at a place entitled to a zone allowance or to a price discrepancy allowance, he/she is granted the same allowance which shall be calculated on the basis of the pension level.

/Question/ How is the monthly pension recalculated for individuals retiring before 1 September 1985?

/Answer/ Individuals retiring before 1 September 1985 shall have their monthly pension recalculated in the following method; the recomputed pension shall be paid as of 1 September 1985:

1. Pension: Take the principal salary of workers and employees and servicemen which was used as the basis for the computation of the "retirement allowance" at time of retirement, convert it into the new pension level plus seniority allowance (if applicable at time of retirement, or if the retiree has previously worked in a professional or occupational organization that granted seniority allowance to which the retiree was the beneficiary, the retiree is entitled to use the old seniority allowance converted into the new level for computation of his or her retirement allowance).

The occupational transfer allowance paid to retired workers and employees, and the seniority allowance paid to retired servicemen shall be discontinued, but the seniority allowance shall be added to the principal salary for computation of the pension.

2. Retired individuals being paid a fixed "retirement allowance" (in execution of Circular No 11/NV dated 20 September 1966 of the former Ministry of Interior, now Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare) shall be paid a corresponding pension computed on the basis of the current retirement allowance (as determined by the provincial or municipal people's committee) which is at least 132 dong per month, but which should not exceed the highest average pay.

3. Recomputation of the percentage ratio

If the retiree meets the required conditions for the time of service conversion (30 years for males and 25 years for females) the percentage ratio shall be recomputed for pension calculation. If, after recomputation, the new percentage ratio is lower than formerly paid, the old percentage ratio shall prevail for pension calculation, on the basis of the old salary converted into the new salary level applicable to a person of the same scale and step.

4. Other allowances in addition to the pension

Retired workers and employees and servicemen who were cadres serving the revolution before August 1945, model workers, armed forces heroes, war invalids, next of kin of deceased war heroes, and individuals residing in areas entitled to zone allowance and price-discrepancy allowance, shall receive those allowances in addition to their pension. A retired individual who is a war invalid with 81 percent disability needing home service, shall continue to be paid the new monthly allowance of 70 dong.

/Question/ Under what work conditions can the time of service of a worker or employee, or a member of the armed forces qualify for ratio conversion?

/Answer/ In order to grant special privileges to individuals whose work or combat time of service through the periods of the resistance was spent in hazardous and strenuous occupations and professions, or in distant areas with many difficulties and hardships, their time of service under those conditions is converted into a time equivalent on the basis of the following conversion ratio:

A year of actual service equals 1 year and 6 months:

--Members of the armed forces participating in the war against the French in A, B, and C combat zones, residing in areas with a combat allowance from 10 to 20 percent, or in areas with a 25-percent zone allowance; workers in extremely hazardous and strenuous occupations and professions as stipulated in Circular No 111/QP dated 14 November 1965 of the Ministry of National Defense; individuals working or serving as specialists in Laos and Kampuchea in the two resistances against the French and Americans.

--Workers and employees participating in the resistance against the French; fighting on battlefields in the war against the Americans from July 1954 to the end of April 1975; doing work at the southwest border from March 1975 to the end of 1978 and at the northern border from February 1979 on; individuals working in extremely hazardous or strenuous occupations or professions or in Class V occupations and professions (as determined by the Ministry of Labor); individuals working in areas with a 25-percent zone allowance, or with a combat allowance from 10 to 20 percent; individuals working or serving as specialists in Laos and Kampuchea in the two resistances against the French and Americans.

A year of actual service equals 1 year and 4 months:

--Servicemen in the armed forces whose entire time of service shall be converted.

--Workers and employees serving in combat areas in the north in the period of war against the Americans: Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Vinh Linh (from 5 August 1964 to 28 January 1983); individuals working in hazardous occupations and professions, or in Class N occupations and professions (as determined by the Ministry of Labor); individuals working in areas with a 20-percent zone allowance.

A year of actual service equals 1 year and 2 months:

--Workers and employees participating in the war of resistance against the Americans in the north; individuals working in areas with a 15-percent zone allowance.

Cadres serving the revolution from January 1945 until the general uprising who are not classified as working before August 1945 for payment of a special allowance, shall be authorized to include this period in their time of service. A cadre serving from 1 to 8 months in this period shall be credited with 1 year of service.

The time of service of any worker and employee not meeting the above special combat and work conditions shall be calculated as usual, i.e., 1 year of service shall equal 12 months.

9458/12228
CSO: 4209/220

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW PENAL CODE DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 21 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Trinh Hong Duong, LL.M., presiding judge of the Hanoi People's Court: "The People's Court Prepares for the Strict Implementation of the Penal Code"]

[Text] In June 1985, the first Penal Code of our country was approved by the Congress of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It becomes effective 1 January 1986.

Many people think that because we do not have criminal laws, criminal offenses still take place and, therefore, the state must promulgate a Penal Code. It is not so. Before the promulgation of the current Penal Code, we had quite a large number of criminal laws defining criminal offenses and related penalties which have been executed by our law enforcement agencies until now. However, those laws were issued piecemeal, unable to totally address the needs in fighting and deterring crime. That is the reason for our state to promulgate the Penal Code, and important judicial document inheriting and elaborating criminal laws issued since the August revolution until now, recapitulating the experience in fighting and preventing crime in past decades, and forcasting its development in the future.

Other people suggest that when the Penal Code becomes effective, criminal offenses will obviously and immediately decrease. This is not necessarily so. Many countries have an excellent judicial system, yet, crimes still occur, and moreover, offenses are quite serious. Criminal offenses can only diminish if everybody is law abiding and strictly respects and enforces criminal laws.

The Penal Code's foreword indicates: "Correctly implementing the Penal Code is the common task of state agencies, of social organizations, and of the entire people." In other words, in order that the Penal Code can protect the revolutionary achievements and assure a successful execution of revolutionary missions, all state agencies, social organizations and all citizens must strictly abide by its provisions, and not do anything it prohibits.

To allow everyone to have a good grasp of the Penal Code's provisions, propaganda, dissemination, and educational activities conducted in the context of its implementation, are of crucial importance. Being one of the law-

enforcement agencies having a major responsibility in fighting and deterring crime in the capital, the people's courts of Hanoi and of districts and town have actively participated in those activities. Many key cadres belonging to various courts have come to agencies and enterprises of the central, municipal, district, subward and village levels to talk about the new code and its basic provisions.

The people's court, one of the important dictatorial tools of the state, has the responsibility for hearing criminal cases. In the process of discharging this task, it decides penalties to be given, in the sense that those penalties do not have the sole purpose of punishing criminal offenders, but also aim at reeducating them, instilling compliance with the law and with principles inherent to socialist life, and preventing them from becoming repeat-offenders. They also serve as an educational means to encourage all citizens to abide by the law, and to fight and prevent crime. The court must also do justice for those people unjustly convicted.

In order that the court rulings deal with the right persons, with the right offenses, and reflect justice and high efficiency, cadre-judges must have a thorough understanding of all the provisions of criminal law. In past years, the Hanoi people's court system has made significant achievements in the discharge of its tasks. On the occasion of the commemoration of 40 years of activities of the court system and of lthe 25th anniversary of the creation of the first people's court in our country, the Hanoi people's court was awarded the Labor Medal second class, and the people's of the districts of Thach That and Soc son were awarded the same medal third class. However, in hearing criminal cases, a few courts still made certain mistakes and had certain shortcomings due to a failure to have a thorough knowledge of the provisions of criminal law. In some instances, there were mix-ups between different offenses, and in others, no distinction was made between criminal offenses and administrative violations. There were cases in which rulings were too stiff, too lenient, or rendered unjustly. Some criminals evaded punishment because of erroneous reference to the provisions of the law. The promulagation of the Penal Code requires cadre-judges to rapidly correct their weaknesses and deficiencies.

To allow all those cadres to thoroughly understand the provisions of the Penal Code, from late September to mid-October, in cooperation with other law-enforcement agencies in the capital, the Hanoi People's Court has organized three seminars on the Penal Code for all magistrates, legal cadres and nearly 100 people's jurors of the municipal people's court, and for all the magistrates of district and town people's courts. Perhaps those seminars were the first of the kind in the whole country for local court cadres.

The Hanoi People's Court attaches great importance to another aspect of its activities: to provide political and ideological training and enhance the quality its cadres. The court has resolutely eliminated from its ranks decadent elements who are no longer worthy of being judges. It has also coordinated with the Hanoi Department of Judicial Affairs in inspecting some district and own courts. Through these inspections, the two agencies have recommended that some district and town people's committees dismiss a number

of magistrates violating professional rules, and propose that the organ of control prosecute a district court trustee for embezzling hundreds of thousands of dong in several years, and another judge who was currently trustee of a town court for embezzling tens of thousands of dong of fines. Cleaning the ranks of cadre-judges and prosecutors is another pressing need in the preparation for the strict implementation of the Penal Code.

A law-protection agency appointed by the people through various levels of the people's committees, the people's court pledges to the people of the capital to do its best in being worthy of their trust, and in properly discharging its tasks in fighting and preventing crime, as stipulated in Article 4 of the Penal code: "The police, the organ of control, the courts, and the judicial and inspection agencies shall have the responsibility to perform their functions and missions well, and, in the meantime, to assist other state agencies, social organizations and the citizens in fighting and deterring crime, and in controlling and educating criminal offenders."

9458/13068
CSO: 4209/254

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LE THANH NGHI URGES HANOI PEOPLE'S COUNCILS TO DO BETTER

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Dec 85 pp 1,4

[Text of address by Le Thanh Nghi, member of CPV Central Committee, vice chairman and secretary of Council of State, at meeting with Hanoi People's Committee standing committee, municipal people's council committe chairmen, Hanoi ward and district people's committee chairmen on 20 December 1985; portions within slantlines in italics]

[Text] Recently, along with the Hanoi People's Committee and municipal people's council committees, I visited Hoan Kiem and Ba Dinh Wards, Thanh Tri and Gia Lam districts and a few other subwards and villages to examine people's council organization and activities at various levels in the city. Administrative offices of the National Assembly and Council of State have also sent cadres into Soc Son, Me Linh, Dong Anh and Dan Phuong districts to look into the activities of local people's councils.

In the past more than 2 years, since the National Assembly passed the law on organizing people's councils and people's committees and the law on electing delegates to these bodies and issued Provisional Ordinance No 2 to guide implementation of the law on organizing people's councils and people's committees, Hanoi has achieved initial progress. People's councils at various levels have fostered their role as local state organs of authority, in line with the resolutions of the Fifth CPV Congress and the Hanoi Ninth Municipal Party Congress.

That progress is clearly reflected in the following points:

1. The city has properly organized elections of ward, district, subward and villages people's councilors (1984-1986 term) and municipal people's councilors (1985-1989 term), bringing in more competent and younger people and more scientific and technical cadres.

2. It has set up committees at various people's council levels according to guidelines of the Council of State. Especially, the municipal people's council has begun to pay attention to accelerating activities of its secretariat and committees during its adjournment periods.

3. People's councils in the city, wards and districts have held regular sessions according to the law. Nearly all these sessions were attended by

adequate quorums of councillors. Meetings were better prepared; several projects were sent ahead to councilors for study; agendas were improved and special economic and social topics with practical effects on production and people's standard of living were discussed at some municipal, ward and district people's council meetings. Some people's councils at tha basic level, for instance the one in Tien Phong village, have limited reporting time, reserving more attention for deliberations.

4. The municipal people's council has focused on setting its own work schedule and that of its committees. Some wards and districts have established meeting agendas for their people's councils for a whole year. The Dong Anh District People's Council has even drawn up its action program and goals for a full term. Hoan Kiem has drawn experiences from its ward and subward people's council secretariats to make realistic plans for guiding its people's council committee to work better.

Above are some new activities of various Hanoi people's councils which have actively contributed to implementing the municipal economic and social plan.

On behalf of the Council of State, I wholeheartedly appreciate the effort of Hanoi CPV committee echelons and administration officials at strengthening people's council activities at various levels.

However, we should clearly understand that to overcome people's council formalistic activities at various levels and strongly foster that body's effectiveness, we should wage a continuous and protracted struggle, gradually eliminating difficulties and shortcomings in the process. So, with these initial results we cannot say that the municipal people's council has truly grown into an organ of authority for the city and that it has/set an example/for its ward, district, town, subward and village counterparts to follow.

After examining the organization and activities of people's councils at various levels in Hanoi, I would like to draw the attention of CPV municipal committee and people's committee echelons to a few flaws, which they should promptly redress:

1. Lenin emphasized the great role and responsibilities of organizations and representatives elected by the people within the system of dictatorship of the proletariat in mobilizing and attracting large numbers of people to promote socialist democracy and carry out political, economic, cultural, social, security and national defense tasks. The law on organizing people's councils and people's committee and the law on electing people's councilors contain new regulations based on the resolution of the Fifth CPV Congress and aimed at fostering the laboring people's right to collective mastery and at enabling people's councils at various levels to stay in touch with realities, avoid formalism, and comport with their positions and functions as stipulated by the new constitution. Grasping their duties more thoroughly, party committee echelons and administration officials should make cadres and people in the nation's capital adequately and clearly understand the law on people's councils, devise plans for regularly educating people's councilors at various

levels about that law and review people's council committees' organization and activities for prompt correction of errors and shortomings.

After all people's councilors have been elected, Hanoi reserved one-half day in the first session of the new legislature for study of the law on people's councils. This is too little compared with 6 days in Thai Binh Province and 4 days in Ha Nam Ninh Province during which newly elected delegates studied topics relating to the constitutions, the people's council law and councilor work methods. During visits to Thanh Tri, Dan Phuong, Me Linh and Dong Anh districts, I noted that in some villages party committee echelons and administration officials have misunderstood people's council committee functions, duties, and prerogatives. In other villages, there has been confusion about organization and activities, resulting in people's council committees blending with people's committee committees. Many standing members of village people's committees, including chairmen, vice chairmen, and secretaries, have concurrently served as head of people's council committees and secretariats, contraty to Article 28 of the law on organizing people's councils and people's committes which stipulates that "members of people's council committees cannot simultaneously serve as members of people's committees at the same level." Hence, we should continually stimulate municipal cadres, party members, and people, especially party committee echelons and administration officials, from top to bottom, to fully grasp and strictly implement the law on organizing people's councils and people's committees and the law on electing people's councilors and should keep educating all municipal people's councilors, particularly those recently elected, about appropriate functions, duties and work methods.

2. To enable people's councils to work well, achieve real effectiveness and avoid formalism, first of all we should listen to cadre and mass input and carefully examine and select candidates for election to people's councils. Currently, many units in Hanoi are at a loss to distinguish between criteria and capabilities; as a result, in some places councilors took no part in the discussion, even in cells, from beginning to end of the legislature. In electing people's committees and committees of corresponding people's councils, most localities in Hanoi have paid more attention to prospective people's committee members than to prospective paople's council committee chairmen and vice chairmen. Due to lack of tangile municipal guidance, people's council committees in many places have been elected just to fill vacancies with neither eagerness, nor ability to work.

Thanh Tri and Gia Lam districts are two cases in point. Although Thanh Tri has had trouble battling waterlogging-usually caused by moderate rainfalls--and discharging a very heavy water conservancy task, its water conservancy bureau chief has been appointed to head the people's council secretariat. Thus, how could he find necessary time for his council secretarial duties? Gia Lam which controls the northern access to the city, has a very heavy tax collection load, but its industrial and commercial tax bureau chief has been appointed head of the people's council secretariat--a clear indication that no practical work could be done. Experiences in selecting committee members for various soviets in the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries show that party committee chairmen often hold concurrent positions in

corresponding popularly elected committees. Many of our localities have availed themselves of these experiences in staffing their people's council committees. I think Hanoi should review this problem and choose party cadres having capatilities and conditions for doing effective work to hold positions in some people's council committees, thus creating more conditions for them to fulfill their tasks properly.

The Council of State has ordered that chiefs of secretariat of people's councils of provinces and cities directly subordinate to the central government must devote full time to council work. But so far the municipal people's council secretariat chief has not yet resigned his administrative duties to embrace council activities. This is a shortcoming crying out for instant redress.

Currently, people's council committees exist at all city levels but work little. Although full-time municipal people's committee have been active, they have yet to examine many problems, particularly those relating to the relationships between full-time municipal people's council committees and the municipal people's committee and the municipal people's council secretariat, and to steps to be taken by the people's committee to create favorable conditions for people's council committees to operate realistically and effectively.

Full-time people's council committees in many wards and districts, especially subwards and villages, are virtually lying idle, not knowing what to do and looking to the city for tangible guidance. This problem should be diligently solved by the municipal party committee and people's committee.

3. Recent Hanoi municipal people's council meetings have achieved progress in terms of schedules and agendas. However, we should continually and mindfully find ways to improve council deliberations at various levels in the city, giving them a realistic content, in line with requirements of production and people's standard of living, to foster collective councilor mental capacities and to collect substantial input from delegates, especially those from production and basic units. Councilors should be encouraged to properly and correctly use their right of interpellation to supervise state organ activities in the localities, etc. Recently, at some municipal council meetings, the municipal people's committee made reports on its quaterly operations and on implementing council resolutions. This is an achievement which sould be expanded so that each future council meeting will mark new progress in organizing and mobilizing the Hanoi people to successfully fulfill municipal people's council resolutions.

4. It is currently widespread that activities of councilor cells at various levels in Hanoi are still weak and that the effort to organize delegate contacts with the people and their own constituencies is not yet successful. In municipal councilor cells, especially those from Hoai Duc, Me Linh and Dong Anh districts, most councilors are cadres assigned to urban areas, with only two or three delegates coming from the districts. In past legislatures, from the first day to last, some councilors maintained no contacts whatsoever with their constituencies and took no part in councilor cell activities in

places where they ran for election. This shortcoming should be corrected immediately. I suggest that the current municipal people's council take concrete steps to help delegates strictly carry out their duties of staying in touch with their electors and people and doing their utmost to participate in councilor cell activities in places where they ran for election.

5. The CPV Fifth Congress affirmed that activities of people's councils at various levels were still formalistic, failing to measure up to the latter's functions, duties and prerogatives as stipulated by the constitution--a shortcoming in the party's task of leading the state. Hence, municipal party committee echelons and those at ward, district, subward, and village levels must understand that it is paramount for them to speed up people's council activities, thereby achieving the principle and system according to which "the party leads, the people master, and the state manages." We talk a great deal but do little, and as a matter of fact, effectiveness is still minimal. Party committee echelons should regularly review and guide the activities of corresponding people's councils, enabling them to work with increasing realism and effectiveness.

The law on organizing people's committees and people's councils clearly stipulates that it devolves upon people's committee chairmen to harmonize and coordinate all activities of corresponding people's council committees' nevertheless, it is currently commonplace in Hanoi and other localities that the former pay no adequate attention to the latter, whom they do not regularly keep in touch with to collect input, relying entirely on people's committeee secretariat heads to do just that. A full-time people's council committee chairman asked, "In light of that, do we still need people's council committees?" This is a shortcoming which people's committee chairmen should take steps to overcome. The relationships between people's committee chairmen and people's council secretariat heads and between the former and full-time people's council committee chairmen should be definitely regulated to enable people's committee chairmen to regularly keep tabs on the situation and contribute tangible suggestions to harmonizing and coordinating corresponding people's council committee activities.

People's council activities in the city have been undergoing relatively good changes; but this is just a beginning. As the nation's capital, Hanoi is called on to act as a locomotive, setting an example for the entire country to follow. The effort to ameliorate people's council organization and activities at various levels, overcoming formalistic trends and enabling people's councils to effectively foster their authority as local state organs, is a major step toward raising the Hanoi people's mastery role and correctly putting in place the system in which "the party leads, the people master, and the state manages," Currently, our nation has 496 National Assembly deputies and more than 330,000 people's councilors at various levels, including 14,056 in Hanoi. If the municipal CPV committee and people's committee mindfully strengthen that delegate force and use it to organize and mobilize municipal people to fulfill their immediate tasks, our city will certainly make greater and greater achievements.

It is hoped that the Hanoi party committee, people's committee and people's council will strive more and more vigorously to help people's councils at various levels in the city effectively and properly carry out their functions and duties as mandated by the constitution and the law on organizing people's councils and people's committees, thus making them more and more deserving of the Hanoi people's trust and expectations. This is also a tangible contribution to implementing the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau resolution on Hanoi, the nation's capital.

9213/12951
CSO: 4209/255

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HOME IMPROVEMENT IN HAIPHONG REPORTED

Haiphong HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 3 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Haiphong CPV Standing Committee Directs a Tile-Roofing Plan To Improve People's Homes" (including the text of Decision No 231/CT/TU dated 20 September 1985 of the standing committee of the municipal CPV committee)]

[Text] Tile roofing to improve people's homes is a major policy of the municipal CPV committee. Recently, much effort was made by various levels and sectors in providing leadership and guidance in the matter, and in creating favorable conditions for cadres and citizens to carry out the policy. Outstanding results were obtained, and the general outlook of the city, including the inner-city areas as well as the outskirts, was visibly changed for the better. Many families of war invalids and war heroes who had meritoriously served the revolution were provided active support in building their houses. Thuy Nguyen District and some villages in other districts nearly completed 100 percent of the tile-roofing plan.

However, generally speaking, the pace of the plan in the first months of this year was rather slow. Compared with 1984, it was faster, but standards set for 1985 were not met, with only 74.1 percent completion for the outlying areas and 87.1 percent for the inner-city areas. The completion ratio of the districts of Kien An and Tien Lang was still very low (57 to 67 percent.) Therefore, much has to be done in the next period of time in order to complete the plan in 1987.

To address the above situation, the standing committee of the municipal CPV committee has directed all levels, sectors and mass organizations to redouble their leadership efforts to perform the following tasks well:

1. Localities (districts, subwards and villages) shall make a summary recapitulation of the implementation of the tile-roofing plan in the context of the people's home improvement program in the recent past in order to learn from the experience and to take concrete improvement measures. They shall assign a full-time cadre from each of the standing committees of the CPV committee and of the people's committee to handle this task; they shall make any effort needed to resolutely implement standards set for 1985, 1986, and 1987; and they shall complete 100 percent of the plan in 1987, except for the inner-city districts whose completion is 1986.

2. The exploitation and production of local construction materials, such as bricks, tiles, rocks, sand, and lime shall be boosted, and the people living in outlying areas shall be encouraged to self-supply bricks. Business corporations and localities shall increase the exploitation of coal and firewood sources in order that those combustibles be extensively sold to the people at the official price to help them step up the production of bricks and lime in support of the tile-roofing plan. The material-supply and business sectors shall use to the fullest extent discarded materials, scrap metals, and cement still usable for construction, and shall set aside a determined amount of steel and cement for unrestricted sale to the people, encouraging them to build their houses with brick walls and tiled roofs.

3. House construction shall be permitted only when consistent with current planning regulations. Clusters of housing shall be constructed in outer-city villages, along communication lines, and chiefly at the five gate areas of the city; any residential construction must have a blueprint, assuring diversity, cleanliness and elegance, and reflecting a civilized lifestyle. The municipal Capital Construction Commission shall draw several attractive house models and make copies to be sold at low price to the people (indigent citizens may get them free of charge); it shall provide guidance for, and tightly control, construction to ensure compliance.

4. If the execution of the tile-roofing plan entails a need to grant building land, localities shall use to the optimum lakes, basins, and infertile or uncultivable land to that effect. They shall limit to the maximum granting cultivable land for housing construction, and in such cases, blueprint and building specifications must be alsolutely complied with. Resale of granted land shall be strictly prohibited. Unlawful grants of land and noncompliance with the terms of construction permits shall be severely penalized.

5. Support extended to families of war invalids and war heroes who had meritoriously served the revolution shall be resolutely pursued; campaigning to invite agencies, enterprises, and citizens to assist those families to allow an equal advancement at the same pace as other households, shall be encouraged.

The municipal people's committee shall formulate a plan to provide special guidance to each locality, and shall set aside a determined amount of material supplies to support the tile-roofing plan.

This directive shall be disseminated to cadres, party members and citizens, run in newspapers, and aired on radio stations in order that it be carried out by all.

9458/9435
CSO: 4209/214

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CADRE CONVENTION IN HAIPHONG REPORTED

Haiphong HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 11 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Convention of All Municipal Cadres; Thoroughly Understanding, Planning for the Execution of Resolutions of the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee on Exploiting Land, Labor and Scientific and Technical Resources, and on Stepping Up the Production of Light Industry Goods; Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, Member of the CPV Central Committee and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Attended and Addressed the Conference"]

[Text] From 8 to 10 October 1985, a convention of all municipal cadres was organized by the standing committee of the CPV municipal committee to allow a thorough understanding of, and to plan for, the execution of resolutions of the standing committee of the CPV municipal committee on exploiting land, labor, and scientific and technical resources, and on stepping up the production of light industry goods.

Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

In attendance were comrades Nguyen Manh Can, deputy chief of the Organization Department of the Central CPV Committee, and chief of the central task force for the provision of guidance for the execution of the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee; Prof Doan Phuong, vice chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology; Prof Nguyen Van Huong, deputy director of the Office of the Council of Ministers; Ton Gia Nguyen, director of the Land General Department; Prof Nguyen Vy, director of the Agricultural Chemistry and Pedology Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture; Prof Nguyen Phap, acting director of the College of Economics and Planning; Assistant Prof Dao Trong Kinh, deputy director of the College of Agriculture No 1; Prof Le Hoang Viet, deputy director of the Polytechnic College; Nguyen Van Than, director of the Sciences Department of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education; and some other cadres of the leadership and specialists of ministries, bureaus, sectors and the office of the CPV Central Committee.

Other dignitaries of the CPV municipal committee, the municipal people's committee, chiefs of bureaus, sectors, mass organizations, districts, some central and local enterprises, professors and some holders of master's degrees from the city, were also attending.

Comrade Doan Duy Thanh, member of the CPV Central Committee, secretary of the CPV municipal committee, and Comrade Le Danh Xuong, deputy secretary of the CPU municipal committee, presided over the conference.

The conference listened to an outline made by Comrade Nguyen Dinh Nhien, member of the Standing Committee of the CPV municipal committee, and deputy chairman of the municipal people's committee, on Resolution No 37 of the standing committee of the CPV municipal committee and deputy chairman of the municipal people's committee, commented on Resolution No 35 of the Standing Committee of the CPV municipal committee relative to boosting the production of light industry goods; Comrade Trinh Thai Huy, member of the standing committee of the CPV municipal committee and deputy chairman of the municipal people's committee, made a presentation about the contents of Resolution No 33 of the standing committee of the CPV municipal committee on applying scientific and technical potentials to increase production and improve living conditions, and Resolution No 35 of the same standing committee on exploiting the city is labor potential.

Specialized reports on the application of scientific and technical progress in production and in improving living conditions were presented before the conference: Comrade Phan Van Diet, director of the Department of Transportation and Communications, talked about applied technology in bridge building; (labor model) Pham Trong Hiep (Department of Electricity), on using domestic materials to replace imported products in the manufacturing of electrical isolators; Pham Hai, deputy chairman of the people's committee of Kien An District, on initial results in the establishment of a set of statutes and procedures for the Insurance Corp. to cover plants and livestock.

Speaking to the conference, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap warmly commended the party organization, servicemen and citizens of Haiphong for showing their traditions of unity, loyalty, resolve, spirit of self-strengthening and self-reliance, dynamism, resourcefulness, the ability to seek solutions to overcome difficulties, and for the success, efficiency, and quality of their work.

Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap made an analysis of our country's strategy in matters of science and technology, pointed out both our progress and our objectives in this domain, and indicated that scientific and technical development must be given priority. He said: "We will need to develop and expand our scientific and technical strengths, and step up training of scientific and technical cadres and skilled workers. In parallel with the reorganization of production, we must reorganize the scientific and technical forces, bearing in mind the principle of introducing the application of science and technology in production and in improving living conditions. This application pertains to labor, land, rivers and seas, small industry, handicraft and industrial occupations, agriculture, forestry, marine professions, transportation and communications, tourism, services, etc. Haiphong, which possesses quite a substantial number of scientific and technical cadres and workers, needs a plan to provide advanced training, and to place them in adequate positions in order to support production and living-condition improvement."

In his closing remarks, Comrade Doan Duy Thanh stressed the dialectic interrelation between the resolutions of the CPV municipal committee and its

standing committee on exploiting land, labor and scientific and technical resources, and on stepping up the production of light industry goods, aiming at producing, at a fast pace, more material properties for society. The secretary made an in-depth analysis of the economic and social situation of our city in recent years, and stressed the importance of an extensive application of science and technology in all economic and social projects in the next few years in order to make optimum use of labor, land, and skills for a more vigorous development of the city. The entire party organization and all citizens need to resolutely strengthen their revolutionary spirit, and to continue their efforts in developing their initiative and dynamism, in order to successfully complete the 1985 state plan, and to prepare for the implementation of the 1986-1990 5-year plan.

9458/9435
CSO: 4209/215

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ERADICATION OF RED TAPE IN LONG AN REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Nov 85 p 3

/Article by Hoang Tran: "Eradication of Bureaucratic Practices in Distribution and Communications in Long An"/

/Text/ Five years have elapsed since Long An started its efforts to eradicate bureaucratic practices in its distribution and communications system. The fight to control the market which aims at stimulating production development and at stabilizing the living conditions of salaried persons and the working people has been carried on in a complex manner, and at times, quite drastically. In the course of this struggle, Long An has achived encouraging results.

Actively Getting Hold of Goods in the New Situation

Long An is an agricultural province whose main products are rice, pigs, and other varieties of agricultural food products. In order to control the market, the province places the task of getting hold of goods at the top of its agenda, does the purchasing of agricultural and food products for delivery to the state well and in return, receives strategic supplies and other industrial products distributed by the state. Through economic linkages, it trades commodities with Ho Chi Minh City and other localities. Since the beginning of 1985, the province has applied two pruchasing methods: the first one is contract purchasing in which essential production supplies are allotted in advance to the producer. This method assures production development by making available adequate production materials for the producer, and it also enables the province to get hold of goods at stabilized contract prices. The second method pertains to noncontract products, in which sectors responsible for purchasing buy the products at agreed prices, making sure that the producer can compensate for production expenses and make a profit. These two purchasing methods gain acceptance and appreciation from almost all farmers, handicraft workers, and other manual laborers because they allow farmers, including poor ones with little capital, to get enough production supplies to adhere to their planting schedules. As a consequence, economic ties between the state and the farmers are strengthened and, on the other hand, the interference of private tradesmen with producers is lessened. Even under the toughest circumstances, Long An has resolutely and unwaveringly stuck to these purchasing methods, reinforcing the confidence of the producers in state policies.

After a long period of stabilization, right before and after the currency change, the market and price situation in Long An suddenly experienced serious disturbances. The province, in a relatively timely manner, took many measures to alleviate the problems. On the basis of mutual consent, the province expanded its business activities and accelerated its capital cycles. The direct purchasing of certain commodities by provincial agencies was transferred to districts to ensure a better hold of goods. State-operated businesses discontinued the use of intermediaries. Marketing cooperatives established closer relations with cooperatives and production collectives to get hold of goods, and to buy those goods for delivery to state-commerce agencies. Basically, marketing cooperatives put an end to the practice of using intermediaries indiscriminately and without due respect for the rules, and rigorously selected the few needed in business transactions who were paid a commission. In terms of live and fresh commodities, the province instated a special encouragement procedure. To guarantee the purchasing of pork, it reduced province and district discounts, and increased the discount granted marketing cooperatives. In addition to an award given by the central government, the province gave a cash bonus for each hog purchased. Per government regulation, the price of pork delivered to the state was 150 dong a kilogram. Upholding the principle of agreed price, and in order to avoid losses for pig breeders, the province bought pork at 153 dong a kilogram and paid the difference.

Carrying out the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee, the provincial food corporation reduced its administrative personnel from 36.68 to 23.1 percent, and used the extra manpower to reinforce organizations in charge of direct production and business activities, and accomplished its food milling, processing and distribution tasks well. The corporation has now exceeded its food-purchasing norms for the whole year of 1985. In the past 9 months, it remitted a profit of 6 million dong (old currency). The province also exceeded the annual standards in the purchasing of other agricultural and food products. Due to its ability to get hold of the local sources of goods, the province successfully made economic linkages and goods exchange with many other localities in the whole country, and with some sectors at the central level as well as with export and import agencies. As an initial result, those cooperative efforts have enabled the province to meet its needs in machinery and material supplies in support of production. In addition to 340 million dong worth of goods allotted by the central government, through its linkages and exchange, the province traded a large volume of industrial goods valued at nearly 1 billion dong.

Upcoming Issues

Long An has so far successfully solved some key issues in distribution and communications, namely, getting hold of goods and money, balancing the budget, having a good cash flow, actively stimulating production development, and stabilizing the people's living conditions. Nevertheless, getting hold of goods and money, although a decisive factor, is not the only one. Others also have a considerable impact on the market. A most visible occurrence has been that since around the currency change day, the market and price situation has been continuously disturbed, and a false lack of certain commodities was persistently on the increase. Certain people theorized that the disturbance

stemmed from the currency change, from the abrupt and untimely transport price hike, from the inappropriate price lists set by the state for certain commodities, and from many other objective causes. As a matter of fact, it was not so. The Long An market has its own internal weaknesses that have not been seen until now.

Certain comrades in Long An think that the province's market is still crippled. They may be right. Why is it unable to function effectively?

In the first place, as Comrade Tu Giao, chief of the economic bureau of the CPV provincial committee put it, that was because the development of a socialist commerce pattern was not commensurate with the needs and with set standards. The share of socialist commerce was still low, handling only 42 percent of the volume of goods circulated on the market.

The eradication of bureaucratic and overbearing practices has not been done uniformly. Long An was concentrating on eliminating bureaucratic practices in the distribution and communications sector, but vestiges of those practices in other sectors still abound. The provincial people's committee has not basically completed the assignment of tasks in price management. The commercial sector has not actually been able to use its own innovative resources in production and business, and is still restrained by many old rules and procedures. Its leverage has been substantially thwarted after it was given the six regulated norms and the system of contracting on business income. Management responsibilities assigned in certain goods sectors are still inadequate. The province formerly assigned the purchasing responsibility of certain commodities, such as shrimp, fish and some small industry and handicraft products, to the Agricultural and Food Products Corp., the Marine Products Corp., and the Export Corp. Recently, that responsibility has been reassigned to the commercial sector but the latter was not able to live up to the new tasks of purchasing coconut pulp was given intermittently to the Agricultural and Food Products Corp., and to the Foreign Trade Corp. The province also assigned management tasks of certain other commodities to districts but failed to provide regulated norms, and by the same token, indirectly invited districts to get by the best they could. At times, certain province-level corporations intimidated or oppressed their district counterparts and the practice has been quite widespread. The fact that state-operated businesses, in their transactions with marketing cooperatives and agents, used to buy entire stocks of goods under unstabilized price conditions and with discount levels insufficient to cover transportation cost, was inadequate. Finally, restrictions applied in goods procurement within administrative limits reduced marketing capabilities and the timely search for sources of goods responding to the needs of the consumer.

In order to carry out the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee in the context of building a truly strong socialist market, vigorously stimulating production development, and stabilizing the working people's living conditions, the Long An Provincial CPV Committee and People's Committee are taking measures to solve or alleviate current problems, including the improvement of distribution and communications operations, with a focus on completely reverting to economic accounting and to a socialist business method.

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CSO: 4209/220

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DETERMINATION OF LABOR COST IN PRODUCT PURCHASING

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 19 Nov 85 pp 3, 4

[Article: "Determination of Labor Cost of Small Industry and Handicraft Products Purchased by the State as of 1 October 1985"]

[Text] Editor's Note: Recently, many cooperatives, private collective groups and handicraft households having business relations with the state, have sent letters to this paper to ask information pertaining to the new method of determining labor cost of small industry and handicraft products purchased by the state as of 1 October 1985. To assist our readers, primarily the above organizations, to have a good grasp of and comply with the new state and municipal policies, in order that every unit be fully aware of the latter, develop production and deliver in the shortest time possible more products to the state, we hereby present some excerpts of the instructions provided in this matter by Memo No 399/VG-LX of 4 November 1985 of the municipal price commission and the executive committee of the municipal federation of cooperatives. The document was based on a decision by the chairman of the Council of Ministers regarding the determination of labor cost of small industry and handicraft products purchased by the state, on Orientation Directive No 458 dated 14 July 1985 of the State Price Commission, and on Decision No 4408-QD/UB dated 1 October 1985 of the municipal people's committee, and is summarized as follows. [End Editor's note]

After consultation with the municipal federation of small industry cooperatives and other related sectors, the municipal price commission hereby provides the following directives pertaining to principles, significance and methods of determining labor cost of small industry and handicraft products purchased by the state:

Production expenses in raw materials, fuel, material supplies and labor shall be determined on the basis of production norms and prices:

a) Material supply norms shall by determined on the basis of economic and technical norms set by an authorized agency:

--For a specialized product, use determinations set by specialized ministries.
--For a product made in the city, determinations shall be made by authorized municipal agencies.

--For products without material supply norms, agencies responsible for contract ordering shall propose a set of norms and submit it to an authorized agency for approval. If the latter has not been obtained, mention of this fact shall be distinctly made in the plan.

b) Material supply unit price:

--Material supplies alloted by the state shall be computed at official prices. If the latter are not available, temporary prices shall be determined by the supplier of material supplies in accordance with price management statutes.
--Self procured material supplies shall be charged to product cost according to price frame (if any) set by the municipal price commission by order of the municipal people's committee. If the price frame is not available, prices shall be agreed upon by the seller and the party ordering the goods, and reported to an authorized agency for followup.

c) Expenses incurred in material supply transport and hauling: if state transportation means are used, the official transport tariff shall be used. If the work is done by the unit's own efforts, actual and logical expenses can be charged, consistent with central and local official transport tariffs.

Wages and allowances having a wage nature:

--Labor norms: they shall be calculated in accordance with average progressive norms set by management levels and sectors. If those average norms are not available, the production unit shall be responsible for formulating a rational set of norms and submitting it to an authorized agency for approval.
--Wages paid serving a basis for the determination of labor cost and purchasing prices includes:
a) Wages paid to average professional and occupational ranks set forth by Decision No 4408/QB-UB dated 1 October 1985 of the municipal people's committee.
b) Cost of living allowance which is 25 percent of the wage paid the average rank.

In addition to the above-mentioned wage, handicraftsmen working the third shift in specialized professions and occupations hazardous to their health shall be paid:
--An additional hazardous allowance of 5 percent of the wage paid the average rank (if available).
--An additional night shift allowance of 30 percent of the wage paid the average rank (if available).

Wages paid cooperative members serving production support in the capacities of warehouse keepers, supply clerks, etc., and management cadres (executive committees, accountants) shall be 5 to 10 percent more than the principal wage and cost-of-living allowance paid cooperative members doing direct production work.

In terms of labor days and hours, the computation system shall be indentical to that applied for state employees, and the same thing is true in terms of social insurance.

Labor protection shall be calculated the same way as for state employees of the same profession or occupation and based upon current retail prices, and shall be from 4 to 6 percent of the principal wage.

Other general expenses incurred in workshops shall be computed in accordance with state determinations. If the later are unavailable, they shall be charged depending upon actual and logical expenses including:
--permanent repair expenses;
--expenses incurred in the use of inexpensive, short-lived supplies;
--electricity and water expenses in support of production.

Other management expenses, such as:
--property depreciation,
--office supplies,
--temporary duty allowance,
--refreshments for cooperative members doing direct production work;
--common medicines for cooperative members,
--guest entertainment expenses,
--bank interest,
can be charged at 5 to 10 percent of the principal wage.

Nonproduction expenses shall be charged on the basis of actual and logical expenses.

The profit margin shall be 35 to 70 percent of the principal wage depending on each profession and occupation. Profit rate applied for export products shall be 10 to 20 percent more than that of products for domestic use.

Miscellaneous expenses of a sector shall be 1.5 percent of the principal wage.

Business tax shall be paid in accordance with industrial and commercial tax regulations.

In the computation of labor cost of each product, each expense item must be carefully entered, all production expenses must be correctly calculated, and unjustified and negative expenses in production and economic management must be eliminated.

After charging all correct expenses incurred in labor cost, if sale prices are too high and not accepted by the consumer, the following solutions may be use:

--Production units must improve their production technique, reduce material supply norms, increase labor output, and bring down product cost and the profit margin in order that the product can be accepted by the consumer.
--With regard to staple commodities, if, after all measures are taken to reduce prices but the later are still high, recommendations shall be made to the state for reduction of tax and transport expenses.

--In case all possible measures are exhausted but the product still remains beyond the purchasing power of the consumer, its production must be reorganized. The production cooperative must revert to the production of other commodities that are in need on the city's market, in order to maintain production and ensure a steady income for its members.

The determination of labor cost in conformance with the above directives shall be effective 1 October 1985.

9458/13068
CSO: 4209/254

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ECONOMIC BUILDING ASSOCIATED WITH SECURITY PROTECTION REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Dam Thanh of Thuan Hai: "Thuan Hai Associates the Building of Its Economic with Security Measures in Coastal Area"]

[Text] The Thuan Hai coastline runs from the Xe Ga Cape to Vinh Hy for 300 km. The province attaches great importance to the protection of political security and social order, and in the strengthening of national defense in the coastal area, and, in conjunction with those efforts, consolidates its production capabilities in the socialist style, and builds a sea economy consistent with its potential. In parallel with the reorganization of sea production, it strengthened the people's armed forces and cleaned and swept its coastal area, turning its subwards and villages into strong fortresses, and readied itself to defeat the multifaceted enemy subversive war.

The coastal defense line has been gradually strengthened. Militia and people's self-defense forces in subwards, villages, and cooperatives were consolidated. Boats taking to the sea were manned with members of those forces who served as the main production element while ready for combat. Party members, members of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union, and discharged servicemen were assigned as reinforcements for the self-defense forces. In cooperation with border units, the latter arrested tens of ships violating the territorial waters, uncovered and deterred pirates stealing boats and fleeing to foreign countries, and other escape tries by sea. Many valiant members of the self-defense forces distinguished themselves in scores of combat situations, such as Nguyen Xu and Nguyen Xi, members of Fishing Cooperative No 3 of Binh Hung Subward; Phan Thiet, Nguyen Cuong, and platoon leader and militiaman La Di of Ham Tan District, who intelligently and heroically fought back against boat pirates. Due to good production, fishing cooperatives and production collectives were able to set up a fund to support education and training of self-defense cadres and to provide emergency relief for families in difficulty.

Integrating economic and national defense activities in the coastal area, Thuan Hai instructed its districts to carry on the strengthening of the collectivization movement, and to improve sea-product catching techniques. As a result, labor output increased, more products were obtained, the people's living conditions were improved, and with income generated from export, the province imported machinery, nets and fuel, ensuring better equipment and fuel supply for its fishing boats.
9458/9435
CSO: 4209/232

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL URGES DISTRICT ECONOMIC BUILDING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Building the District Agricultural and Industrial Infrastructures"]

[Text] In the process of laying a solid foundation for our production in the socialist style, we resolutely go forward in gradually establishing a strong economic infrastructure in our entire nation in the agricultural and industrial domains. Within that grand context, but on a lesser scale, building the same infrastructure in each and every district is a central economic task which starts from the grassroots, and which is also of prime importance in district building. The new economic structure will allow the people in each district to progress toward collective ownership within a three-layer entity, and to simultaneously conduct a threefold revolution: building a new society, a new economy, and a new socialist man.

In each zone of our country, agriculture has its own natural and social conditions that are not necessarily identical to those of others. The Red River delta, the midlands and the northern portion of (former) Zone 4 are key rice production areas, possessing abundant labor supply and many traditional occupations and professions. Southern provinces have the greatest land potential in the entire nation, are an important food production center, offer the best temperature and light conditions, and are little affected by storms and floods. The central coastal area and the high plateaus, with their immense lands and abundant water supply capabilities, have 65 percent of the precious red basalt soil of the whole country. Mountainous provinces in the north possess large but scattered lands, sparsely populated, many varieties of industrial trees for export, and large hydroelectric potential. All areas have forest land and great and small water surfaces. Therefore, the economic structure is not totally the same in each district, and an appropriate combination of agriculture and industry, or agriculture, forestry, and industry, or forestry and industry, or agriculture, fishery, and industry, must be used with appropriate projects corresponding to local conditions.

In order to gradually attain the great production objectives in the socialist style, efforts must be geared toward the total development of agriculture with emphasis on specialized cultivation, on the optimum use of the potential of labor, land, occupations and professions, and physical installations on

hand, and on the close linkage between agricultural production with industry, primarily with the processing of agricultural, forestry and marine products. Production must be closely coordinated with distribution and communications, ensuring smooth development of the district economy from the production stage to that of processing and consumption, and adhering to district projects and plans as well as to provincial and national plans as directed by the resolution of the Seventh Plenum of the CPV Central Committee (Session 5).

Progress achieved recently in district building was the result of a correct perception of the new endeavor and the accomplishment of certain groundwork for the new economic structure. Many districts have determined the forms of their economic projects in function of local conditions. Others took advantage of their strengths in land and labor and devoted their efforts to grain production and hence, to a total development of agriculture. In addition to intensive cultivation and increasing the planting of food plants, many other districts expanded short and long-term industrial planting, animal husbandry, and forestry while deterring forest destruction. Others used water surfaces in an allout effort to help agriculture, forestry, and fish breeding in each district achieve self-sufficiency, and produce more goods and export products. The district industry has started to develop and is changing the purely agricultural district economy into an agricultural-industrial one which is in its beginning stage but deserves stimulation. Wherever industrial development is closely linked with agriculture in an appropriate structure, the coordinative efforts exert a salutory impact on agricultural production development, on labor use, and on the improvement of the people's living conditions.

In the process of establishing the district economic structure, many programs needs to be implemented, namely, the intensive cultivation of plants, primarily food plants, tree planting on fallow hills and bald mountains, use of water surfaces, construction of centralized production zones, and trees planting for export zones, industrial construction projects with priority for equipment repair, processing of agricultural, forestry and marine products, manufacturing of construction materials, and labor distribution and population development projects. Those projects need to be carried out uniformly, and related management improvement work must efficiently support the successful completion of major projects in order to build the new economic structure. Many problems have arisen, but many effective patterns have also taken shape in the organization of district service and technical agencies, and in establishing economic ties between state-operated organizations and collectives and families, and between industrial enterprises processing agricultural products and raw material zones. The new endeavors have generated a fresh vigor in the district territory which have become the convergent point where the energies of central-level sectors and of local cooperatives and production groups meet.

We need to rapidly establish a district economic structure, but we must make sure that every step forward lays a solid foundation. Building it on the spur of the moment, in rigid models, and for the purpose of window dressing is out of the question. Economic and social effectiveness is the best gauge

for the new economic structure. We will need to recapitulate the experience acquired in an objective and scientific manner, and to disseminate the lessons learned from progressive districts, in order to rapidly build the district agricultural and industrial structure, and to use the latter as a basis for district economic and social development.

9458/9435
CSO: 4209/232

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

GOODS GO BACK TO THEIR PRODUCTION PLACES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Dang Van Thuy, B18 C3 Nam Dong Zone, Dong Da: "Goods Run in Opposite Direction"]

[Text] Currently, many people from the provinces go to Hanoi to buy full bags of dry fish and tens, even hundreds, of liters of fish sauce and soybean sauce at state-operated stores for shipment out of the city on buses and bicycles. Similarly, at kerosene stores quite a few people buy kerosene and haul it in the same opposite direction. Worse yet, while many people bring rice from the countryside to the city for sale, others--apart from dishonest merchants--buy rice in the city and ship it to other localities.

Such movement of commodities in the opposite direction, on the one hand, enables dishonest merchants to make a fortune and, on the other, wastes manpower and provisions of society because, in addition to supplies received from the central government, Hanoi has to purchase goods from other places.

To remedy the situation, responsible organs should find effective thwarting measures without having to place curbs on the circulation of goods. In addition, the trade sector should evaluate the real needs of cadres, workers, civil servants and people in the city and translate them into adequate supply plans. As far as I know, dry fish is bought mostly by people coming from other places and not by Hanoians, except in cases of emergency; hence if commercial organs rely on the large volume of dry fish sales to conclude that Hanoians are fond of it and that additional supplies are neded, they will only increase the flow of goods in the opposite direction.

Foiling that phenomenon is also a contribution to stabilizing the market and reducing traffic density in the city. It is earnestly hoped that responsible organs pay attention to that problem.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL: EXPANDING PRODUCTION IS LEADING TASK

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Overcome Difficulties and Expand Production"]

[Text] The publication of the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee marks a major change in the economic management viewpoint and policy and creates very basic conditions for stabilizing and steadily expanding the economy. The resolution must be implemented step by step and task by task at suitable moments. But in both the short-term and the long-term, expanding production is the leading task. At the moment, production is facing many difficulties. Effective measures must be found to solve the problems and overcome the obstacles so that production can expand with high productivity, good quality, low prices and rapid product distribution.

Production is the leading element of the production-circulation-distribution-consumption chain. Only if production expands strongly and many goods are produced for society will it be possible to create secure conditions for stabilizing prices, ensuring real wages, gradually improving wages, and having a stable financial position in order to satisfy the needs of society.

Today's obstables to production are the result of major difficulties in supplying material supplies and raw materials. But even more serious is the influence of centralized bureaucracy in production and circulation. Since the implementation of the resolution of the 8th Plenum, many echelons and sectors have boldly changed their work methods and made a number of advances. But because the implementation has not been uniform or balanced, temporary difficulties have arisen. For example, "entry and exit" prices are too high. Because prices are high, sales are slow and goods have stagnated at a time when state commerce lacks commodities to sell. The rearrangement of production has created a labor surplus. The sectors and echelons have not made uniform or timely changes in order to satisfy the production expansion requirements.

In order to overcome the difficulties concerning product sales, the state has issued a decision on setting shipping and receiving prices for the production installations and the circulation units. But in the long term, to speed up the distribution of products and increase capital turnover, each production installation must strive to reduce production costs and charge prices that buyers can accept. As a result of reorganizing production, there are a number

of surplus laborers. The factories and enterprises must actively solve this problem by opening additional production and service sectors in order to provide stable work for these people, increase social wealth and support the people better. In doing these things, responsibility rests mainly with the directors under the leadership of the party committee echelons. At the same time, a revolutionary action movement must be launched among the workers and civil servants to have them emulate to fulfill and exceed this year's planned quotas and implement the 1986 plan. Also, with the guidance of the leadership echelons and with the active help of the sectors, the factories, enterprises and cooperatives must make major and uniform changes. In particular, the material supply, communications and transportation, electric power and public security sectors must coodinate things with the wards and districts and have effective measures to reduce negative aspects in the supply of materials and energy.

In implementing the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, along with striving to step up production and circulation, urgent studies must be done to build a new management mechanism with the aim of manifesting the self-sufficiency of the production installations in production and business enterprise.

We are resolved to strive to make 1986 a year of strong production expansion based on socialist economic accounting.

11943
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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

KEY ECONOMIC, SOCIAL TARGETS FOR 1986 EXAMINED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jan 86 p 3

[Article: "Key Economic, Social Targets for 1986"]

[Text] Agriculture:

--Strive to successfully produce 20 million tons of grain.

--Compared with 1985 output figures, peanuts will increase at least 10 percent; beans, at least 16 percent; cigarettes, 7 percent; sugarcane, 32 percent; rubber, 5 percent; coffee, 38 percent; and tea, 11 percent.

--Hog population will increae 11.7 percent; poultry, 11 percent, and buffaloes and cattle, 7.2 percent.

--About 1.4 million cubic meters of wood will be exploited.

--Compared with 1985, marine product output will increase 2 percent; marine product exports, 10 percent.

Industry and Small Industry and Handicrafts:

--Coal output must increase 11 percent over 1985.

--Electricity output will increase 12 percent; oil and coal savings will amount from 5 to 10 percent.

--Production of various kinds of phosphate fertilizer will increase 6 percent.

--Steel output will increase 2.6 percent.

--Expand oil prospection and actively prepare for exploitation to acquire crude oil as soon as possible.

--Paper output will increase 9 percent; sugar, 5.5 percent; tea, 16 percent; canned goods, 13 percent; and cigarettes, 2 percent.

Exports and Imports:

--Export value will increase at least 14 percent; import value, 6 percent.

Distribution and Circulation:

--Strive to control 90 percent of wholesale trade and 70 percent of retail trade.

--Strive to reduce at least 10 percent of manufacturing and circulation costs.

--Compared with 1985, reduce from 15 to 20 percent of administrative expenditures.

Education and Public Health:

--In 1986-1987, student enrollment in colleges and higher schools will increase 8 percent; in middle vocational schools, 7 percent and in technical worker schools, 19 percent.

--Total number of hospital beds will increase 4.6 percent, compared with 1985.

9213/6662
CSO: 4209/279

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HAIPHONG TRANSFERS ADMINISTRATIVE PROFESSIONALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Haiphong Transfers Members of Professional Adminictrative Apparatus to Basic Level Units"]

[Text] Outstanding features in the recent economic activities of Haiphong have been a strong shift from bureaucratic centralism and state subsidization to socialist economic accounting and business practices and strengthened market and price management.

Recently, the Standing Committee of the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee advocated a gradual staff reduction for professional administrative components; and strengthening of the fields of market and price management and resistance to speculation and smuggling with the purpose of urgently striving for gradual market and price stabilization.

Cadres have returned to the primary level this time to join subwards, streets, major markets, etc. in ascertaining the situation of each household, and each individual to stimulate promotion of small industry and handicraft production and to develop the family economy within the local area. On that basis, the tasks of market and price management and resistance to speculation and smuggling are conducted. One of the primary requirements of the cadres returning to the primary level is a concept of discipline organization, with no relatives engaged in illegal trade activities or active in circulation and distribution facilities where there are presently complex problems requiring examination.

Within the scope of the training plan, the dispatch of many capable cadres to primary level units also has an effect of creating conditions for them to establish close contact with the lives and movements and thoroughly understand the thoughts, aspirations and lives of the masses, forging and testing them. Agencies and enterprises cannot acquire additional personnel after reductions and transfers to the primary level are made but must rearrange their indirect apparatus. The Haiphong Municipal Party Committee considers this an effective method for gradually reducing the indirect apparatus in the professional administrative area while simultaneously producing the effective result for each cadre of market management.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY WOMEN REGULATE PRIVATE TRADE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed article: "Ho Chi Minh City Women Participate in Small Merchant Reemployment and Market Management"]

[Text] By forms attracting women to participate in improving circulation, distribution and small industry and handicraft production, Ho Chi Minh City last year provided jobs for more than 14,430 female laborers.

The Municipal Women's Association consolidated and deployed 3,319 auxiliary points of consumer and marketing cooperatives and agents, and arranged 180 pushcarts for women to conduct roving sales of goods to personally support the consumer. The association also participated in arranging employment for 4,943 private operators in 555 business cooperation, food and beverage service, etc. establishments with 23.2 million dong in capital. The rice agent network of the women's association has been rearranged into two systems: 2,697 business agents and 327 price subsidy agents for the workers and civil servants. Various echelons of the association in the city participated in supervising, inspecting and discovering with the local administration many negative actions occurring in the markets and business cooperation stores such as underweighing, pilferage, incorrect sales prices, etc. Through the improvement of 290 women's teams in accordance with goods sectors in the consumer cooperatives with 2,690 collective commerce association members and consolidation of association organizations in the markets, the Women's Association assisted and joined local administrations to participate in transforming and reemploying small merchants and market management in the city.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

QUANG NAM-DA NANG EXTENDS ENTERPRISE AUTONOMY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jan 86 pp 2, 4

[Article by Dang Minh Phuong: "Quang Nam-Da Nang Ensures Business Production Initiative and Financial Autonomy of Basic Units"]

[Text] Decisions on Planning and Management

To expand the power and responsibility of the enterprise and to ensure that plans are truly formulated from the basic level, the Quang Nam-Da Nang Provincial Party Committee decided that planning must depend on the specific situation of each basic unit assigned from two to three legal norms. The state assigns production units the three norms of: an output value of achieved commodities and primary products in accordance with a business contract; a budget payment during the plan year (for the collective economy, state-cooperative economic contract norms and tax payment norms are used); and primary materials required by the state for offsetting units in the plan. Trade units are only assigned two norms: purchases and sales, and level of efforts to reduce circulation expenses.

In recruiting, training, promoting, arranging employment for and dismissing laborers, the power and responsibility of the enterprise director have also been expanded. Enterprises have the right to establish general wage funds and to select forms of salary payment and awards for laborers in accordance with the labor results of each individual aimed at stimulating an increase in labor productivity.

Concerning materials, supply agencies must ensure the supply of materials and energy to enterprises following the plan and contract with the precise quantity, quality, time and location of material assignment during the plan year. If contract violations occur, damages must be compensated and fines levied. The enterprise has full authority to consider materials acquired through self-exploitation, cultivation, raising and association. The Provincial People's Committee has a policy of stimulating and creating every condition for basic units to easily organize production, exploitation and association.

Offsetting products in the state plan must be delivered to the state in accordance with the plan and in case of non receipt by the state, the enterprise will inform the Provincial People's Committee and request permission for consumption. A product that is a material self-provided by the enterprise will be sold by the enterprise to the state agency at a price agreed upon by both sides. If the state does not buy the product, the enterprise has the right to arrange for consumption.

The prices of supplies and raw materials and the product sales prices of the enterprise are the subject of discussion and agreement between the enterprise and the customers as expressed in the contract for raw material supply as well as product marketing which both parties have pledged. The enterprise takes the initiative in planning product sales prices on the principle of full compensation for production expenditures, profit for the enterprise and acceptance by society. The State Price Commission only provides guidance and assistance to basic units in formulating a minimum and maximum price framework that is approved by the provincial chairman.

On the basis of defining fixed and liguid assets, units have full authority to use assets and the right to increase or decrease assets consistent with the requirements of scientific and technical development and production and business activities aimed at returning high economic effectiveness. After fully repaying the state budget, the enterprise has full authority to use the remaining portion of the production and business results of the enterprise in objectives of production development, awards and welfare, and to raise the income of cadres and workers in the enterprise.

The bank is a monetary business agency of the state and relations between the enterprise and the state bank are equal and must be on the basis of economic contracts in monetary use. The basic unit has full authority for use of its money in the bank. In that spirit, the basic unit must only open two accounts in the bank: one for payments and one for deposits. The enterprise and the bank hold discussions and establish a specific contract on cash for production and business in accordance with the principle of ensuring production and business without obstacles and with bank management of the money.

Enterprises producing export goods may make direct contact with the international market for understanding in customer requirements and preferences in order to unceasingly improve the goods. If permitted by the state to engage directly in export, enterprises have full authority to sign economic contracts with foreign customers, and if foreign exchange capital is required to purchase raw materials, supplies, equipment and machinery to produce export goods, they have the full authority to borrow foreign capital and to be fully responsible for the economic effectiveness of foreign exchange loans and the contracts they have signed. If imports and exports are achieved through another economic unit, the enterprise also has rights equal to those of that unit in marketing and payment relations.

Basic level units have full authority, originating from business and production requirements and calculation of economic effectiveness, to decide the organization of the management apparatus and the form of production organization consistent with the characteristics of the products and production crafts in the enterprise while relying on a basis of scientific and technical progress. The enterprise has the right to select and participate in forms of joint enterprise production cooperation and association with other economic units in the province, in the country and in foreign countries on the principle of voluntary action, equality and joint benefit (joint business cooperation with foreign countries must be approved by the state).

Movements in Organization

After deciding the specific themes noted above, the province since the middle of December 1985 has conducted experiments in many industrial, forestry, and marine products units, state farms, and small industry and handicraft cooperatives, a number of trade corporations, and in the districts of Dien Ban and Duy Xuyen. The Provincial People's Committee has begun to directly assign business and production plans to 18 enterprises in the province without passing through the intermediate step of the managing service. This action demands great efforts by the provincial planning agency which must maintain close contact with the situation in order to serve as a staff in assigning the plan and following plan operations. From the very beginning, thanks to a clear understanding of the amount of materials that the state is able to supply, enterprises have been able to accept plan levels and calculate conditions for ensuring the production of marketable and profitable goods, such as the joint knitting enterprises of the province, Textile Mill 29-3, the knitting enterprise, the Tam Ky Ready-Made Clothing Enterprise, etc. Plants producing low quality products must use much expensive energy such as electricity, coal and firewood, and losses are suffered if product costs are high; it is necessary to recalculate for the greatest benefit or to shift the production course to prevent the situation from developing haphazardly.

As the right of the basic unit's initiative is ensured, the leadership role of the managing service is made clear. For example, the industrial service is an enterprise management agency with a function of directly managing subordinate enterprises and serving as the administrative, economic and technical management staff of the sector at the provincial level. Due to many difficulties, the service has always neglected administrative, economic and technical management in the sector, including that concerning the directly subordinate enterprises, and has been accustomed to serving as a replacement for the enterprise with emphasis on resolving immediate administrative tasks, including service as an intermediary in the pursuit of materials. Now, the State Planning Commission and the province maintain close and direct contact with the life of the enterprise, both to reduce bureaucratic centralism and the intermediate step, and to create conditions for the managing service to properly enter the orbit of activity with its inherent position of formulating the sector plan, managing the economy (delving into accounting control to discover the weak steps of the enterprise), managing technology (selecting the most rational craft regulations, applying new techniques, innovations and inventions, and ensuring the levels of material losses and product quality), managing labor safety, formulating plans for the elementary and advanced training of sector cadres and workers, managing human affairs, applying labor and salary norms, studying and applying progressive experience in labor norms and forms of salary payment, and using economic levers in a precise manner. It also performs the above functions in other enterprises within the territorial area of sectors with industrial enterprises and conducts economic and technical management for district and village levels, assists the province with suggestions concerning centrally operated enterprises within the province, etc.

Thus, the apparatus of the service must be composed of specialists with greater composite knowledge and skill than the enterprise. For a long time, due to

administrative reasons, the service has had little combined brain power and now requires few personnel but those well-versed in their profession. Consequently, the provincial industrial service of seven bureaus has been reduced to two, the administrative and management bureau and the human affairs organization bureau, and four specialist teams: economics, accounting, technical, and industrial planning and management at the district level. The specialists are responsible to the service. Therefore, they must be skilled in and thoroughly know their work, and directors and deputy directors must have greater skills than the specialists. With the above method of arrangement, at the very beginning, the Provincial Industrial Service reduced the number of its cadres by 25 percent (from 60 down to 45), sending them down to the basic units to serve as directors, deputy directors or as bureau chiefs. Naturally, difficulties and confusion were unavoidable at first but it is clear that such organization as above opens up capabilities for increasing the leadership effectiveness of the managing service and that leadership is greatly needed by the enterprises.

Districts in Quang Nam-Da Nang such as Dien Ban, Duy Xuyen, Thang Binh, etc. have also begun organization rearrangement along a course of reducing and eliminating the intermediate steps and strengthening the basic unit. The agency apparatus of Dien Ban District was reduced from 194 cadres to 126, a reduction of more than one-third. The district has also eliminated or reduced a great many bureaus, has organized work teams, and has used specialists and business and production units; such as eliminating the agricultural bureau, establishing crop and livestock service corporations, etc.

Ensuring the right of initiative in production and business and the financial automony of basic units allows them to develop their capabilities, to operate with increasingly greater economic effectiveness, and to serve their own general interests and those of all society but absolutely does not permit them to use all their assets in accordance with their own personal wishes, for the enterprise is not a "kingdom." Enterprise and basic level unit leaders are permitted to take the initiative in production and business, both to overcome the spirit of dependence created during the protracted period of state subsidization, and to make dynamic and skilled calculations with a spirit of principle and high discipline.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL STRESSES STATE CONTROL OF GOODS SOURCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Good Organization of State Purchasing, Goods Source Control"]

[Text] The socialist state, with a function of economic management, must firmly control increasingly greater commodity stocks in order to direct every activity of the national economy in accordance with a unified plan and to promptly answer the requirements of production and social consumption. The good organization of requisitioning, purchasing and control of goods not only assists in stimulating production development but also is a condition for ensuring the increased strength of socialist commerce in order to control the unorganized market, transform private commerce and stabilize prices and the lives of the people. The Resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the Party Central Committee stated, "Reorganize the requisition, purchase and sales of goods in order for the state to control a large portion of the agricultural, forestry, marine, and small industry and handicraft goods, and to control all products of state-operated enterprises, and to ensure that the state controls the market."

An extremely important problem at this time, on the basis of promoting agricultural and industrial production, the state must control the greatest portion of essential goods sources in order to conduct planned distribution for the rational requirements of society. Grain collection must be strengthened, first of all in the provinces of the south, with urgent achievement on a nationwide scale of state unified and exclusive management of the grain business, basic materials and essential consumer goods which are solely produced or imported by the state. Business licenses must not be issued and private individuals must be forbidden to deal in these products. The Ministries of Home Trade and Marine Products must supervise local areas in promoting the purchase, requisition and assignment of pork, fish, fish sauce and other important food goods for large cities, concentrated industrial areas and the armed forces, especially those forces on the front line. It is necessary to swiftly deal with entanglements in requisitioning and purchasing organization and in material and goods shipping and receiving fees between the production units and the circulation and distribution units aimed at rapidly delivering products to the consumer without stagnating in the warehouse. The exploitation, requisitioning, purchase and control of in-place goods sources in the local area and nation are the most important course. The area of small industry and handicrafts production and family economy is an extremely rich and multifaceted source of consumer goods but is now pursuing the free market without organization and is under the control of private commerce. Supervision and delivery of sufficient products to the state in accordance with obligations, the plan, and consignment

and purchasing contracts have not yet been given the proper level of concern by localities and basic units, and party committee and administrative echelons still provide nonspecific contracts to circulation and distribution sectors while these sectors have not yet promptly risen and lack dynamic methods: the requisition, purchase and commission network has not been uniformly organized, distribution regulation is slow, and there are many impediments and duplications. Therefore, a situation still exists in a number of consumer goods in which some locations have surpluses and some shortages, creating difficulties for market and price management and transformation of private commerce.

Under the socialist system, the results of requisitioning, purchasing and controlling the sources of agricultural products, food and consumer goods depend to an important part on relations between the worker and farmer classes in joint control, and the relationship between the distribution and circulation sectors and the industrial sectors, comprising also the artisan industry. This is coordination between on one side the state agency unceasingly striving to create favorable material conditions for production, and on the other side the farmers, workers and various levels of the laboring people with an obligation to contribute products to the state for use in fair and rational distribution in support of production and social consumption. Under the direct leadership and supervision of party committee and administrative echelons, circulation and distribution sectors must unceasingly strive to develop the effectiveness of party and state positions and policies, to come forward in organizing stronger relations between the two sides, and to advance toward the specific results of stimulating production development, on that basis promoting the requisition and purchase of goods sources.

Socialist commerce must be present wherever there are production and goods in order to conduct purchasing, regulation and distribution.

Of significant importance to the tasks of requisitioning and purchasing and the control of goods sources is that circulation and distribution sectors must regularly and firmly coordinate with local administrative echelons and basic units to fully and promptly ensure the necessary material requirements for strongly affecting production in accordance with the plan, especially concerning the specialized and concentrated production areas and the essential and important commodities with great requirements. Investment formulas for production must not be rigid and inflexible but extremely versatile, depending on the requirements, preferences and production, stock raising and consignment habits of each area, basic unit, production relations standard, and specific commodity. Some locations will make direct investments with fertilizer and fuel or through prices, either through association and joint business to exploit goods sources, follow the consignment formula, or sell raw materials to purchase finished products such as in the small production and handicrafts area, through that expanding control of goods all the way to their source without passing through the hands of private commerce. These new rational policies are stimulating state-operated enterprises and small-industry and handicraft facilities to sell products to socialist commerce, not arbitarily delivering them to the free market.

Each locality and each unit in the circulation and distribution sectors must begin with the production and consumer requirements of the area and the entire

nation to formulate a plan for actively promoting production, seeking new capabilities, technical advances and dynamism in requisitioning and purchasing, and conducting specific and clear labor division and decentralization in accordance with the location and goods sector; eliminating the irrational and unnecessary intermediate steps. An urgent issue at this time is the need to reestablish socialist order in the market, first of all within the area of state-operated economy. Every sector, echelon and basic unit must execute discipline in prices, finance, money and market management. Agencies and units without a business function may not conduct business. It is necessary to immediately halt the situation of trade competition, driving prices up, arbitrarily setting and raising prices, and creating loopholes for dishonest merchants to disrupt the market and even compete for the purchase of state goods.

Concern for concentrating a majority of the commodities of society in the hands of the state must be closely connected with efforts to unceasingly strengthen the forces of socialist commerce, promote the transformation of private commerce, rearrange the markets and goods interchange centers, eliminate the open air market locations, resolutely punish speculators and smugglers, especially the ringleaders, and actively manage the market and prices. Marketing cooperatives must be competent assistants ably accepting and performing the work of commissioned requisitioning and purchasing for state-operated commerce, properly exploiting the sources of goods from the family economy, small industry and handicraft trade sectors, and from small primary level collective units and individuals in the subwards and hamlets.

A socialist state in firm control of a large part of the goods sources of society is an important condition for controlling the market and prices and for assisting to stabilize production and life.

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CSO: 4209/281

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HAIPHONG CITY ISSUES DETERMINATION ENCOURAGING HOME ECONOMICS

Haiphong HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 10 Oct 85 p 3

[Text of Determination Attached to Decision No 1123/QD/UB dated 2 October 1985 of the Municipal People's Committee: "Some Policies and Measures To Encourage Home Economics"]

[Text] In execution of Directive No 35 of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee and Resolution No 19 of the standing committee of the CPV municipal committee on "Providing Guidance and Encouraging the Development of Home Economics," many localities, bureaus, sectors, subwards and villages in the city have formulated specific plans to provide leadership and guidance to the effect. These specific plans were established in function of the overall plans and annual production plans of various units, exploiting all potentials in labor, land, and professions to produce scores of consumer and export goods, and contributing to the improvement of living conditions for each family.

However, the movement has not developed in a homogenous and vigorous manner, many localities and units have still failed to provide a close leadership, and many bureaus and sectors at the city level have not provided adequate assistance to basic units. As a consequence, results obtained in the execution of the above party policy were limited.

In order to successfully carry out the directives and resolutions of the CPV Central Committee and the CPV municipal committee, the municipal people's committee hereby issues this "Determination Pertaining to Measures and Policies to Encourage Home Economics" as follows:

I. The Role and Significance of Home Economics Within the Socialist Economy

1. Encouraging, providing guidance, and assisting home economics to develop in the right direction is an actual component of the socialist economy and a major policy of the state and the government.

Home economics shall stay with the socialist regime for a long time, and campaigning for its development shall be closely connected to the same efforts to boost the national economy. It shall complete, quantitatively and qualitatively, the production of products and goods for the numerous needs

in production and export, and for the consumer. Therefore, all sectors, levels, and units shall provide whatever assistance is needed for its development.

2. The development of home economics encompasses a large variety of forms that are appropriate to both urban and rural economy, and to the process of reforming and strengthening each local economy. Implemented with realistic planning and specific projects, it may assist in rapidly establishing centralized production areas of production for the processing industry, and in manufacturing consumer and export goods.

Depending on local conditions and the capabilities of each family, home economics includes, but is not limited to, planting, animal husbandry, handicraft, services, salt fish, forestry, and the production of fine, artistic, and unique traditional products.

In the inner-city area, the development of home economics shall be encouraged under the TDC formula (handicraft, services, poultry and fowl industrial breeding, and hog breeding).

In the outer-city area: it shall be conducted under the VAC formula (gardening, fish ponds and traditional professions).

II. The Municipal Policy in Encouraging Home Economics

A. Outlying areas:

1. Family land: In terms of garden land and fields left for family production as a percentage of the expropriated land when land collectivization was executed by previous determinations, there shall be no increase, decrease or redistribution; however, since certain irrationalities have occurred in the use of land in past decades, it is hereby uniformly decided that:

a. Families that, after joining agricultural cooperatives, were distributed 5 percent of their expropriated land for gardening and planting green vegetables, and that have moved out of the area: the cooperatives shall recover the land distributed and shall not allow subject families to yield, sell, or trade that land.

Families not distributed the 5-percent land, and large families for whom the 5-percent land was too small: land distribution shall be adjusted under the principle of distributing infertile and distant land in order to encourage recipients to contribute to soil reforming. This adjusted distribution shall also apply to servicemen of the People's Armed Forces, war invalids, retired cadres, and workers and employees actually living with their families who are cooperative members, if no land was previously distributed to them.

b. Excavated land, fallow yards and small ponds that need extensive labor and money to reform and use, shall be given by the cooperative to families to reclaim by leveling or filling, and this land grant shall not be included

in the contracted field. Localities with hills and mountains shall distribute those land and forests to cooperatives and members to encourage an integrated form of agriculture and afforestation.

c. Land situated in inner-city areas and land belonging to construction sites and enterprises: In order to avoid wasting land resources, the district people's committees shall recommend to the municipal capital construction commission and to the municipal people's committee the issuance of permits to use excess or unused land for house building or for production purposes.

Land belonging to the city's collective farms and other state-operated stations or installations, shall be distributed to the units' cadres and employees, in conformance with current projects, for house building and home economics activities by decision of the Council of Ministers. If the farm or station, or installation still has extra land that is left uncultivated, the land may be loaned to the families of cadres, workers, and employees for production activities to raise family income.

d. If the cooperative is unable to use all its land for the winter crop, portions of unused land may be loaned to the families of cooperative members for production. District economic organizations shall, together with related cooperatives, provide guidance for cooperative members in using that land for production, and shall sign appropriate contracts for the purchasing or trade of goods produced from that land.

2. Lakes and ponds: Cooperatives shall directly make investments, engage in production and business activities, and manage large marshes and lakes. Small ones shall be given to the families of cooperative members for direct exploitation to increase their income.

Cooperatives possessing numerous lakes and ponds shall organize a fish-breeding group and make sure that appropriate attention be given for mature fish breeding and for supplying enough fry for the families. Cooperatives with a few lakes and ponds shall make connections with related state-operated sectors or with other cooperatives for producing enough fry for their members. The district and cooperatives shall provide technical guidance in fish breeding in order to rapidly increase output and to raise economic efficiency.

3. Animal husbandry; The city shall launch a campaign for the development of animal husbandry, aiming at increasing the sources of food for consumer's use and for export, and at raising the people's income and living conditions. Efforts shall be made so that in a short period of time, many districts, cooperatives, and families raise 10-20 pigs or more; to encourage families to raise domestic fowl, particularly ducks and geese for export; to encourage families to raise draft cattle, breeder cattle, beef cattle, dairy cattle.

The city shall allow cooperatives to set aside 5 to 8 percent of the breeding area (of the total of 15 percent of the old breeding area) to raise sows, breeder cattle, ducks and geese. The remaining breeding area (of the old 15 percent breeding area) shall be distributed to members under a form of

contracting, and not left for the cooperative business fund's activities as currently arranged. Sow raising shall be done in two forms: concentrated breeding for those cooperatives having the capabilities, and contracting with families, in order that every year, the cooperative has enough little pigs for breeding for meat, and enough good breeders to supply members at cooperative internal price.

B. Inner-City Areas

1. In the context of home economics, handicraft production shall be encouraged and guidance shall be provided to this effect. The advantages of the city in terms of its port and its industry shall be exploited to the optimum. Economic units, enterprises and corporations of the central level located in Haiphong and the same local organizations, and handicraft, communications and construction cooperatives shall review the lists of produced goods, and expand contracting with families of cadres, workers, and employees in order to use available labor to the fullest extent and to raise the family income.

To gradually provide home economics with small industrial equipment, the city encourages sailors traveling overseas to buy small machines for handicraft and agricultural production and loan them to families under contract.

2. The service industry shall be improved to address the substantial needs in production and other service areas in the city.

The commerce and tourist sectors, and the district people's committees shall provide guidance for subwards to conduct surveys to make sure consumer needs in the forms of services, such as tailoring, repairs, barber and beauty shops, laundry, toy and home appliances production, processing, restaurants, hostelry, janitorial services, car, motorcycle and bicycle guarding, and pawn shops, be investigated and known in detail in order to organize appropriate service networks accordingly; to set up tourist, industrial, agricultural, port, and other service businesses. The service industry shall alleviate unemployment and raise the family income.

3. Animal husbandry in inner-city areas:

a. Hog raising: families having appropriate areas can raise hogs but they must comply with sanitation laws and not create annoyances to other families or violate laws and rules about street sanitation.

The Feed Enterprise and the Thanh To Farm (Department of Agriculture) are permitted to sell small pigs and composite feed for inner-city hog breeders. The veterinary stations in three districts shall extend their networks and shall sign contracts with breeder families for veterinary services.

b. Industrial chicken breeding: The Chicken Enterprise (Department of Agriculture) shall formulate a plan including breeder and composite feed supply, instruction for building chicken houses, and contracting, trading,

and supply policies, and submit it to the standing committee of the CPV municipal committee for approval and implementation, in order to achieve a movement of industrial chicken raising in the city for export and local consumption.

III. Procedures Relative to Material Supplies, Financial, Technical, and Distribution and Circulation Matters

1. Tax policy

Except for taxes levied on land (tax on ricefields shall be paid in paddy, and on other plants, in cash), slaughterhouse tax, and industrial and commerce taxes currently in force, the state shall not levy any tax on products derived from home economics. The department of finance, the tax subdepartment and the city market management section shall provide appropriate instructions in this matter.

2. Investment policy

a. Loans granted by the State Bank for the home economics development: in outlying areas, those loans shall be processed by credit cooperatives, and in inner-city areas, by the socialist saving fund.

b. Annually, the municipal planning commission and the department of finance shall set aside capital, equipment and material supplies for state-operated economic organizations to produce young plants, breeders, animal feed, and to organize professional training courses in support of home economics.

c. District people's committees shall direct localities in setting aside portions of self-procured capital to invest in agricultural and handicraft cooperatives for economic linkages with families in the form of additional capital, young plants and breeders, technical supplies, purchasing of raw materials, discarded materials and products; and they shall establish purchasing networks, and organize the processing of agricultural products and food obtained from home economics activities.

3. Distribution and Circulation

If there is no contracting with state-operated economic agencies or collectives, the producer shall have the right to directly sell all products derived from home economics to state-operated trade organizations, export businesses, marketing cooperatives, or to consumers. Tax and market management agencies and the police shall provide assistance and guidance, and create favorable conditions for the distribution and consumption of home economics products, and shall correctly enforce any related measures on price and market management as determined by current state policies.

In coordination with related agencies, the municipal market management committee shall assist district people's committees in planning the operational and management activities of rural, town and inner-city market in order to facilitate the marketing of home economics products, and to deter

dishonest merchants from hoarding, price manipulating, and illegally competing with the state in purchasing the products.

The socialist commerce sector (including state-operated and marketing cooperatives) shall plan for providing guidance and for encouraging families to sell agricultural products and other goods from home economics activities through two-way economic contracts, with prices totally agreed upon by seller and buyer. It shall see to it that home economics ventures bring profit to families to allow reinvestment and reproduction.

IV. Implementation Measures

In order to carry out party and state resolutions on encouraging home economics: at the city level, a leadership committee shall be organized with the comrade member of the standing committee of the CPV municipal committee, the vice chairman of the municipal people's committee as chairman; the director of the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector as executive officer; and with members, representatives or leaders of bureaus, sectors, and related mass organizations. At districts, subwards, villages, economic organizations, and enterprises, a leadership committee with similar composition, shall be organized. Each level of the leadership shall, on the basis of this determination, draw its own implementation measures.

City synthesized agencies shall assign one or two cadres especially in charge or home economics activity followup. The HAIPHONG DAILY shall frequently run specialized reports on home economics.

Cultural and information agencies, and radio and television stations shall extensively disseminate and air news pertaining to outstanding achievements obtained by localities, units and families for further learning from the experience, and keep the movement's momentum.

Summary and recapitulation reports shall be made annually, including recommendations for improving the execution of the above policy of the party and the state.

9458/9435
CSO: 4209/215

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

GOODS SOLD--In late September and early October 1985, with the support of the people, the people's police forces have uncovered a great many places in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City where goods and material supplies were unlawfully hoarded or hidden. Right before and after the currency change, dishonest merchants dispatched their henchmen to buy those goods and material supplies at any price in a devious scheme of hoarding and reselling for a profit. /Text/ /Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Nov 85 p 2/ 9458/12228

UNTRUE ECONOMIC REPORTING CRITICIZED--Some economic units in Ha Nam Ninh eager to show off and hide shortcomings have filed untrue reports. Often-fabricated figures have made it impossible for their managerial echelons to make correct assessments for realistic and effective production guidance. Last year, a provincial state farm reported having fulfilled the state plan; in fact, it had borrowed products from other places to make up for the shortfall. Likewise, the Xuan Thuy food enterprise has inflated its gross output by 50 percent so that it could report having completed many state norms. Similar instances of untrue reporting have tampered with economic information in agriculture. As of 15 October, crop figures submitted by winter crop district guidance committees have exceeded official statistics by nearly 6,000 hectares, including 2,000 hectares for sweet potato and 1,400 hectares for vegetables. In our opinion, to resolutely switch to economic accounting and socialist business the first remedial measure we have to take is to ensure accuracy in statistical and accounting work from basic installations to the districts and province and truth in doing business and reporting to higher echelons. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 85 p 2] 9213

/12951
CSO: 4209/227

AGRICULTURE

EXCESSIVE HARVESTING DESTROYING MARINE RESOURCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jan 86 p 2

['Readers' letters' Column: "Indiscriminate Exploitation of Marine Products"]

[Text] For the past few years, the volume of marine products of export value such as shrimp, squid, fish, etc. in many localities has rapidly increased. However, worthy of concern is that in the large fishing grounds of Kien Giang, Minh Hai, Thanh Hoa, Quang Ninh, etc. provinces, many boats and ships are frantically operating without regard to the small shrimp and fish, those bearing eggs, or the spawning season. Many locations use types of small-mesh nets to catch everything or explosives to kill all large and small shrimp and fish in the ocean. These destructive methods interrupt the reproduction cycle of the marine product species and cause the resources to dry up. Therefore, shrimp catches in a number of major grounds are declining, in some locations to only 60 to 70 percent compared with previous years.

Such methods of exploitation have no planning and do not precisely follow state regulations on protecting marine resources. Localities must ensure every good condition for marine species to continue to mature and develop, only in that way creating resources for long-term fishing.

Tran Quang
Thai Binh

7300
CSO: 4209/281

AGRICULTURE

READER CRITICIZES POOR DRAFT ANIMAL TREATMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jan 86 p 2

['Readers' Letters' column: "Don't Allow Large Buffaloes and Cattle To Collapse in Large Numbers"]

[Text] Nearly 30 buffaloes purchased in the forested mountain regions of Bac Thai Province and brought directly into the area of Phu Cam and Tri Phuong of Ha Bac Province have collapsed. Large numbers died because they were not purchased through an intermediate transfer station, a location assigned responsibility for adapting animals to the different climate and training them for the difficult and heavy work in the fields and abandoning their previous habits of drifting freely and contentedly in the forest.

Methods of buffalo and cattle care and feeding are also poor. Many regions in Tien Son, Yen Phong and Yen Dung lack stables and the animals are usually tied to a tree or in a corner of the garden with insufficient straw set aside for cold winter days. The system of annual vaccination and disease prevention is being forgotten. However, the animals are still forced to exert themselves in pulling a plow from early morning until pitch dark. This winter-spring season, each animal must plow and harrow at least 2.5 hectares.

With such a system of care and feeding, buffaloes brought from other locations, no matter how fat and healthy, will collapse.

Bang Giang
Ha Bac

7300
CSO: 4209/281

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

NORTHERN IRRIGATION WORK--By mid-February 1986, enough water had been supplied for more than 800,000 hectares of spring rice. The water conservancy, electric, and agricultural services effectively cooperated with the local people to serve agricultural production. These services and peasants in north Vietnam are striving to water the whole spring rice acreage by 25 February and complete the transplanting of the spring rice in the quickest possible time. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Feb 86 BK] /6662

CSO: 4200/732

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

FOSTER ACTIVE ROLE OF STATE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 85 p 2

[Article: "Foster Active Role of Enterprises, Rearrange Industrial Production"]

[Text] A state-run industrial enterprise (enterprise, in abbreviated form) is a basic production and business unit and a cell industry and the national economy in general. An enterprise is a place where a segment of state material and technical bases is directly managed and used to create products and accumulate capital for society and where party and state policies and procedures on economic and social management are directly tested out and implemented. It is also a place where the combined strength and the right to collective mastery of the laboring masses are directly fostered and where three revolutions are at work round the clock--production relationships revolution, scientific and technical revolution, and ideological and cultural revolution, in which the scientific and technical revolution plays a key role.

Like a perfect living organism, the national socialist economy can develop vigorously only when its cells--i.e. basic economic units--are able to grow wholesomely and function freely and effectively in keeping with CPV economic and social goals.

Currently, in light of the foremost role of enterprises and the need to resolutely eliminate bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and correctly put in place democratic centralism, economic accounting, and socialist business according to the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee (Session V), it is especially important to foster the active role of enterprises in production and business under centralized and unified state management.

The active role of enterprises must be reflected in the relationship between the latter and the state (vertical relationships) and other economic units inside and outside the country (horizontal relationships for which state approval is required), and in the relationships between management and workers and civil servants (intra-enterprise relationships).

The active role of enterprises must also be reflected in the areas of rearranging and reorganizing production; of labor and management; of planning;

of economic accounting; of management of provisions supply and utilization and product consumption and in other areas of enterprise production and business.

Production rearrangement is a big and important task, serving both as a basis and prerequisite for implementing the new managerial system.

That policy was formulated by our party at its Fourth Congress. The Fifth Congress again affirmed, "In rearranging production installations, we must devote material conditions in priority to speeding up production of goods in support of livelihood, export, and national defense consolidation. Consequently, we must supply more equipment, machinery, energy, and provisions to some installation while adjusting, or shifting production goals in others. We must reorganize the production and business apparatus of sectors and trades from central to local and basic levels, creating a production structure composed of harmonious parts endowed with dynamic and rising capabilities."

The above task was substantiated by subsequent resolutions of the CPV Central Committee and Council of Ministers.

In recent years, the production rearrangement effort has shown, aside from initial results, problems in need of urgent settlement. Many echelons, sectors, and enterprises have failed to really grasp the party and state policy of production rearrangement; to regularly link that task with production and business activities and with the need for managerial improvement; to exercise active and resolute guidance and to achieve close coordination. Currently, spontaneous and scattered production, not in line with sector, local, and national planning, is still fairly widespread. Quite a few small industry and handicraft production installations have "blown up" at will. Production capabilities are dispersed and heterogeneous. Such a situation has led to immoderate use of state supplies and energy and to conflicts with existing state industrial installations over acquisition of raw materials. These are major reasons why production capabilities in industrial, production, and business enterprises are not properly utilized and why effectiveness is low.

The resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee (Session V), clearly indicates, "We must reorganize and rearrange industrial production... Along with recomputing wholesale prices, we must address a wide array of structural and organizational problems relating to production and management, in the entire national economy as well as in each sector and basic unit, guided by the spirit of strictly eliminating state subsidies and conducting economic accounting and socialist business. As regards unprofitable enterprises and products, we must reexamine the commodity list, standing ready if the need arises, to shift, even shut down, production.

To properly carry out the above tasks we must, while rearranging production, do the following--fully grasp and implement party and state economic policies, promote production growth, attain the highest economic output, create a vigorous and adequate balance, restablish socialist order in production and

business while comprehensively improving management and striving to put in place a fitting, dynamic and highly effective managerial system.

Guided by the rearrangement of sector and local production and the classification of enterprises, all installations must take the initiative to redefine and rationalize product planning and ensure stability by strengthening specialized production of key commodities while fully availing themselves of production capabilities and supply sources to turn out large quantities of consumer goods for society.

In light of redefined production goals, enterprises must rearrange machinery, equipment, and industrial production lines to homogenize production capabilities and must apply scientific and technical advances to increase output and product quality and reduce manufacturing costs to offset losses and achieve profitability. At the same time, they must rearrange manpower, production components, provisions transportation and supply, product marketing, and managerial responsibilities.

To create favorable conditions for enterprises in rearranging production, the state will issue regulations to modify, reinforce, and substantiate policies and procedures designed to foster the active role of enterprises in the fields of self-financing, borrowing (including foreign capital), investments, purchases, transfers or sales, and economic association to find supply sources and promptly homogenize production capabilities.

Rearranging industrial production is an extremely urgent and important task which contributes to fostering the active role of enterprises in production and business in order to achieve high output, quality and efficiency.

9213/12951
CSO: 4209/227

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

INTERVIEW ON WHITE CEMENT PRODUCTION REPORTED

Hanoi KHAO HOC VA DOI SONG in Vietnamese 1 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Lan Anh and Hai Yen: "Ready To Assist Organizations in Producing White Cement"]

[Text] We have talked to many a scientific and technical cadre who did research on construction materials, but this was the very first time we met with a female comrade who was versed in the same discipline. That was Lai Thi My, a lecturer of the Hanoi Polytechnic College, whose research theme on white and colored cement was authenticated and applied in production. Her report on the research was warmly welcomed at the convention of talented women organized by the Confederation of Trade Unions.

White or colored cement is used in tile and granite production, and in the manufacturing of decorative products used in construction, architecture, and the arts.

She received us in the department's laboratory. Noticing that we were comparing some displayed tile samples with color tiles laid in the room, she seemed to know why we were puzzled, and said:

"It is true that in the world, white and colored cement has been produced for quite a long time. Their products reached the 300 to 500 mark, with a whiteness ratio of 66 to 90 percent. We cannot do so well. The reason is the lack of kilns run by natural gas or liquid fuel. We have only upright kilns run by solid fuel, primarily coal. This is the very reason why, some time ago, we test-produced white cement, but what we came up with was no match to the same product imported."

"We know that you have assisted the Nui Voi Limestone Enterprise in Thai Nguyen, the Nam Thang Tile Enterprise in Hanoi, the Construction Material Corp. of the Railroad General Department, and the industrial conglomerate that produces white cement and color tiles. Can you please tell us what was the greatest problem that you had to overcome?"

"Perhaps few people believe women can be successful in technical work. Therefore, I used to convince production organizations that they should be patient with us, and a couple of tries may not be enough. Still vivid in my

mind is my undergoing a hard aptitude test in Thai Nguyen: in 1979, I took a group of my students on a field visit to the Nui Voi Limestone Enterprise. The person in charge just ignored my recommendation for white cement production and, instead, used me as a troubleshooter to locate a certain problem that caused his black cement kiln complete the baking of only 20 percent of the products placed in it. I put up quite a technical demonstration and thoroughly checked the whole production chain. After I found out what had gone wrong--the mixture ratio was incorrect--the ratio of products completely baked went up to 80 to 90 percent. The incident was instrumental in making the enterprise become more enthusiastic in its cooperation with me, and another result was the replacement of iron bearings in grinding machines by manganese steel bearings to decrease iron impurities. White cement produced by us attained a whiteness ratio of 62 to 65 percent, with a mark of 300 to 400. In 1981, at the Nam Thang Tile Enterprise in Hanoi, we changed grinding machines with iron bearings to grinding machines with stone wheels and, as a result, the whiteness ratio went up to 66 to 68 percent, but with only a mark of 250 to 300. Another problem facing us was the need to increase the whiteness ratio and at the same time, increase the capacity of the product to withstand pressure. Raw materials for the production of white cement are limestone and kaolin that we can find in many provinces in north and central Vietnam. Provinces in the south do not have limestone but they do have corals. Silicic oxide content in kaolin runs from 57 to 85 percent, and that of aluminum oxide in the same material runs between 9.2 to 26 percent, depending on the region. Likewise, in limestone, calcium oxide content varies from 52 to 55 percent, and that of magnesium oxide, less than 3 percent. The above analyses helped us determine the appropriate mixtures for each region in order that white cement produced reached a whiteness ratio of 71 to 73 percent with a mark of over 300, and colored cement, a mark of 300 and a dark and glazed green color. These findings were also used in the Construction Material Corp. of the Railroad General Department.

"We are ready to assist any organization that needs to produce white or colored cement."

9458/9435
CSO: 4209/214

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

CEMENT PLANT IMPROVED--Since the beginning of the year, the cement plant stepped up its drive to invite new ideas, to improve techniques, and to overcome production problems. In the last 9 months, cadres and workers of the plant have applied 830 initiatives in matters of technical improvement and production rationalization, saving for the plant 1,688,000 dong (old currency.) The technical bureau and the coal and kiln ships were the leading units in the initiative and technical improvement movement. The deputy director for technical matters and the technical bureau successfully tested a mixture ratio, increasing cement output at a time when the plant faced difficulties in the supply of limestone. With an initiative of its own, the assembly shop assisted the limestone machine shop in repairing the latter's clay-grinding machine No 4, achieving a saving of over 100,000 dong (old currency), and allowing the machine to be rapidly brought back to production. In the third quarter, in addition to the production of regular cement, the plant successfully produced a new variety of cement, the P.600, which met all quality standards. The new product was used in the construction of the Ho Chi Minh Museum. [Text] [Haiphone HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 10 Oct 85 p 1] 9458/9435

CSO: 4209/214

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

NEW FOOD ITEMS--The Ho Chi Minh City's Grain Corp. has recently been successful in introducing pearl barley and manioc starches as ingredients in noodle- and breadmaking. Product of a long experiment, the new commodity is symbolic of our concern and dedication in caring for the food and lives of the working people. The Grain Corp. is also producing many other processed food items which aim at creating a new "industrial meal" for the city dweiler (with dry vermicelli, spaghetti, instant noodles, salted pickles, steamed mashed pork, pork sausages, leeks, soy bean curd, etc.) The new meal can save cooking time, fuel, and rice, is inexpensive, but is also substantial, nourishing, and delicious. Laboratory analyses and first consumer reports indicated that the quality of noodles with 10 percent pearl barley starch, and of bread with 20 percent pearl barley starch and 30 percent manioc starch (instead of with 100 percent wheat flour that must be imported at higher price) met technical, sanitation, and nutritive standards. The same processing method is used in France, England, and Canada. The new food items not only allow the grain sector to lower product cost and control supply of some raw materials, but also open new possibilities for long-range cooperation and economic linkages between the food-processing industry and farmers in zones with large subsidiary crop land such as Cu Chi, Thu Duc, the eastern provinces and the high plateaus. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Dec 85 p 1] 9458/9435

CSO: 4209/232

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

CAO BANG RADIO NETWORK--The northern border Province of Cao Bang is building a public address system in all mountainous and remote villages. Forty border villages have public address systems to serve production, combat readiness, and the people's cultural life. Since early 1986, 50 radio and public address stations have been set up in all localities in the province. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Feb 86 BK] /6662

CSO: 4200/732

LABOR

SURPLUS LABOR PROBLEM, REORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Tho Cao: "Implementation of the Resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee: Surplus Labor and the Reorganization of Production"]

[Text] Based on incomplete data, the Industrial Service has reported that there are 3,200 surplus laborers. Surveys have shown that almost all of the enterprises have a surplus of laborers. These can be divided into two types: "temporary" surplus laborers as compared with the production plans and the amount of machinery and equipment. Because of the shortage of materials and energy, workers have had to be furloughed. The second type are "permanent" surplus laborers who exceed the needs of production and the number of marchines of the enterprises. In some cases, the skills of the workers are not in line with their functions, or they have a poor labor attitude and are opposed to sector and occupation. Everyone knows that having a surplus of laborers has a very bad effect on production and business results. The workers do not make full use of the equipment capacity, and this leads to low productivity and high production costs.

Why Is There a Labor Surplus?

There are many objective and subjective reasons for this:

The production conditions (raw materials, fuel, material supplies, energy and so on) are not supplied in adequate amounts or in a synchronized manner.

Labor norms are not set in accord with work grades. To pay salaries to the workers, labor norms are set too low, with the result that salary expenditures in production costs increase.

Salaries and bonuses are not used properly. On the average, salaries rise faster than labor productivity, which increases production costs.

Chasing after the market mechanism, many enterprises produce other types of goods, with the result that the machinery and laborers are not used to produce the stipulated goods. This causes problems in balancing materials.

Production conditions are still unstable, but the enterprises have not made bold use of the labor contract system and are unwilling to use seasonal contracts.

Previously, the distribution of a number of types of goods was determined by the number of ration stamps and coupons issued. But now, distribution is based on actual needs and the preferences of consumers and prices are higher. Because of this, the production capacity of the enterprises is limited concerning a number of goods. Because they cannot sell their products, enterprises cannot turn over capital or provide jobs for all the laborers.

Overcoming the Difficulties

Implementing the policy of the municipality, recently, many enterprises subordinate to the Industrial Service have actively reorganized production. After verifying the norms and classifying the surplus laborers, the enterprises arranged work for these laborers in secondary production sectors, conducted studies and test manufactured new or improved products and opened services to handle these laborers themselves. With 249 surplus laborers, the Hanoi Food Products Plant improved its test processing techniques, produced many new types of goods and converted the production chain to produce chemical component sauces instead of microorganism sauces. Because of this, different raw materials are used and production costs are lower. The plant has organized many sections: loading and unloading, materials transport, coal sorting, the production of slag bricks, peanut shelling and the organization of worker and civil servant services. The plant also produces bottled maggi with a high protein content, sugar-coated soybeans, mung bean powder and soy bean powder jointly with the Rural and Native Products General Corporation. The Mai Dong Machine Works has 200 surplus laborers. It has used a number of these people to polish and decorate hydraulic presses and increase industrial arts. The machine works has established a unit to make slag bricks and a team to make glazed tile, acetylene and iron frying pans. It has also improved the cast iron smelting furnances, restored the blast furnaces, studied metallurgical techniques and replaced product structures in order to reduce materials. It has made use of all the scrap iron to produce glazed tile presses and spring presses. After reorganizing production, the Dien Thong Enterprise, which had 120 surplus laborers, began producing wrappers as a secondary production task. The enterprise does not want to furlough the workers and is striving to pay them 70 percent of their wages. It has asked [foreign] specialists to study new types of goods, shut down production chains and pushed the machinery and equipment use factor to 70 percent. Now, the workers sign contracts directly with the director. After two campaigns, the Thong Nhat Electrical Machinery Plant has withdrawn 60 indirect laborers and transferred a number of them to factory shops to make fans. It has also established a team to repair damaged parts in order to install ceiling fan gear boxes. A number of other laborers have been put in the section that makes fan casings. The Thuong Dinh Canvas Shoe Enterprise closed a factory, leaving 105 laborers without jobs. It sent 41 workers back to their old jobs and transferred the rest to make shoe sole linings out of foam rubber, and to make children's shoes using scrap raw materials.

Discussion

The dynamism of the enterprises provides a strong basis for making use of the surplus labor with the aim of increasing social products and maintaining the standard of living of the laborers. However, in the enterprises, determining temporary or regular laborers depends on the production orientation. Only if the units have a stable or relatively stable production orientation can they determine the number of laborers correctly based on the needs and number of surplus laborers.

To solve the surplus labor problem requires the use of immediate, long-term and uniform measures. This is necessary in order to solve the problems concerned with production and labor management in a comprehensive manner. As mentioned above, the immediate responsibility belongs to the enterprises, with the main task being to assign people production tasks. But the leading sectors and the municipality have responsibilities, too. It's time that the sectors began serving as the municipality's staff on policies. They must issue specific policies and create conditions to enable the enterprises to solve the surplus labor problem.

As for the production and business units, through the activities of the Hanoi Foodstuffs Plant, studies have been done on markets and consumer preferences in order to improve the goods and produce new types of goods, and active measures have been sought in order to sell products, maintain the rate of production and reduce product production costs. Using the methods of the Mai Dong Machine Works, additional laborers can be employed and product design sections can be established in order to increase the product use value and make the products more attractive. Even though prices may be slightly higher, the customers will accept this. The units have encountered difficulties concerning material supplies and raw materials and so they have sought ways to engage in joint economic enterprises and opened up job possibilities for the laborers of the units. The way to make full use of the laborers is to make full use of the discarded materials and substandard products, produce additional secondary products, and create sources of income for the units. At a time when production has not yet been reorganized, it is essential to create temporary jobs for the surplus laborers, such as organizing services to do processing, make slag bricks and so on. A system of labor contracts with or without time limits should be studied and implemented just as the Dien Thong Leather Shoe Enterprise has done.

We feel that while moving the surplus laborers to other jobs is a difficult and complex task that requires careful study, we cannot be overly cautious. Something must be done to facilitate the reorganization of labor and to ensure the rights of the laborers.

11943
CSO: 4209/257

LABOR

STATE ENTERPRISES SOLVING SURPLUS LABOR PROBLEM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Rational Use of Labor in State-Operated Enterprises"]

[Text] Illuminated by the Resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (Session V) and implementing the Resolution of the 10th session of the National Assembly, Seventh Term, 1986 must be a year of truly strong change in the use and distribution of social labor. To the state-operated industrial enterprises, the rational use of labor becomes an extremely important mission aimed at achieving high productivity and effectiveness. Millions of workers and civil servants in the state area must be arranged and used in the best manner to produce many commodities for society.

Implementing Resolutions Eight and Nine of the Party Central Committee, the sectors, localities and primary level units have boldly rearranged production, rebalancing the mission with labor, equipment and material abilities; on that basis, rearranging the production management organization apparatus, reducing the unnecessary indirect steps, rationally redeploying labor in the primary production lines, and opening additional secondary production shops or producing additional new products aimed at, on one hand, successfully achieving socialist economic accounting and business practices, gradually eliminating state subsidization, and lowering product costs while, on the other hand, providing jobs for surplus laborers, especially those in the indirect components. The Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Joint Enterprise and many textile mills have provided employment in subsidiary production and product reprocessing for nearly 2,000 individuals transferred from primary production lines and indirect production labor. The Hanoi local industrial sector is presently arranging new jobs for nearly 3,000 people. Many enterprises in the cities of Ho Chi Minh and Haiphong, developing their right of initiative in business and production, have rearranged labor, providing jobs depending on the individual, ability, health and skill standards, not allowing anyone still able to work to lack a job. Although production and business accounting has encountered many difficulties, many basic units, recently partially resolving the rearrangement and firm management of labor, have achieved clear results in production and business, and have reduced the costs of many products.

Labor rearrangement and redeployment is a critical requirement of the state-operated enterprises beginning achievement of the new management apparatus. To best arrange and use labor resources, it is necessary to resolutely rearrange production, a difficult and complex task, to establish a neat and orderly management apparatus, to immediately reduce the unnecessary intermediate steps,

and to reduce and transfer individuals in the indirect apparatus into direct production steps. It is necessary to reexamine and rebalance the number of laborers in production steps, this person for that job, work with progressive labor norms, and proper achievement of a contract system and a salary unit price for each product. Surplus labor can be used in the handicraft, processing and service sectors and trades with full utilization of discarded material to make additional products and to expand commodities. Other laborers can be mobilized to join the families departing to build new economic zones. Individuals with poor health or weak and immature skills can be placed in suitable jobs or given elementary and advanced training to elevate their skills so they may continue to work and to contribute with higher quality. Individuals with sufficient conditions for retirement or convalescent leave must be handled in a thorough manner in accordance with policy. Individuals with serious violations of trade regulations and labor discipline, and lazy in their work must receive appropriate education and treatment.

Implementing the Resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the Party Central Committee and further developing the right of initiative of the basic unit in production and business, including autonomy in labor, it is necessary to develop the socialist collective ownership of the worker and civil servant and to promote the revolutionary movement of the masses, providing everyone with a job, a job with a high level of discipline, organization, ability, quality and effectiveness. Providing work for surplus labor is not only aimed at stimulating production but is also a complex political and social issue and basic units must conduct thorough and reasonable democratic and collective discussions with a viewpoint of truly caring for the lives of the laborer. Successful solution of the surplus labor problem in state-operated enterprises assists in achievement of the new management mechanism and producing many products for society.

7300
CSO: 4209/281

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

DECREASE OF POPULATION GROWTH REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Nov 85 p 1

/Article: "In 1985, Many Localities Reduced Their Population Growth Rate to Under 1.7 Percent"/

/Text/ VNA--Recently, the National Population and Family Planning Commission of Vietnam /NPFPC/ has launched a campaign to encourage the people in the whole country to carry out the instructions of the CPV Central Committee pertaining to "strengthening leadership activities in making family planning universally known and executed by all population strata."

Since the creation of the NPFPC and the launching of the family-planning campaign, notable results have been achieved.

In Thai Binh, Ha Bac, Nghia Binh, Hai Hung and Quang Nam-Danang provinces and Ho Chi Minh City whose campaigns centered on three objectives of (a) each family has only two children, (b) the second child must be born 5 years after the first one, and (c) women give birth to the first child after the age of 22, the number of women becoming mothers in 1985 decreased from one-third to one-half. In 1984-1985, Thai Binh and Ha Bac provinces rapidly brought down their birth rate from 0.2 to 0.5 percent. It is estimated that the 1985 population growth rate of Thai Binh will be 1.55 percent; Haiphong, 1.6 percent; and Ha Bac, 1.7 percent. In some Christian-dominated areas, due to appropriate educational measures associated with the needs to improve living conditions, many people have gladly accepted the two-child family formula. Minority people living in mountainous areas have got a good understanding of producing the number of children to a level commensurate with the family economic capabilities, and of fighting infant mortality. The two-child family formula is gradually gaining acceptance.

However, a partial assessment of the NPFPC concluded that certain preconceived ideas were still lingering among the people, such as the habit of regarding the male as important and the female, unimportant, giving birth to many children as a preventive measure against losses caused by diseases and war, the pressure of customs, and considering children as a bulwark for old age. These persistent thoughts and concepts adversely affected the implementation of the three objectives, including the "two-child family" formula. Campaigning and educational work to invite people to execute family-planning measures was

not given adequate attention, not conducted deep enough in all spheres of the population, and not appropriate to each subject. It is customary for the people, primarily for those living in rural areas, that the wedding age for a woman is 19 or 20, and the woman would give birth to her first child after 1 or 2 years of marriage. Most couples would like to have the second child 2 or 3 years after the first child is born, as a matter of convenience for child care, and for reuse of infant clothing and diapers. Few family planning centers are available, and the existing ones do not live up to the needs in conveniences, safety, discretion and efficiency, and to other management and functional requirements, such as professional and technical skills, leadership and personnel management. Initial health services including mother and infant health, periodic immunizations, and treatment of social diseases are not adequately provided, and limit the success of the two-child family objective.

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Southeast Asia Report

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HAYDEN SAYS U.S. COULD INVOKE ANZUS OVER PHILIPPINES

BK210852 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, says the United States could invoke the ANZUS Treaty to involve Australian defense forces in the Philippines. Mr Hayden said that such a use for ANZUS, which links Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, was entirely unlikely, but it illustrated why Australia should be concerned about current events in the Philippines following the presidential election there.

Speaking in Brisbane, Mr Hayden said the preamble to the treaty specifically mentioned American armed forces in the Philippines and Japan. There was room for argument about when guerrilla warfare became armed attack, Mr Hayden said, but there seemed little doubt that attacks on the American forces in the Philippines could be grounds for ANZUS to be activated.

Under Article 4 of the treaty, each party considered an armed attack on the other to be dangerous to its own security and declared that it could act to meet the common danger.

The leader of the Australian Democrats Party, Senator Chipp, said Mr Hayden's speech was the most outrageous and frightening statement made by an Australian foreign minister since the Vietnam war. Senator Chipp said the Australian Government was not apparently contemplating sending Australian troops to defend bases in a foreign country because America wanted to prop up one of the most crooked and corrupt dictators in Pacific history. The Democrats leader said Mr Hayden ought to declare whether or not he had been sounded out by the Americans as what Australia would do if guerrillas did attack bases in the Philippines. Senator Chipp said it seemed the foreign minister had already given the interpretation of ANZUS that America wanted.

/12232
CSO: 4200/742

OPPOSITION WARNS OF NEW ZEALAND NUCLEAR POLICY THREAT

HK211022 Hong Kong AFP in English 0945 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Canberra, 21 February (AFP)--New Zealand's ban on nuclear warships threatened to destroy the Five Power Defence Arrangement (FPDA) as well as the ANZUS alliance, Australian opposition foreign affairs spokesman Andrew Peacock said today.

"It is clear that the same issues involving New Zealand's anti-nuclear policy which have rendered ANZUS inoperative, now threaten to have a similar impact on the Five-Power Defence Arrangement," he said.

The FPDA involves Australia, Britain, Malaysia, New Zealand and Singapore and was set up in 1971 relating to the defence of Malaysia and Singapore.

Mr Peacock's warning came as the defence chiefs of Australia, Britain and New Zealand wound up 2 days of talks here on the FPDA.

A communique issued after their meeting said they recognised that the British position on visits of friendly warships was the same as that of the United States.

But the communique did not say what effect this might have on the 1971 defence agreement which ensures support among any of the members [who] are under military threat.

Mr Peacock said the arrangement was an important part of regional security and a symbol of Australia's continuing strong commitment to the security of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The three defence chiefs--Admiral Sir Joh Fieldhouse of Britain, General Sir Phillip Bennett of Australia and Air Marshal Sir Ewan Jamieson of New Zealand--said the focus of their discussions was on Southeast Asia and the South Pacific.

They discussed intelligence assessments, as well as future exercises and planned activities, both with each other and with other regional defence forces.

The defence chiefs said they also discussed the latest developments in the dispute within ANZUS.

"Although it was confirmed that the matter was primarily one for resolution between New Zealand and the United States, it was recognised that the United Kingdom position is at one with that of the United States on the matter of friendly warship visits to New Zealand ports," the communique said.

The three defence chiefs last met together in Longon in 1984.

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BRIEFS

HAWKE'S AUTHORITY 'CHALLENGED'--The leader of the federal opposition, Mr Howard, says the prime minister's authority has been challenged by the refusal of seven ministers to set priorities for welfare spending in the next budget. Reports based on a leaked letter by the ministers to Mr Hawke quote them as complaining about tight spending restrictions. They were quoted as saying they would not comply with a request to list welfare priorities because they were not prepared to trade on welfare one against the other. The opposition leader said the leak of the letter was an obvious signal that many in the governing Labor Party had had enough of the Hawke's style of government. The prime minister wrote to his ministers late last year asking them to list areas of priority for more funds and areas in which funds could be reduced. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 18 Feb 86 BK] /12232

DEFENSE PROJECT MANAGEMENT FAILINGS--A federal parliamentary committee has detailed failings in all 16 of Australia's recent major defense purchases. It says most of the blame for cost overruns and delays can be attributed to inefficient and ineffective defense project management. Of the 16 projects studied, 7 were found to be entering service well behind target dates and 8 projects incurred significant cost overruns. In three projects--Australia's American-built frigates, the replacement F-111 aircraft, and the Rapier air defense system--major modifications were needed. In five other projects--including the minehunter catamaran, the Jindalee over-the-horizon radar, and the air force's basic trainer aricraft--major difficulties were found in meeting technical requirements. The public Accounts Committee said changes made to project management might not go far enough. It said the procurement role should be removed from the armed services and parliament should receive annual reports on major purchases. The defense minister, Mr Beazley, said the report did not necessarily reflect project management today. However, he said he would look at its recommendations for further change. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Feb 86 BK] /12232

UK, NZ DEFENSE TALKS--The chiefs of the Defense Forces of Australia, New Zealand, and Britain today reaffirmed their countries' support for the Five Power Defense Arrangement. The accord links the three countries with Malaysia and Singapore. After 2 days of talks in Canberra, the three defense chiefs issued a statement which said the arrangement was a positive contribution to security in Southeast Asia. The statement said they discussed the difficulties within ANZUS alliance between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. While the matter of

New Zealand's stance against nuclear ship visits was primarily one for resolution between that country and the United States, Britain restated its backing for Washington's policy. The British defense chief, Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, said that his country's position was at one with the United States on the need for access to New Zealand ports by warships from friendly countries. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Feb 86 BK] /12232

UK ASSISTS ATOMIC CLEANUP--Britain has decided to provide two experts for a team of scientists to advise the Australian Government on how to clean up former atomic test sites in the outback. They will come from Britain's National Radiological Protection Board and the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment. The announcement that the scientists would be made available was made by Britain's defense procurement minister, Mr Normal Lamon. He also said there should be a British representative on the consultative group that Canberra planned to establish to monitor progress on restoring the sites. The announcement follows last year's McClelland Royal Commission report that said London should pay for decontamination of the test sites. Britain held a series of atomic tests at several Australian locations between 1952 and 1963. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Feb 86 BK] /12232

FRENCH SHIPS SPARK PROTEST--Sydney, Australia, 27 February (AFF)--Anti-nuclear protestors staged a land and sea demonstration against French nuclear weapons tests in the South Pacific when two French warships arrived here Thursday. An assortment of small craft, including three surfboard riders, circled the helicopter carrier and cadet training ship Jeanne D'Arc and the accompanying frigate Commandant Bordais as they steamed slowly up Sidney Harbour to the Australian navy base at Garden Island. One surfboard rider positioned himself perilously close to the frigate's bow but the demonstration ended without mishap. Two police launches held back the flotilla of speedboats, yachts, kayaks, and surfboards, carrying about 40 people, as they circled the ships to try to stop them docking. About 15 protestors on the shore opposite the dockyard held up banners written in French telling the ships to go home. A wreath was thrown in the path of the ships, marking the bombing of the Greenpeace Flagship Rainbow Warrior and the death of photographer Fernando Fereira in New Zealand last July. About 30 Greenpeace supporters later demonstrated peacefully outside the French consulate in Sydney. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0403 GMT 27 Feb 86] /12232

ABC DENIES BACKING FRETILIN--The Australian Broadcasting Corporation [ABC] has rejected allegations that its Northern Territory services were used to support Fretilin resistance fighters in East Timor. Radio Australia is the overseas broadcasting service of the ABC. The allegations, attributed to the territory's chief minister, Mr Ian Tuxworth, were reported in both Indonesian and Australian media. In response, the ABC managing director, Mr Geoffrey Whitehead, said the ABC was well known for its objective coverage, and that news and current affairs staff always maintained the corporation's integrity. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Feb 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/742

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ADDRESSES BUDDHIST MEETING

BK240330 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 20 Feb 86

["Excerpt" of address made by Phoumi Vongichit, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, at a meeting between the delegations of Lao and Thai Buddhists held at the office of the Lao Unified Buddhist Organization at That Luang Temple on 18 February--recorded]

[Text] I was given the honor of representing the LPDR Government at the conference with the consensus of all the cabinet members. At the end of each conference day, based either on my own attendance or the report of the cadres who attended on my behalf when I was not able, I reported the results to the government. Each day, the cabinet held a meeting to hear my reports on the conference. All the cabinet members were very happy. The reason they were so much happy is that the Thai Buddhist clergy delegation came to attend the conference and is staying here longer than the Buddhist clergy delegations from other countries. This gesture stems from the fact that the Lao and Thai peoples are brothers.

The Lao Government was set up after 30 years of struggle for national liberation. Waging the national liberation struggle, did not mean that we hated the French people, the American people, or the peoples of other countries. Buddhist monks and people are the same. As I said at the conference, Lao Buddhist monks and people are brothers. I did not simply state that for the sake of simplicity. The truth is that Lao Buddhist monks are different from Buddhist monks in many other countries where Buddhist monks are not able to leave the monkhood once ordained. In Laos, if one wishes to be correctly ordained, one can do so. If one wishes to leave the monkhood and the Unified Lao Buddhist Organization [ULBO] approves of his request, one can do so. After leaving the monkhood, one can become an ordinary Lao citizen.

During the war, when the enemy dropped a bomb and damaged a house in a village with a Buddhist temple, our Buddhist monks became indignant because it was their parents or relatives who were killed or wounded in the bombing. During the resistance period, Lao Buddhist monks were divided. A number of them fled to live in the resistance zone. When U.S. bombs caused some deaths to Buddhist monks at a temple, other Buddhist monks volunteered to leave the monkhood and take up arms to fight the enemies. I told them that in doing so they could do only so much because they could only carry one rifle apiece. I advised them to

teach our youths to be more patriotic and take up arms; one Buddhist monk could teach at least 20 youths to take up arms. In that way, there would be more people who could take up arms to fight. Of course, they heeded my advice and went around to teach our people to appreciate the moral principles of Buddhism.

The reason we staged the revolution was not that we wanted to wipe out every thing that had existed for a long time. We did it in order to restore or revive certain things in the Lao heritage which were destroyed or undermined by the foreigners. Buddhism has prevailed in Laos for several centuries. Therefore, Buddhist monks must remain here and will maintain their presence here forever. The state and Buddhist monks are not separated from each other. It is different from some countries in which the clergy is regarded as one side and the state is regarded as the other. We regard the Buddhist clergy as an organization of morality which guides the people to implement the party's policy which conforms to the moral and humanitarian principles. We regard the Buddhist clergy as the most efficient advisory council for the government. We have not done anything against the principle of Buddhist morality nor against the humanitarian and just line of thinking and the trend toward mutual trust and unity. We keep in mind that the Lord Buddha taught us that all mankind must unite. In Laos, where there are people of many tribes, such as the Lao Loum, Lao Theung, and Lao Soung, we have tried to encourage all of them to develop unity among themselves. This unity is achieved on the basis of equality--be it in the educational, economic, cultural, or social fields. All the ethnic tribes are entitled to equal opportunity and to equal education. Each tribe is freely allowed to improve and consolidate their customs and culture and to do away with any superstitious beliefs or unhealthy faith. The government does not force them to forsake this or that belief. That is why this government strives to give support to Buddhism and regards it as a religion that is useful to our people.

We esteem Lao and Thai Buddhists equally and regard the latter as being born of the Thai people who are brothers. We do not have any antagonistic attitude toward the Thai people. We oppose some people whose acts are incompatible with morality and do not lead to solidarity and mutual love. I am talking about only some people and not the entire Thai people. This does not involve Thai Buddhist monks. I have never allowed anyone to say anything that runs counter to the will of Thai Buddhist monks. Therefore, this trip of Thai Buddhist monks to Laos to participate in this conference is extremely precious. I am honored to be invited by the Lao Unified Buddhist Organization to take part in and address this honorable ceremony. I am of the opinion that this is a thing I cannot forget. I will remember all the words of the head of the Thai Buddhist delegation and will report to the government. I am convinced that the Lao Government will be happy and will add these words to the teachings of Lao Buddhist monks. Their advice will be useful not only to the Thai Governemnt but also to the Lao Government.

I have said on many occasions that Laos and Thailand were once fraternal countries. Lao and Thai prime ministers signed joint communiques in 1979 pledging to turn the Lao-Thai border into a border of friendship and the Mekong River into a river of peace. This is still remembered by everyone. We hope that

this pledge will be acted on for the joy and happiness of our peoples. We can jointly build a bridge from this side of the Mekong River to the other so that we can just walk across to visit each other, thus making our exchange of visits easier then before. This is a hope of the Lao Government and the Lao people, since it will be easy for us to exchange visits once our lands are connected. Wherever the lands are not connected or are separated by rivers, we have the capability to fight against the rivers to have the lands connected. Once our minds are connected, everything will then be connected.

According to what I saw, during the opening of this conference Buddhist monks chanted prayers as part of the Buddhist ceremony. My opinion is that Lao, Thai, Sri Lankan, Bangladesh, and other monks chanted the same prayers. Though other monks chanted in different tones, they had the same objective.

I am very happy today to meet not only Buddhist monks but also many fraternal laymen sitting side by side here. If you did not speak, nobody would know who is Lao and who Thai. We should not allow anything to separate the Lao from the Thai. Our customs and traditions, dress, and ways of life are similar. Only accidents have forced us to do different things, and these will not last long. These accidents will be eliminated by the majority of the people who are trained, educated, and guided by Buddhist monks. Once they disappear, we will be like bees humming the same tune and loving each other permanently.

As the head of the Thai Buddhist delegation just said, the conflict between us was not created by the Lao or Thai people. It was created by other countries that do not want us to live in concord. These countries have encouraged or forced us to offend each other. As we have said, some people in Laos decided without circumspection and became victims of the ill advice of some people. In giving such ill advice, these people offer materials and property. As a result, the misguided people take the bribes and money and thus find it necessary to serve the policy of other countries. Yet, this will not last long. Only morality will last long. Let us ask why Buddhism has lasted more than 2,500 years. It is because morality and Lord Buddha's teachings have made people satisfied. Any Buddhist or non-Buddhist would agree on the five commandments of the Lord Buddha for laymen [thou shalt not kill, steal, commit adultery, utter a falsehood, or be intoxicated]. This is why Buddhism continues to exist until today.

During the time when Laos was colonized by another country, Lao Buddhist monks worked under many pressures. These pressures extended to the requirement that Lao monks submit the text of their teachings to those in power for approval prior to going out to teach laymen. Today Lao monks are free to teach in accordance with Lord Buddha's teachings. We have received maximum results from these teachings.

In addition to the virtues, Pali, and Buddhist teachings, Buddhist monks study other subjects in order to raise their educational level to that of students in the government schools. Buddhist monks also serve the people in many fields. At the time the LPDR was established, 75 percent of the Lao people were illiterate. In view of this, Buddhist monks of each temple agreed to help villagers around the temple stamp our illiteracy. They have continued to train the

people to achieve a higher level of education. Since 1983, the people of all tribes throughout the country have become literate. They are now educated and trained at a higher level. People of some districts have reached the secondary level, while those of other districts have already achieved the senior high school level. A celebration ceremony will be held when the people throughout the country achieve the primary level in eradicating illiteracy, and another celebration will be held when the people achieve the secondary level in their educational training. When the people throughout the country reach the senior high school level in their studies, an additional celebration will be organized. Along with this, students of vocational training schools study in classes while putting what they learn into actual practice. These students can serve the nation when they leave the schools.

We know that before the French came to rule Laos, there was no school. All subjects were studied at temples. When the French ruled the country, they took those who finished their studies from the temples to take the posts of city governors, clerks, or other auxiliary posts working in service of the French. The French set up a separate school. That was a new thing they introduced into Laos. They then made the people feel that those who studied at the temples were low-level. That was why there were sayings, such as, knowledge from temples, temple boxers, and so forth. Actually, studying at temples is not on a low level. One can see that the level of the Buddhist monks' training at temples is as high as that of other schools in general. Those Buddhist monks who pass the teachers' training course from the temples can be immediately accepted as teachers in schools without having to pass another teachers' training course when they leave the monkhood. Many Buddhist monks have no problem continuing their studies abroad after leaving the monkhood. When they return home after finishing their studies abroad, they serve the nation in teaching.

In addition to studying, Buddhist monks spend time searching for herb plants to product herbal medicine so that the temples can serve as hospitals where the people can receive treatment. This is considered a good thing. Many patients have been cured at the temples after failing to be cured at hospitals. This proves that the temple hospitals are not at a lower level than that of hospitals in general. Buddhist monks also search for fruit trees from various areas and then plant them in compounds of the temples to serve as an example for the people. When they see that the planting is fruitful, they then tell the villagers and persuade them to plant the trees. We regard this as the Buddhist monks' contribution to carrying out the economic task for the people. In return, it is the duty of the people to worthily nurture the Buddhist monks by offering food and alms to them and cooperating with them in organizing various religious festivals. There are some changes that we have made. In the time of the U.S. ruling, all activities, be it activities marking the births, the deaths, or marriages of the people, were organized, just to raise money. A large crowd of people were invited to join those activities so that they could gain more gifts or money. They also organized religious festivals at temples in order to raise funds. But, most of the money raised at the festivals went to the pockets of members of the organizing committees. For example, only some 10,000 to 20,000 out of the total of 100,000 kip would go to the temples. They just took advantage of the temples. They even used the temples as places to kill ducks or chickens or sell liquor. Before activities were organized, the

compounds of the temples were clean, but after the activities, they became dirty. These are what we have changed after submitting an idea to the Buddhist monks and getting their approval. We have tried to change for the better customs and traditions of various Buddhist festivals. We have never abandoned these religious festivals. We have only correctly organized them in accordance with the traditions as explained by Buddhist monks. We will continue to do this. We regard it as our duty to explain Buddhist teachings to those who do not understand in order to help all of them come to understand the Buddhist teachings.

Some people of ethnic minorities are not Buddhist believers. Yet they may be asked whether they agree on the five commandments of Lord Buddha. If they do, then they should implement them. Non-Buddhists who are serving the government as cadres must implement the government's policy toward Buddhism. If they fail to do this, then they will be regarded as violators of government disciplines. This is what we are doing. Our objective is to ensure that the people of all tribes have enough to eat and to live. Laos was once called by the world as a poor country. Therefore, our first priority task is to ensure that our people have rice to eat.

Laos achieved maximum rice output during the period of French occupation. It was then 700,000 metric tons. During the U.S. imperialists' presence farmers abandoned their ricefields to work in towns or operate transportation services. As a result, the rice output was reduced to only 500,000 metric tons. We have now been trying to expand ricefields and carryout intensive farming. As a result, our rice output was recorded at 1.2 million metric tons in 1980 and increased to 1.5 million metric tons last year. It will be increased to 2 or 3 million metric tons in the years to come. Only by so doing can we have enough to eat. Our government has discussed and agreed that the 1.5 million metric tons should be enough for everyone. Yet, to have enough rice to eat is not sufficient. We must make the people richer. Everyone must be equally rich so that there will be no thieves. The reason why there are thieves is that some people are too rich and others are too poor. Naturally the poor will steal from the rich. This runs counter to Buddhist morality. Some wise people holding high positions continue to drink liquor, steal, and commit adultery after visiting temples and being taught about the five commandments. We regard these peoply as lying to Buddhist monks. This government will not allow anyone to lie to Buddhist monks. They must fulfill whatever they have pledged. We are training people to be honest, love and assist each other. We are trying to get rid of beggars, prostitutes, and thieves and make every house clean. Once we can achieve this, then we will say that the government is successful in performing its duties. Today, some positive results have been achieved. Yet, we are not satisfied with them. We will continue to do this in the future. It is expected that better results will be achieved after the Second 5-Year Plan ends in 1990.

It is truly desirable that friends in neighboring countries, such as Thailand, Burma, and other friendly countries, criticize and tell us what should be done. This will enable us to understand how backward and progressive we are. We would appreciate such criticism or instruction as a precious thing.

/12232
CSO: 4206/74

BRIEFS

SRV JOURNALIST SPEAKS--Vientiane, 12 February (KPL)--The Journalist Association of Laos (JAL) organized here yesterday a function in honour of Lao Tung, vice-president of the International Organization [of] Journalists (IOJ) and also secretary general of the Vietnam Journalists Association, to attend the seventh ABCP [Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace] conference being underway in Vientiane. In his address to the gathering, Dao Tung pointed out the significant role of Buddhism in the revolution and the importance of the introduction of Buddhism in the tasks of national building. The speaker also stressed on the role and task of journalists in connection with the safeguarding of world peace. Also taking floor was Bouteng Vongsai, vice president of the JAL. He thanked the IOJ for its material and moral support to the Lao Journalists. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 12 Feb 86 BK] /12232

NEW PDRY PREMIER--Vientiane, 19 February (OANA-KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, has sent a congratualtory message to Dr (?Yasin Sa'id Nu'man) upon his being nominated as the prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. In his message, the Lao chairman expressed conviction that the existing friendly relations between the two governments and peoples will be further developed and consolidated for the common interest of peace and security in the region and the world. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 19 Feb 86 BK] /12232

BURMESE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES--Vientiane, 20 February (KPL)--Khamphai Boupha, first deputy-foreign minister of the Lao PDR, received here yesterday the charge d'affairs a.i. of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Sai Thaw Da, who is approaching the end of his diplomatic mission here. In the course of the cordial meeting, K. Boupha praised the active contribution of U Sai Thaw Da to the development of friendly relations between the two neighbouring countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 20 Feb 86 BK] /12236

JAPANESE AID--Vientiane, 21 February (OANA-TKPL)--At this morning ceremony of exchange of notes between officials of the Lao and Japanese Governments here, Japan grants an aid of over 256.5 million yens for the development of Laos. This grant of 256,595,000 (figure as received] yens represents originally the 1985-86 interest on the Japanese loan used for the construction of the Nam Ngum hydroelectric power station. Signing the document were, on the Lao side, Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign minister and the Japanese side the Japanese ambassador to Laos, Toshitaka Tada. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 21 Feb 86 BK] /12232

UNICEF DELEGATION--Vientiane, 21 February (OANA-KPL)--The development of the fruitful cooperation between the Lao PDR and UNICEF in the past years was raised during the meeting between the vice-chairman of the Council of Minister Sali Vongkhamsao and a UNICEF delegation. The point was stressed by Sali Vongkhamsao, who is also chairman of the State Planning Committee, when he received here, on 19 February, a UNICEF delegation led by its regional director of East Asia and Pakistan [as received], Amed Moste Faoui. Sali Vongkhamsao on the occasion expressed profound gratitude to UNICEF for its aid so far accorded to Laos. The UNICEF delegation ended its 5-day visit here yesterday. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 21 Feb 86 BK] /12232

KHAMMOUANE PROVINCIAL MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS--Over the past 10 years, combat and service units attached to the military command of Khammouane Province have organized 530 political training courses for a total number of 16,436 officers and men; launched 5,471 major and minor attacks and 135 major suppression drives against the enemy force; killed 1,311 enemy soldiers on the spot, wounded 1,119, captured 151 on the battlefields, and forced 1,235 to surrender; uncovered 417 enemy spies; and seized 943 firearms of all types, 8,921 rounds of assorted ammunition, 518 handgrenades and landmines, and 532 pieces of clothing. They have also built living quarters and consolidated positions for the local armed forces. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 12 Feb 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4206/74

QUEEN ELIZABETH ARRIVES ON VISIT

HK220406 Hong Kong AFP in English 0403 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Wellington, 22 February (AFP)--Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip arrived in New Zealand today on a 9-day visit, greeted by flag-waving children and tight security.

The British royal couple were however not spared the Agricultural Ministry's routine spray of insecticide inside their special British Airways flight when it landed in Auckland after a 19-hour flight from the Nepalese capital, Kathmandu.

Police, whose planning for the visit started last year, have set up a special security squad to protect the Queen and Prince Philip. They refuse to say how many officers are involved in the squad or reveal the nature of security precautions.

The Queen and Prince Philip were greeted by Prime Minister David Lange and cabinet ministers before being driven to Government House for a rest.

Crowds of people 5 or 6 deep in a bid to catch a glimpse of the royal couple and about 3,000, including hundreds of flag-waving children were waiting outside it to cheer as the royal car swept through the gates.

The royal couple are to spend 3 days in Auckland before flying south to Hawkes Bay for a national Maori reception.

They will then fly to Wellington for the more formal part of their visit, which is to include the state opening of parliment, a state banquent, and the investiture of knights and others named in the Queen's New Year's Honours list.

/12232
CSO: 4200/743

BRIEFS

PACIFIC TRADE UNIONS--Closer cooperations between trade unions in Pacific countries will be one of the key topics to be discussed at the Pacific Trade Unions Forum to be held in New Zealand in May. A spokesman for the forum, whose headquarters are in Melbourne, said about 100 delegates from 14 countries would be attending the conference in Auckland. The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, is to be invited to open the forum which will be hosted by the New Zealand Federation of Labor. A 3-day meeting will be chaired by Mr (James Rahman), who is president of the Fiji Trade Union Congress. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Feb 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/743

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE RECOGNIZES AQUINO GOVERNMENT--Singapore, 25 February [as received]--(AFP)--Singapore recognized the government of Philippine President Corazon Aquino Wednesday and paid tribute to both sides in the recent crisis for avoiding bloodshed. A statement released by the Foreign Ministry said: "The Singapore Government recognizes and extends its good wishes to President Corazon Aquino and the new government of the Republic of the Philippines. "Good sense and restraint on the part of both contending parties have averted tragic bloodshed. President Corazon Aquino and the Filipino people can take pride in overcoming a grave political crisis in a manner that does credit to democracy. "Singapore will continue to work in close cooperation in ASEAN with the Philippines and further strengthen the existing warm relations. We are also grateful to President Marcos for eventually recognizing the wishes of the Filipino people and departing in a manner that has enabled a peaceful hand-over of power." [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0500 GMT 26 Feb 86 HK] /12232

CSO: 4200/734

VOK CITES HENG SAMRIN NEPHEW, RAPS TREATY

BK220714 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Political commentary: "How Can One Cover Up a Dead Elephant With a Lotus Leaf?"]

[Text] At the end of December, Vietnam and the Heng Samrin puppet regime signed a treaty, called the Treaty on Delimitation of the Vietnamese-Cambodian Border. The CGDK has issued a statement rejecting this treaty and declaring null and void anything that the Heng Samrin regime agrees to with Vietnam because this regime is not a legitimate representative of the Cambodian people. At that time, the Voice of the Khmer, which is the voice of the Cambodian people and which has taken a neutral stand in order to defend the genuine interests of the Cambodian people, opined through a political commentary that we supported this statement of the CGDK because we know that Vietnam has never lost out in whatever it has forced its puppets to do.

What has happened to this treaty? Were the Voice of the Khmer's thoughts right or wrong? Frankly, the Voice of the Khmer has had no chance to take a thorough look at the map attached to the treaty delimiting the Cambodian-Vietnamese border signed between Nguyen Co Thach and Hun Sen because it is top secret. But how can one cover up a dead elephant with a lotus leaf? A few days later, this top secret matter came up like popcorn throughout Cambodia and the world. Now we know that what we said was true, and one thing proving this is a report by Heng Samrin's nephew. The border newly established by Vietnam and Hun Sen is not the old border that existed before 1979. It is a new one 35 km away from the old one, inside Cambodian territory.

Vietnam's pushing the borderline deep inside Cambodia is not new to Cambodians. Vietnam previously moved the line down from the north into Cambodian territory. Moving it into our territory was a special trick that has been taught to the Vietnamese by their forefathers since time immemorial. In the coastal area, since they could not move the borderline into the sea, the Vietnamese turned west toward Phnom Penh as (Nguon Khoeun) wrote in his book entitled "Move Toward the West."

The Voice of the Khmer is right on this matter and all Cambodians know it very well. What should we do to make everything we said come true? The obvious answer is to continue the current struggle we are waging, putting aside all our

internal disputes. The Voice of Khmer also thinks that support from the Cambodian people throughout the country and from officials and Heng Samrin soldiers is essential for us to win and smash Vietnamese ambitions. Heng Samrin soldiers mutinying against the Vietnamese are a big obstacle to Vietnamese attempts to enslave cambodians. What Cambodians love most is national independence and protection of their territory from invasion by foreigners. We must defend every inch of our territory, let alone 35 km of our territory.

/12232
CSO: 4212/60

VODK SAYS USSR SENDS MORE ARMS TO SRV TROOPS

BK220235 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] According to a news source of the Voice of the Khmer, the Soviet Union has sent a number of mobile guns and a large quantity of weapons by ship to Kompong Som Port.

According to the news source, a Soviet ship loaded with weapons arrived at Kompong Som Port on 9 February. These weapons that the Soviet Union sent to Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia to continue their aggression and occupation of Cambodia include a quantity of mobile rocket launchers and 150 crates of TAK-47's. A week later, the Vietnamese transported 10 rockets, type unknown, to Phnom Penh.

At the same time, our correspondent in Battambang Province reported that the Vietnamese have forcibly recruited Cambodian people from various provinces, particularly from provinces east of Phnom Penh, and sent thousands of them to clear brush and work along the border area. On 11 February, 60 Heng Samrin soldiers escorted Cambodian people who were recruited by the Vietnamese from Svay Rieng Province in a truck convoy to Nimit Village in Poipet. These people were forced to clear brush and work there. On 17 February, the Vietnamese soldiers forced 1,250 Cambodian people recruited from Kompong Cham Province to clear brush and prepare materials for building fences along the Cambodian-Thai border from near Phnum Chhat to Kouk Khvav Village.

/12232
CSO: 4212/60

GAMBIAN LEADERS REITERATE SUPPORT FOR CGDK STRUGGLE

BK230330 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] On the morning of 19 February in Banjul, His Excellency Bakary Darbo, vice president of the Republic of Gambia, warmly and cordially received His Excellency Hing Un, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Gambia. On that occasion, His Excellency Ambassador Hing Un handed over a greeting message on the 21st independence anniversary of Gambia from His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president for foreign affairs, to His Excellency Bakary Darbo.

During the meeting, His Excellency Hing Un informed His Excellency Vice President Bakary Darbo of the favorable development of the struggle being waged against the Vietnamese aggressors by the Cambodian people and the CGDK in all fields, political, diplomatic, and particularly military field in the current eighth dry season during which the Vietnamese aggressors have reached a total impasse.

His Excellency Vice President Bakary Darbo reiterated to our Democratic Kampuchean ambassador that the Gambian people and government will continue to give their unswerving and active support to the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK until they achieve final victory in accordance with the principle of respect for all states, big or small to which Gambia adheres. Gambia will not pardon any violation of this sacred principle.

On the same day, His Excellency Lamin Kiti Jabang, minister of external affairs of the Republic of Gambia, also received our Democratic Kampuchean ambassador and made the same assurance on Gambia's firm support for our just struggle.

/12232
CSO: 4212/60

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETS BRUNEI FOREIGN MINISTER

BK221442 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Feb 86

[20 February Message from DK Vice President Khieu Samphan to Brunei Foreign Minister Prince Bolkiah Mohamed]

[Text] To Prince Bolkiah Mohamed, foreign minister of Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan: Respected Prince, on the auspicious occasion of the National Day of Brunei, I am honored and especially glad to send you warmest congratulations and best wishes. May you enjoy good health, happiness, and success; may the Brunei people enjoy progress and well-being; may Brunei, under the leadership of Sultan Sir Bolkiah Hassanal, always enjoy progress, prosperity, and happiness.

I would like to take this opportunity to express, once again, to you and, through you to Brunei and its people, profound gratitude for the wholehearted and consistant assistance and support for the cause of just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK for the survival of Cambodia so that it remains an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country. I am firmly convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation which bind our two countries and people will certainly further develop, [words indistinct].

Please accept my highest consideration.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 20 February 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs.

/12232
CSO: 4212/60

ROUNDUP OF VONADK BATTLE REPORTS 14-20 FEB

BK211200 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [VONADK] in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 14-20 February:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 14 February reports that Battambang airfield was attacked on 10 February, a tank regiment position on the West Battambang battlefield was attacked on 9 February, and commune authorities in Veal Pun, Udong District, Kompong Speu Province, were attacked on 7 February. Democratic Kampuchean troops attacked commune authorities along Stoeng Chas, Sangke District, Battambang Province, on 10 February and commune authorities in Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province, on 10 February. They also attacked Vietnamese positions on the South Sisophon battlefield on 11 February and Hill 971 on the Sien Ta battlefield on 9 February. Between 3 and 12 February, DK troops killed or wounded 145 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the battlefields in Pailin, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Thom, northwest of Phnom Penh, Kompong Speu, Kompong Som, Route 4, Mondolkiri, and South Sisophon. They destroyed 36 weapons, 1 radar, 3 T-54 tanks, 3 trucks, 1 command post, 5 positions, 1 ammunition depot, 4 warehouses, 1 C-25 radio, 37 barracks, and some war materiel. They seized 13 weapons and a quantity of military materiel. They liberated 11 villages and freed a platoon of Cambodian soldiers on the Battambang battlefield and 5 villages and people drafted to work in Kompong Thom.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 15 February, DK forces dismantled the Vietnamese administrative networks at Lovea commune in Chamka Leu District on the Kompong Cham battlefield on 10 February, liberating five villages. They dispersed Vietnamese administrative networks at Sre Thom and Thmei Villages in Rovieng District, Preah Vihear Province, on 10 February. They cut 24 sections of railroad track between Prey Svay and Kralaom Phluk and between Kbal Say and Kaoh Cha on the Moung-Pursat battlefield on 8 and 9 February and between Krang Skea and Slat and between Kdol and Krang Skea on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 3 and 8 February. DK combatants ambushed a Vietnamese vessel in Sre Ambel District, Koh Kong Kraom battlefield on 3 February and a Vietnamese company unit on the Moung-Pursat battlefield on 4 February. DK combatants conducted various other activities on the East Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Moung-Pursat, North Sisophon, Siem Ta, Kampot, and South Sisophon battlefields from 3 to 11 February, killing or wounding 169 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 580 meters of railroad track, 10 guns, 2 commune office buildings, 5 trucks, a motor boat, a guard post, 4 barracks, and some war materiel. They

seized five guns and some military materiel and liberated five villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 16 February states that KD forces dispersed the Vietnamese administration and raided a Vietnamese company position in Svay Rumpea commune, Kompong Leng District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on 10 February, and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks at Anlung Chrey commune, Thalabarivat District, Stung Treng Province, on 11 February. They also ambushed two Vietnamese trucks on Route 19 on the Ratanikiri battlefield on 7 February. They conducted various other activities on the Pailin, Western Leach, and South Sisophon battlefields from 6 to 14 February, killing or wounding 139 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 11 guns, 3 commune office buildings, 2 trucks, 12 barracks, and some war materiel. They also seized 12 guns and some ammunition and war materiel and liberated 5 villages on the Tonle Sap battlefield.

VONADK at 2135 GMT on 17 February reveals that a Democratic Kampuchean special detachment attacked a Vietnamese regimental command post and three company positions on Stoeng Me Toek, Koh Kong Leu battlefield, on 14 February. DK troops attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks on the South Battambang battlefield on 12 February. A commune office in Battambang District, Battambang Province, was attacked on 9 February and a commune office in Kratie District, Kratie Probince, was attacked on 11 February. Vietnamese troops were ambushed in Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, on 13 February, a Vietnamese platoon was ambushed on the Tonle Sap battlefield on 13 February. A Vientamese platoon position on the Kompong Som battlefield was attacked on 10 February. From 7 to 13 February, DK troops killed or wounded 250 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the South Sisophon, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, Western Leach, and Kompong Som battlefields. They destroyed 125 assorted weapons, 3 trucks, 1 ammunition depot, 2 commune offices, 2 C-25 radios, 2 telegraph machines, 3 telephones, and a quantity of military materiel. They also seized 16 guns, a map, and some ammunition and war materiel and liberated 3 villages on the South Battambang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 18 February discloses that DK troops attacked Vietnamese soldiers at Kbal Khmaoch Township, Battambang Province, on 12 February, and attacked (Thlok Youn) Commune, Kompong Tralach District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on 10 February. A commune office in Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province, was attacked on 14 February, a Vietnamese platoon was ambushed on the Samlot battlefield on 11 February, and a group of Vietnamese soldiers moving from O Rutkraoh to Hill 412, Samlot battlefield, was ambushed on 12 February. From 9 to 15 February, DK troops killed or wounded 173 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Pailin, Samlot, Koh Kong Kraom, Kompong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, and Battambang battlefields, destroyed 23 guns, 5 commune office buildings, a truck, an ammunition depot, a paddy storehouse, 8 military barracks, and a quantity of military materiel and seized 4 guns and some ammunition and war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 19 February, DK forces dismantled Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Udong District, Kompong Speu Province, on 10 February, Samraong Tong District, Kompong Speu Province, on 13 February, Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, on 12 and 14 February, at Chrey Sdao on the North Battambang battlefield on 15 February and at O Dambang on the South Battambang battlefield on 14 February. DK troops

ambushed a Vietnamese battalion unit in Kroch Chhma District, East Kompong Cham battlefield, on 14 February and attacked a Vietnamese battalion position in Phnum Srok District on the North Sisophon battlefield on 11 February. They also conducted various other activities against Vietnamese soldiers on the Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Northwest Phnom Penh, Mondolkiri, Koh Kong Leu, North Sisophon, Siem Ta, and Stung Treng battlefields from 25 January to 16 February, killing or wounding 196 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 22 assorted guns, a truck, 2 commune office buildings, 34 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel. They also siezed 17 guns and some ammunition and war materiel and liberated 5 villages on the North Battamband and 5 villages on the South Battambang battlefield and 50 Cambodian soldiers and 40 commune guerrillas forced to serve the Vietnamese on the North Sisophon battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 20 February notes that DK forces dispersed Vietnamese village and commune administration at Prek Bak and Dang Kda Communes Stoeng Trang District on the Kompong Cham battlefield on 14 and 15 February, at La Bang Commune in Lumphat District on the Ratanakiri battlefield on 15 February, at Tuol Khpos in Kompong Tralach District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on 10 February, at villages along the Mongkolborei River bank on the Sisophon battlefield on 15 February, at a village in Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu Province, on 13 February, at Trapeang M'noah Village in Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province, on 14 February and at villages in Lumlich Commune of Bakan District on the Moung-Pursat battlefield on 15 February. DK troops ambushed a Vietnamese battalion at Yi Ang in Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province on 12 February during which a Vietnamese colonel was killed, 6 trucks moving from Treng to Dang Stoeng on the Samlot battlefield on 2 February, 3 Vietnamese trucks moving from Samlot District seat to Treng on 9 February, and a truck on the Samlot battlefield on 16 February. [Word indistinct] combatants conducted various activities on the Kompong Thom, Samlot, Kampot, Pailin, Sisophon, Kompong Chhnang and Moung-Pursat battlefields from 1 to 16 February, killing or wounding 258 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 47 guns, 6 trucks, a C-25 field radio, 3 barracks, a guard post, and some ammunition and war materiel. They also seized five guns and some ammunition and war materiel and liberated six villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

/12232
CSO: 4212/60

VOK REPORTS CGDK FORCES' ATTACKS ON SRV TROOPS

BK220243 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer newsroom has received various reports on activities of the CGDK Armed Forces against Vietnamese soldiers inside Cambodia.

On 14 February, the Khmer People's National Liberation Army [KPNLA] clashed with Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers in an area 5 km east of Thmar Puok District in Battambang Province, capturing a Heng Samrin soldier and wounding a number of Vietnamese and Hen Samrin soldiers. The KPNLA suffered one killed and one wounded. On the same day, a KPNLA platoon attacked a group of Vietnamese soldiers west of Kouk Khvav Village 10 km from Thmar Puok District. The KPNLA suffered one killed. No report on losses on the Vietnamese side was available. On 10 February, the CGDK forces ambushed a Vietnamese platoon southwest of O Da Village 4 km from Ratanamondol District, killing five Vietnamese soldiers and wounding seven. On the same day, the CGDK forces fired 82-mm mortar shells into a Vietnamese position on Hill 836 south of O Da, killing two Vietnamese soldiers and wounding five. On 11 February, two CGDK platoons clashed with a Vietnamese platoon south of O Da, killing two Vietnamese soldiers and wounding three. On the same day, a CGDK platoon ambushed Vietnamese soldiers in an area southwest of Soeng Village in Ratanamondol District. Three Vietnamese soldiers were killed and three others were wounded. At the same time, the CGDK forces fired at and destroyed a truck southeast of Samlot Village and killed 15 Vietnamese soldiers.

/12232
CSO: 4212/60

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH GDR--Phnom Penh SPK 11 February--A protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea was signed in Berlin Friday by Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister of the GDR and Phi Thach, Kampuchean ambassador to the GDR, reports TASS. Under the protocol the two sides will increase their cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture, arts, public health, sports, press and the personnel training. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 0530 GMT 12 Feb 86 BK] /12232

RETURNEES IN SIEM REAP--Phnom Penh SPK 13 February--In January 20 misled people including 15 Sereikas and 5 Polpotists rallied to the revolution at Puok District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. They brought along seven guns, one rocket-propelled grenade, and a quantity of ammunition. Last year 443 such people reported themselves to the local administration, bringing with them 160 guns. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1131 GMT 13 Feb 86 BK] /12232

TAKEO, AN GIANG COOPERATION--Phnom Penh SPK 23 February--In the spirit of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, Takeo Province and the Vietnamese sister province of An Giang have constantly stepped up their cooperation in all fields. In 1985 Takeo was awarded with congratulatory certificate of the Council Ministers for its good cooperation with An Giang Province. The same year a group of agronomists and hydrologists from An Giang helped Takeo work out a programme for intensive farming and organizing two model districts, Kirivong and Angkor Borei. The two provinces also joined in a project to dredge a 20-kilometre irrigation canal from the provinical town to Kompong Ampil. In agriculture An Giang helped Takeo train cadres for solidarity production groups, arranged working visits for provincial cadres. An Giang also trained medical workers and educational staff. This year, Takeo expects to exchange experiences with An Giang in technical, industrial and commercial fields and hold technical course with the Vietnamese province's assistance. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 23 Feb 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/735

VAN TIEN DUNG SPEAKS AT ARMY ECONOMIC MEETING

BK221119 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Report by "P.V." on the All-army Production and Economic Building Conference held in Hanoi "recently"]

[Text] A conference was held in Hanoi recently by the Defense Ministry to assess the results of production and economic building among all army units in 1985 and to discuss the fulfillment of all planned norms for this task in 1986.

Attending the conference were heads of various organs and general departments subordinate to the Defense Ministry and of various military regions, armed branches, and military services. Also present were cadres from all national defense enterprises and units responsible for production and economic building. On behalf of the Defense Ministry, Lieutenant General Tran Sam, vice defense minister, presided over the conference.

After a spirited debate, the conference animously agreed:

In 1985, despite the fact that it had to concentrate on maintaining combat readiness and fighting, our army has scrupulously carried out all production and economic building tasks entrusted by the party and state and has recorded remarkable achievements. It has exerted great efforts to participate in the building of various major state projects and the development of various important areas, as well as engaging in production and construction activities to meet the needs arising from the livelihood of soldiers.

In organizing and using army forces to carry out economic work, various suitable production and economic building methods have been designed by our army. These include the forces that are specialized in building various state or army economic, industrial, and agricultural projects; the national defense enterprises that engage in production for national defense purposes and, at the same time, devote an appropriate part of their production capacity, manpower, and technical equipment to producing goods for consumption and expert; and combat units that take part in production and economic building to support the army and help develop the local economy. By organizing and using its forces to carry out economic work under these methods, our army has been able to develop combined strength on its production and economic building

front and combine national defense with the economy and production with combat duty in all strategic areas.

In 1985, by focusing their production and economic building activities on productivity, quality, and efficiency, the forces specialized in economic work have fulfilled 135 percent of the planned norm and the forces responsible for combat duty 103 percent.

However, in the field of production and economic building, our army still has to solve many existing problems, especially the delay in changing its production organization and economic management system. Efforts have not yet been made to satisfactorily use its potential in terms of manpower, land, industrial capacity, and materials. Due to a failure to ensure high productivity, quality, and efficiency, it is still unable to balance part of its budget and materials so as to help the state overcome all common difficulties.

On the basis of assessing the results of production and economic building in 1985, the conference unanimously decided:

In 1986, all army forces engaged in economic work must strive to overcome existing shortcomings, successfully effect new changes in management, and practice socialist economic accounting and business. While concentrating efforts on satisfactorily fulfilling their training task, work related to combat readiness, and fighting assignments, all units must strive to successfully create firm on-the-spot rear services so that, together with localities, they can ensure the livelihood of soldiers, especially those on the frontline. Together with various sectors and localities, they must participate in building a number of economically and militarily strategic areas. They must also turn out more and more products for their own consumption and for export to obtain foreign currency and to accumulate wealth for society.

During its working session, the conference was very elated to welcome Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and Minister of National Defense who attended and addressed the conference. After pointing out to the conference that production and economic building is a long-term strategic task of our army, the senior general warmly commended all units of the army for their labor productivity, diligence, and creativity as well as their achievements in the production and economic building task. He affirmed that realities show that our army can carry out the economic development task effectively.

Dealing with the orientation and objective of the economic building task of the army, the senior general pointed out that the production and economic building task of our army plays a very important role in supporting the new strategy on socioeconomic development and in combining national defense with economic building tasks for the 1986-90 period and the subsequent years. This task must effectively contribute to the cause of national industrialization and strengthening national defense. To fulfill these objectives, the army must act as an assault force and, together with localities and sectors, build a number of economic establishments in important strategic regions. The army

must participate in economic building tasks such as agricultural production, including forestry and fishery, industrial production, and export goods production. The army must also build economic projects, satisfactorily carry out transportation work, and expand service activities, especially technical services. While formulating projects, the army must firmly grasp the economic task and objective and must use the general military and economic situation and the military-socioeconomic situation of each sector and in each area to come up with accurate and optimal plans. We must organize production and build an appropriate economic management mechanism to triumphantly develop the combined strength of the entire army in order to participate in labor productivity and to strengthen the economy, thereby consistently developing the quality and effectiveness of our economic building task.

After a five day working session, the all-army production and economic building conference concluded with a determination to positively and urgently carry out triumphantly the 1986 economic building task of the army.

/12913
CSO: 4209/329

HANOI MILITARY REGION REVIEWS POLITICAL TASK

BK211143 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jan 86 p 1

[Report by Phuc Nghia]

[Text] The Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and the Capital military Region Command recently held a conference with chairmen and secretaries of party commmittees of wards and districts in the capital to firmly grasp Hanoi Party Committee resolution No. 20 on the program of action to implement the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on the party political policy and its leadership mechanism in the army. The conference also heard reports on results of the National Defense and local military tasks of the capital army and people in 1985 as well as their 1986 tasks.

Attending the conference were Le Van Luong, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, and all members of its standing body.

Lieutenant General Lu Giang, member of the standing body of the Hanoi Party Committee, secretary of the Military Region Party Committee, and commander of the Capital Military Region, on behalf of the Municipal Party Committee reported on the 12-point program of action. The program stressed the stengthening of education, heightening vigilance against the enemy, and imporving combat readiness to carefully prepare for combat plans, mobilize the people, combine economic with national defense tasks, and satisfactorily maintain political security. The program is also designed to oppose the multifaceted war of sabotage, enhance the armed forces' quality, build material and technical bases, improve the local people's logistics, and satisfactorily carry out policies on rear services and so forth.

Last year, Hanoi mobilized many detachments of the militia force and the S-12 unit to participate in building the Vi Xuyen defense line in Ha Tuyen Province and organized training tasks on mobilizing reserve troops and using technical equipment. A general plan was formulated combining the economic development task with that of national defense for 11 wards and districts. It is noteworthy that in its induction task, Hanoi started from a weak unit in 1980 to become a strong unit in 1985 and has been ranked the second leading unit among 40 provinces and cities throughout the country.

Comrade Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, urged chairmen and secretaries of party committees of wards and districts to satisfactorily lead and supervise the national defense and political tasks of the capital in 1986 and subsequent years. They must return the capital military region into a strong region worthy of its title as capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY PAPER ON VISIT TO WESTERN CAMBODIA

BK201431 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Feb 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article: "In Western Cambodia"--date not given]

[Text] When going to Cambodia in the middle of the dry season, you should go to the western region. There, you will see clearly our people's rebirth, revolutionary stalwartness, and loyalty to the revolution along with the close PRK-SRV militant solidarity. That was what Comrade Hun Sen told us during a Phnom Penh press conference.

I have visited several places in eastern Cambodia and always wanted to see the western region with the historic angkor relics of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, immense ricefields of Battambang; and Cambodian people and troops siding with the Vietnamese volunteer troops to defend firmly the country's border daily and hourly, to build the country, and to prevent the Pol Pot remnant troops form returning for sabotage operations.

Finally, my wish came true. We went through Kompong Chnan, Pursat, and Battambang to Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey. The PRK Ministry of Communications, with the assistance of its Vietnamese counterpart, was having the major axes of communications repaired. Along the first half of our route to Siem Reap-Oddar Menachey, many new bridges have been built and many stretches of road covered with asphalt while the second half of the route was still rough, with pebbles and stones where red dirt was easily stirred up in the dry season.

I thought life there would reflect some wartime characteristics because of the burning situation in the region with frequent enemy harassment. However, when I was standing in the heart of Sisophon, such thoughts were dispelled. The Sisophon market was as crowded and busy as always and had all the commodities that Phnom Penh did. Ricefields in Sisophon were cultivated, and the people in Sisophon were leading a normal life, conducting all social activities regularly.

Beijing radio and the Pol Pot radio station in Yunnan, China, have several times broadcast propaganda about the liberation of Sisophon to establish a base for the tripartite coalition government. However, seven years have elapsed since the overthrow of the Pol Pot clique, and Sisophon still stands firmly with its people looking to the revolution and confident in their advance toward building a life of plenty and happiness.

We owe such a life to the victories won in the past and to the wholehearted assistance of the Vietnamese volunteer units, the chairman of the Sisophon People's Committee told us. In Sisophon, I have heard the cadres and people of our friendly country praise eagerly the Vietnamese volunteer units for their examples of self-denial in fulfilling their noble proletarian international obligations.

During the first years following liberation, when the Sisophon people had to endure all kinds of privations, the fraternal Vietnamese gave rice, medicine, clothes, and foodstuffs to the Sisophon people; built schools and medical stations; and restored production.

The longer they stay, the more friendly and comradely the Vietnamese become to the Sisophon people, whose hearts are deeply engraved with the image of Vietnamese soldiers and cadres who have saved them and helped them build a beautiful new life. The people in several villages and communes have been writing letters to the local authorities to request permission for Vietnamese soldiers to stay when the people heard the soldiers' tour of duty had ended and it was time for them to return home.

When the Vietnamese soldiers had to depart, it was truly an emotional event, imbued with affectionate attachment. In the office of the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provincial Party Committee, Comrade (Cham Sol), member of the KPRP Central Committee and Siem Reap Provincial Party Committee secretary, received us warmly.

After shaking hands, I expected to hear a general report like those I had heard in several other places. There was no such report here. the meeting was instead a cordial and open talk among brothers in the same family about what had been done and what remained to be done in an atmosphere imbued with sincerity, love of the fatherland and people, and the boundless appreciation of the close PRK-SRV militant solidarity.

Siem Reap Province has restored agricultural production, animal raising, and fishing rather quickly and has exploited forest products and handicrafts fairly well.

The people's system of administration has been established firmly at all levels. Schools, medical stations, and dispensaries can be seen everywhere. Binh Tri Thien Province has given wholehearted support in terms of seed, material, and agricultural products to Siem Reap; has helped build fishing trawlers; and has built industrial installations for Siem Reap.

Comrade (Cham Sol) told us: Siem Reap is famous for its ancient temples and pagodas. They are the precious assets resulting from hundreds of years of labor. In modern history, we have gained another asset--the PRK-SRV fraternity and combat alliance. Our country will preserve this asset forever.

At night in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, under the fairy light of a full moon and amidst the millenial silence of the jungle, the temples of Angkor Wat, Angkor

Thom, Bayon, Baphuon, and Phnum Kraoh; the majestic vestiges of the ancient Khmer kingdom, stand out even more beautifully. Since war and time have caused great damage, what little is left for the PRK regime has become all the more valuable.

Our friends are well aware of the Angkor civilization and are determined to preserve it. Besides the soldiers, holding their weapons firmly, whom we came across there, there were also cultural research cadres whose duties were to study and preserve those priceless cultural projects of the indomitable Khmer nation.

My dream of going to western Cambodia in the dry season has come true. This dry season, there are no more bases of the remnant troops of the Pl Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk cliques along the Cambodian-Thai border. Although the reactionaries have not ceased their acts of sabotage, behind the border defense line firmly guarded by PRK-SRV militant solidarity still reigns a reborn and developing life of the people of our friendly country, who are firmly defending their country and successfully building a beautiful life.

Western Cambodia has grown very close to Vietnam and is a place where the people are performing wonders daily and hourly.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL URGES YOUTH UNION BROTHERHOODS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial] Organizing brotherhoods among the Youth Union chapters in the army and those in organs and in localities where troops are stationed is at present a widespread activity form in many places which serves to help the Youth Union chapters to coordinate the steeling, educating and motivating of youths so that they take the lead in fulfilling combat, labor, and work missions. That is also an important measure for consolidating military-civilian solidarity and strengthening the people's war battlefield status, especially in the areas that are important economically and with regard to national defense, such as in border areas, cities, highly populated industrial zones, etc.

By organizing brotherhoods with Youth Union chapters in localities in which troops are stationed, and by means of those activities, many Youth Union chapters in units throughout the army have helped one another achieve results in building strong Youth Union activities and in steeling Youth Union members and youths. Many Youth Union chapters in the army have helped chapters in places where troops are stationed to step up their activities, encourage a spirit of emulation and the creation of movements, and bring into play the assault role of youths in production, maintaining order and security, and being prepared to set out to fulfill the mission of defending the Fatherland. For their part, many Youth Union chapters in localities were troops are stationed have actively assisted the units in educating and steeling the enlisted men with regard to will, discipline, moral quality, and the work style of troops of Uncle Ho. Howerver, in many places the organization of brotherhoodsis still formalistic and lacks richness with regard to contents. Attention has not truly be paid to political effectiveness but has been restricted to a number of specific activities, such as road building, rice harvesting, afforestation, etc. So that brotherhoods can attain high quality it is necessary to clearly determine the goals and significance of tasks, with correct directions and actions. At the same time, there must be programs and plans to coordinate activities in each period of time between the two sides, in order to be appropriate to the situation and political missions of the units and localities.

The common direction and basic contents of brotherhoods between the Youth Union organizations in the army and those in places where troops are stationed

is to increase the effectiveness of the Youth Union work in the both the units and the localities so that both sides can contribute more effectively in developing the units and localities. Especially, the two sides must assist each other in order to do a good job of educating and raising the level of consciousness of communist ideals and the responsibility of youths toward developing and defending the Fatherland, the civilized way of life of the new socialist man, etc. The Youth Union organizations in the units must take the initiative in cooperating with and assisting the Youth Union chapters in places where troops are stationed to develop the strengths and overcome the weaknesses of the local Youth Union organizations and youth movements, especially with regard to maintaining security and social order and enthusiastically fulfilling their obligation to defend the Fatherland, creating a civilized way of life, eliminating backward habits and customs, and ending negative manifestations in labor and life. On the other hand, it is necessary to obtain the assistance of the local Youth Union chapters in educating, motivating, and steeling Youth Union members and youth in the units. The Youth Union cadres and Youth Union chapter committees of both sides must be closely allied in a spirit of comradeship, continually exchange opinions, discuss and reach agreement on measures, make the effectiveness of youth education the goal, and help one another improve the ability of the Youth Union chapters to act.

The organization of brotherhoods between the Youth Union organizations in the army and those in places where troops are stationed is practical and useful. The party organizations and commanders must be concerned with leading, guiding, and assisting the Youth Union chapters in their units, and with creating conditions for the brotherhoods to have an effect.

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SMUGGLERS POSING AS TROOPS CAPTURED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Dec 85 p 3

[A Story of Security column by Nguyen Tran Thiet: "Tracking Down People Posing as Troops"]

[Text] One day early in 1985 a border defense post on the Vietnam-Cambodia border sent out an all-points bulletin which requested the immediate detention of a Willys vehicle bearing a military license plate, which was carrying three officers, was commanded by an officer with a captain's insignia, and was driven by a master sergeant.

By the end of that day, no guard post at intersections in Ho Chi Minh City had attained any results. Where had the Willys and the people in uniform disappeared to? Who were they? Spies? smugglers? Or were they military personnel of a unit stationed on the border. They had to be tracked down immediately in order to reach a conclusion as soon as possible.

A Story That Took Place on the Border

As usual, every vehicle crossing into Vietnam from Cambodia had to pass by two checkpoints--one Cambodian and one Vietnamese--which were less than a kilometer apart. In accordance with regulations, our friends pay more attention to vehicles going from Vietnam to Phnom Penh and we pay attention to passengers and vehicles entering Vietnam.

That day, the person with Master Sergeant's insignia who was driving presented his papers. The border defense troops requested permission to inspect the cargo. The person wearing a Captain's insignia handed him an identity card and orders, then said, "I am an officer in charge of rear services. I guarantee that those two crates of goods were purchased for the unit." When the guard did not obey his authoritative words the "Captain" appeared to be angry, "How mechanical! OK, lift up the barrier. We will carry the crates into the station. They should not be inspected by the side of the road, where our friends can watch."

Persuaded by that reasonable opinion, the guard lifted up the pole blocking the road. The vehicle did not stop, but sped ahead, taking with it all secrets of the people in it, the vehicle, and its cargo.

From an Address Left Behind

When the driver presented the papers the guard recorded in his log book: "Captain Nguyen Nam, unit 7422, license number ... signed by Lt. Col. Le Van Thu."

About 20 kilometers from the border defense post there was a regiment with that designation. Wasting no time, the commander sent someone to carry out an investigation. The regimental commander, Lt. Col. Le Van Thu, affirmed that the unit had no Willys vehicles and do Captain Nguyen Nam, and that within the past 2 months no one had been sent to Phnom Penh on official business. He recalled that 2 years previously the unit had allowed First Lieutenant Nguyen Nam to leave the army because of disability.

The problem that was posed was to find out whether Captain Nguyen Nam and First Lieutenant Nguyen Nam were the same people. Nam was from Nghe Tinh Province. After receiving his discharge papers, did he return home or remain in the city and join a "gang" to earn an illegal livelihood?

After only 3 days the investigators learned two valuable facts: the first was that the guard remembered very clearly that the Captain had a Nghe An or Ha Tinh accent. Second, there was found in the files the Binh Trieu railroad station a statement by First Lieutenant Nguyen Nam: When he saw that I could not buy a train ticket a youth about 25 years old suggested that I lend him my identify card and orders and he would buy a ticket for me, if I paid him 50 dong. I agreed. he took my papers and disappeared." Thus a crook had tricked First Lieutenant Nguyen Nam to obtain his official papers. They changed his name slightly, made a false seal of unit 7422, and forged the signature of Lt Col Le Van Thu. The criminals had to be pursued elsewhere.

Accounting for the Willys Vehicles Entering the City

On the day that incident occurred, more than 20 Willys vehicles entered the city from all directions. After eliminating those that were in the city prior to 1500 hours, when the border defense post called on the telephone, suspicion was focused on six vehicles. It was verified that drivers of five of the vehicles had presented proof of their itineraries, which were attested to by passengers in the vehicles. The sixth Willys belonged to the Banking Middle School. The driver declared that he had taken the vehicle to the motor pool on Le Qui Don 3 days ago to be repaired and had not set foot outside the city. His claim was verified by the school's board of directors and by people in the organ and neighborhood. At the motor pool on Le Quy Don Street investigators found that the Willys had been dismantled.

Had the clues needed to track down the criminals been eliminated by the crooks who pretended to be troops? The public security police of focused their suspicion on the vehicle belonging to the Banking Middle School. It was very possible that the vehicle had been used to violate the law and had been dismantled the previous night. If that were the case, on the underside of the vehicle, especially the tires, there would still be a layer of road grime.

The investigators returned to the motor pool. While looking for the "road grime" they found a very strange item: a metal sheet in the rear seat of a Toyota. A certain passenger had an "idea" and a sheetmetal worker had to be very skilled to made a secret trunk in the car that was good enough to deceive even the most experienced inspectors. Who ordered it and who made it? Ba U, a sheetmetal worker, was called in. Confronted with the evidence and unable to argue, Ba U had to admit the truth.

Admissions of Guilt

The smuggling ring was captured. Huynh Phu, its leader, dropped his head and admitted his crimes: "We knew that in Phnom Penh there were some goods that if we could bring back to Saigon we could sell at a 300 or 400 percent profit. We had to way to get past the border. Only after I tricked First Lieutenant Nguyen Nam did I have the documents needed to go to Phnom Penh. At P market I met a Cambodian who had a Vietnamese wife and had lived in Saigon under the Thieu regime. We pooled our resources. I sought people and a vehicle to transport the goods.

In the "gang" of Huynh Phu there was a person who had been in the army. His name was Tran Huu. He had been a master sergeant and a driver for regiment S. Phu had proposed to Huu, "Retire from the army and live with me. I'll find you a wife and give you and your wife a house of no less than 50 square meters, provided that..." Tran Huu pursued his material interests. Because he had official documents, and had made several trips to Cambodia, he would be able to do his work for the gang.

The cooperative motor pool on Le Quy Don Street a place where Phu rented out vehicles at the price of 200 to 500 dong per hour. When the Banking Middle School brought in a vehicle to be repaired, Ba U informed Huynh Phu immediately. Huynh Phu played cards with the driver:

"Lend me your car for 3 days and I'll give you 5,000 dong."

"What will I have to do?"

"You won't have to do anything. You only have to remain at your office during that time. Say that your vehicle is being repaired.

"I agree."

Tran Huu attached a false military license plate to the Willys so that he could take his fellow gang members to Phnom Penh. when he was stopped and questioned Huynh Phu, afraid that his goods would be investigated and that he would be arrested, ordered Huu to speed away and flee.

"How did you get past the check points?"

"We took off the military license plate and put on a civilian license plate. The passengers in the vehicle took off their military uniform put on civilian clothes, with a letter of introduction saying that they were returning after a visit to the The Holy See at Tay Ninh."

"You hired Ba U to make a hidden compartment."

"We bought a junked vehicle in Ha Nam Ninh Province and had it repaired. If we had our own vehicle with official registration we could have crossed the border more easily. With a compartment under the back seat we would certainly have had an easier time."

When we searched the houses of Huynh Phu and his cohorts we confiscated more than 1 million dong, many letters of introduction and work orders printed in advance, and a number of false seals, including one for unit 7422 on which was engraved the name of Lt. Col. Le Van Thu.

The smugglers who pretended to be soldiers were dragged out into the light.

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FLIGHT, CAPTURE OF FULRO OFFICER

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Dec 85 p 2

[Security Front column by Ho Xuan Thuy: "The Price That Must Be Paid"]

[Text] Less than 3 months after returning from a reeducation camp Y Din again abandoned his family and village and fled into the jungle to join FULRO. /United Front for the Struggle of Oppressed Races/

Mass public opinion on that matter was quite seething. Some people thought that he was no longer a member of our Tay Nguyen ethnic group and did not want to earn his living on the slash-burn fields, but wanted to live as a pig or a fox in the jungle. Other people said that Y Dinh's nature would not change even if he were beaten to death. Soon after returning from reeducation camp, where he had been sent for the crime of belonging to FULRO, he again went to join FULRO. It was certain that "they" had forced him to go.

H' Mai, the wife of Y Din. was a woman who was very skinny because she worked all day long, and who seldom spoke. She sat by the stove holding her baby, looking out the door with her red eyes. Now and then she would pick up pieces of burning firewood and push them toward the middle of the stove. Thick smoke filled the house. At that moment cadre T arrived to visit her. H' Mai said, choked with emotion, "Y Dinh fled into the jungle last night to join FULRO."

"Before he fled into the jungle, what did you see him preparing? Did he often meet with anyone in the village or in the fields?" T cleverly asked probing questions.

"I only know how to tend the fields from early in the morning, before the sun rises, and don't return home before dark, so I don't know anything." H'Mai paused and relit a tobacco pipe that had gone out. She continued, "During the past several days Y Dinh often went with Y Lun. At first I thought that they had become friends to set bird traps or mouse traps. Only now do I know that he was up to no good." H'Mai thought a moment and said slowly, "I didn't see, but heard something. Before Y Din and Y Lun fled a FULRO group commanded by Y Khin came to the area of the slash-burn fields at Na Xuoc at the foot of Mt. Chu Minh. They forced my husband to follow them and threatened to kill him if he didn't.

Y Khin was a member of the M'Nong ethnic minority group. Before the liberation he had been a soldier under the Thieu regime and at one time served as a commando for the Americans. In 1976, a number of people who had been involved with the old regime, including Y Khin, joined FULRO to oppose the revolutionary regime. During our armed forces' strong mopping-up operations against the FULRO bases, a number of them were killed, others were terrified and had to surrender to the authorities, while the rest, most of them leaders and commanders, including Y Khin, fled to hide across the Cambodian border. Afterwards their masters ordered them to return and resume activities.

Much information provided by the masses helped the mass proselytizing units follow the footprints of the FULRO group commanded by Y Khin, which was operating in the vicinity of the Eccolo and Ehaso streams and north of the Krongana river, where there were concentrated many corn and rice fields belonging to the people. One day T, a member of a reconnaissance unit, received information from an informant that that night Lt. Col. Y Khin, deputy commander of FULRO's third military region, would secretly enter a hamlet to meet with bad people at the house of Y Xin, the father of Y Khin. There they would drink rice wine to celebrate the death anniversary of Y Khin's mother. A number of bad people were invited to plot against the local movement. Three FULRO members from the hamlet would protect Y Khin.

Night fell, covering the mountains and jungles of the Central Highlands. It was cold and the cold fog penetrated people's bodies. There was quiet and occasionally the barking of dogs could be heard in the hamlet. Nearly everyone in the hamlet had gone to bed. Here and there light shone from houses where people were still awake. At the house of Y Xui the drinking gradually subsided and the people began to leave for home after the wine began to make them dizzy. Some of them passed out on the spot and lay on the floor. At one end of the house there were still some people who were still fairly sober. They were sitting close together, whispering.

If anyone among the people lying drunk in the middle of the floor staggered up and slowly climbed down the stairs, he would then disappear into the pitch black night.

At the designated location, investigator T met the informant, who had come to give him urgent news, "Y Khin had arrived and is being warmly received by his cohorts." "Did they see you running here?" asked investigator T circumspectedly. "You've nothing to worry about, they don't know!"

According to plan, after leaving open the routes Y Khin and his cohorts used to enter the hamlet that night, the mobile border defense forces assembled at the designated place and secretly deployed into many columns to block off the exist from the hamlet, while also secretly moving up to the stairs behind the stilt house of Y Xui. An armed team led by investigator T quickly opened the front door and shined a flashlight on the group of people who were gathered together in the rear of the house. Taken by surprise, they were all terrified and tried not looking at the light reflecting from the barrels of the AK's. A voice called out sharply, "Everyone sit still. Resistance is futile." From the milling crowd a person with hair down to his shoulders rushed out the back door. He intended to take advantage of the darkness to escape, but before his feet hit the ground he was struck by a strong blow to the face. He cried "Oh!" and then fell like a fallen tree.

He was Y Khin. His FULRO guard had also "fallen into the net" when they sneaked into the hamlet.

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BRIEFS

HELP DRILLING CAMBODIAN WELLS--Since the beginning of the year, the artesian well-drilling enterprise of Song Be Province has started drilling artesian wells at 12 spots in the southern districts of the Cambodian Province of Kandal. This is the second time the enterprise has helped Kandal Province in this task. Three wells have been completely drilled thus far, bringing the number of such wells in Kandal to five. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Feb 86 BK] /12913

SOVIET SHIP HANDLED--The feeder lash and pilot boat enterprise in Nam Dinh City held a send-off ceremony in early spring to receive the first batch of feeder lash craft from the Soviet ship "Aleksey Kosygin." To fulfill this task, the enterprise had to make preparations step by step and quickly stabilize its organization and management according to the new production system, by inspecting all the canals and waterways, and grasping all the experiences in handling sea-going ships. On 16 February, the Thang Long 06 and TK-15 boats of the enterprise were sent out to tow the two batches of feeder lash craft from the Soviet ship "Aleksey Kosygin" in the Bac Bo Gulf into Hanoi and Nam Dinh cities. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Feb 86 BK] /12913

LANG SON SECURITY NETWORK--The Lang Son Provincial Party Committee has instructed the local armed and security forces to reorganize residential areas and defense lines in various border districts and villages. The security forces have helped people's security teams in these districts and villages consolidate themselves, improve their quality, and carry out work related to population and household managment. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 19 Feb 86 BK] /12913

SONG BE HELPS KRATIE--The forestry sector of Song Be Province has helped Cambodia's twin province of Kratie establish forestry maps and build a timber processing factory. Cadres from Song Be Province have helped their Cambodian friends draw maps of forestry zones involving 500,000 hectares forests with many valuable forest products. This includes 87 percent of unexploited forests. Song Be also has helped its twin province build a timber processing factory with a daily output of 6 cubic meters of timber. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 20 Feb 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4209/337

PHAM HUNG ATTENDS INTERIOR MINISTRY CONFERENCE

BK190905 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] The Ministry of Interior recently held a conference in Hanoi to review its 1985 tasks and to discuss orientations and tasks for 1986. Comrade Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of interior chaired the conference.

The conference used resolution of the Fifth CPV Congress and of the party Central Committee's sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth plenums as the basis for its discussion. The conference welcomed the great victories scored by our party, army, and people in carrying out the two strategic tasks. It also made a general assessment of developments, shortcomings, and weaknesses in the people's public security force in national defense and in maintaining social order and safety during the past five years, especially in 1985.

Concluding the conference, Comrade Pham Hung pointed out that the task of maintaining social order and safety in the new situation is very heavy. It requires all units of the people's public security force to strive to develop their dynamism and creativity in carrying out the pressing and urgent tasks of 1986, satisfactorily maintain national security and social order aand safety, accelerate the mass movement for national defense, and improve family management and other concrete measures to strengthen security and safety in subwards, villages, towns, organizations, enterprises, schools, and hospitals. We must continue to build a pure, firm, and strong people's public security force by accelerating the program of action in accordance with President Ho Chi Minh's six teachings, building comprehensively firm and strong units, and accelerating the emulation movement for national security in the entire people's public security force, thereby scoring outstanding achievements to greet the Sixth CPV Congress.

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CSO: 4209/329

VO VAN KIET ATTENDS MEETING ON CON DAO DISTRICT

BK231700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] Recently, Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, met with leading cadres of Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone and Con Dao District, representatives of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, secretaries of youth unions in the Nam Bo provinces and cities, representatives of the Central Institute of Planning, and a number of researchers on Con Dao.

The meeting heard reports on the survey, study, and assessment of natural resources of Con Dao in terms of historical objects, agriculture, sea, and climate and estimated the reconstruction of the site of historical relics as well as the entire district of Con Dao. In the face of the destruction and disappearance of many historical relics due to the passing of time and scanty protection, work related to the preservation and reconstruction of Con Dao's historical relics was the first and foremost topic discussed at the meeting.

Meanwhile, survey and planning work and the formulation of economic and technical theses, as well as the enforcement of measures to muster funds and gather contributions from youths and the people in the Nam Bo provinces and throughout the country will be intensively carried out with the aim of making the site of historical relics and entire district of Con Dao worthy of their political and economic position and historical importance in the country and the world.

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CSO: 4209/337

FURTHER ON VFF CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENARY SESSION

OW220749 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] The fourth plenary session of the VFF Central Committee closed in Hanoi this afternoon after three days of work.

The attendees enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who called on them and had a cordial talk.

During the three days of work, the conferees heard reports on and discussed the status of the front's work in 1985 and its tasks and work for 1986; they heard reports on the International Year of Peace, the 1985 world situation, and the situation on our country's northern border.

On this occasion, Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee, presented emulation banners to the VFF chapters of Gia Lai-cong Tum and Hanoi Municipality, two localities that did a good job in carrying out the front's work in the past year.

The conferees issued a statement fully supporting the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, especially, Comrade Gorbachev's important statement of 15 January 1986 condemning the U.S. imperialists' arms race policy, especially their nuclear armament policy. The statement affirms that fully conscious of their responsibilities in the general situation and with regard to the destiny of all peoples, the Vietnamese people will do their best to positively contribute to the struggle to eliminate nuclear armaments and other mass extermination weapons; to end the arms race; and to ensure that all peoples and the whole of mankind can live in peace, independence, democracy, prosperity, and happiness.

At this afternoon's session, Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, had a talk with the conferees. He praised the efforts and progress noted in the front's work in the past year, which have contributed to boosting production and stabilizing the people's life. On the 1986 tasks of the front organizations, he stressed: The front's work consists of promptly drawing interesting experiences and good lessons so that they can be widely disseminated in front organization; specifically, going deep into the grassroots level and the masses and resolving practical problems facing the masses. It is necessary to bring about new changes for the better in the VFF system, in organization and work, and launch a patriotic emulation movement among the people to fulfill the 1986 state plan and score achievements in honor of the Sixth Party Congress.

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CSO: 4209/329

LE QUANG DAO ADDRESSES TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

BK230510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] The Fifth VCTU Central Committee held its sixth conference in Hanoi on 20 February to review trade union activities in 1985 and discuss the orientation and tasks of trade unions for 1986.

A roundup report presented at the conference pointed out many achievements of trade union organizations in helping prepare and implement the 1985 state plan as well as in implementing Decisions No. 156 and 166 of the Council of Ministers and the resolutions of the party Central Committee's sixth, seventh, and eighth plenums.

Although 1985 was a year beset with difficulties in obtaining manufactured and raw materials, fuel, and energy as a result of repeated national calamities, trade unions joined all levels of administration in launching an emulation movement for revolutionary activities among workers and civil servants to develop collective mastery and promote initiative in tackling difficulties. An increasing number of new models reportedly emerged under this movement, typical of which were the following units: the export machine tools factory, Precision Machinery Plant No. 1, and Machine Tools Factory No. 1 of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals; the Thong Nbut Electromechanical Enterprise in Hanoi, the Kien Thiet Machinery Enterprise in Haiphong, the Long Tho Construction Materials Enterprise in Binh Tri Thienk and the Danang Cement Enterprise.

Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee, addressed the conference. On behalf of the party Central Committee, the comrade commended various trade union organizations for their achievements. He urged trade unions at all levels to perform satisfactorily all their main tasks--keeping themselves well informed of the resolutions of the party Central Committee's eighth and ninth plenums and developing workers' and civil servants' collective mastery in building and implementing various new managerial systems. Trade unions must continue to help implement various policies and systems toward workers and civil servants and to participate in market management and in consolidating and expanding socialist trade. They must motivate workers and civil sevants to participate in strengthening the national defense and security against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and in building the party in order to score more achievements to welcome the Sixth Party Congress.

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CSO: 4209/329

NGUYEN HUU THO TOURS SUGAR PLANT, STATE FARM

OW240915 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Comrade Nugyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly, recently toured the La Nga sugar refinery and the Phy Ngoc state farm of the Union of Sugar Enterprises No 2.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho visited the modern production chain of the La Nga sugar refinery which has a processing capacity of 2,000 tons of sugarcane per day, which is equal to 170 tons of sugar per day. Since its inauguration in April 1984, the plant has produced more than 17,000 tons of sugar for the country.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho toured the Phu Ngoc state farm where some 1,500 hectares of land have been cultivated in new sugarcane varieties and some other 2,300 hectares will be planted with high-yield sugarcane. Cuban experts have helped with the managerial and technical work pertinent to developing the state farm.

In his cordial talk with the cadres and workers of the sugar production sector, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho commended the achievements scored in production and economization and in ensuring the livelihood of cadres and employees of the plant as well as the state farm. He hailed the positive assistance of the locality and experts. He stressed the importance of sugar to the people's daily life and the national economy and pointed to the need to continue to raise the managerial and technical levels in order to unceasingly increase productivity, quality, and effectiveness in production. The land zoned for sugarcane planting must be used promptly to create a steady source of raw materials. This is a concern not only for the sugar production sector and foods industry but also for the local party organization and local administration which must cooperate in solving problems regarding many relations and specific policies.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho urged the leading cadres of the plant and state farm to pay special attention to taking care of the lives of workers and laborers in all aspects. He also urged them to unite with the experts and learn from their valuable experience.

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CSO: 4209/337

VU DINH LIEU ADDRESS AT GARDENERS' CONGRESS

BK210757 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Veitnamese 20 Jan 86 p 2

["Text" of address by Vu Dinh Lieu, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, at "recent' congress to set up Vietnam Gardeners' Association]

[Text] First of all, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, I heartily commend the Ho Chi Minh Museum, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Marine Products, the Ministry of Forestry, and many localities for having, in implementing Uncle Ho's testament, continuously promoted the movement to build "Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds; and for having, proceeding from this fairly widespread mass movement, realized the need to set up the Vietnam Gardeners' Association with a view to realistically contributing to accelerating this mass movement and making it ever more effective.

This movement not only is significant in the political, economic, and social fields; but it also helps bring into play all the potentials concerning labor, land, and more people's very rich and diverse experience in production, and it contributes to encouraging the planting of fruit trees, the breeding of fish, cattle, and fowls, tree planting, and afforestation, thus making our country more beautiful and prosperous, helping to improve the people's diet, and creating more sources of goods for domestic consumption and export.

In this sense, the movement has drawn an enthusiastic response from various sectors and echelons, especially from elderly persons, retirees, and agricultural-forestry-fishery production units of the state-run and collectivized economic sectors everywhere--from rural to urban areas and from the lowlands to the midland and mountainous regions--and as a result of this, it has quickly developed and now become a fairly widespread movement of the masses.

Also through this movement, we have been able to constantly enhance everyone's boundless respect and love for Uncle Ho and encourage them to always learn after him by striving to step up production, plant more trees, raise more fish, cattle, and fowls, and turn out more products for their own families as well as for society.

On this occasion, I would like to heatily commend the collectives and individuals from all over the country for the outstanding achievements they have recorded in the movement to build Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds,

including those units and individuals we have failed to note, as mentioned at this conference.

I highly praise the Tan Quang Cooperative (My Van District, Hai Hung) which is situated in the middle of a narrow but densely populated (population density averaging 600 per square kilometer) stretch of flat land. Making full use of all available plots of land in the village, including those along the sides of roads, canals, and ditches, the cooperative has planted and carefully tended some half a million timber trees and produced tens of thousands of cubic meters of lumber to meet the construction demand of the various collectives and families. It is worth noting that the cooperative has supplied more than 300 cubic meters of mine-shoring lumber to the Quang Ninh Coal Mine. Tan Quang enjoys no special favorable conditions as compared with other localities. If other cooperatives in the lowlands strive to plant trees as Tan Quang has done, the lowlands will have forests and consequently, lumber and firewood all year around to meet the people's construction and consumption demand and particularly, to improve the local environment.

I commend Luc Ngan District for having set up a lichee area that is producing hundreds of metric tons of lichees for export every year. The Thai Nguyen Cast Iron and Steel United Enterprise has, by transforming ponds, lakes, and marshes and applying many technical innovations, increased its fish-breeding productivity to 7-10 metric tons per hectare on a large area; and it has supplied fish to workers and employees for food. I commend Group B-59, Special Zone X as a good model in combining national defense with economic construction. While always standing combat ready and fighting well, this unit has mobilized its personnel to step up production--planting trees and raising fish, hogs, and cows--with good economic results; and it has also encouraged and assisted the local people in carrying out production satisfactorily.

There are many other models from all parts of the country that should have been promptly commended for their achievements in the movement to build Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds if we had had the time to check them out, especially those in the southern provinces. They serve as good examples for each locality and each region and constitute the valuable assess of the movement. Twenty three, especially the localities, must value and review their experience so as to popularize it.

However, these were only initial results. We hope that the movement will develop more widely and yield better and more practical results as instructed by the Comrade Premier [Thur Tuwowngs] at the previous conference.

The movement to build orchards and fish ponds has developed only in the Delta, the hilly areas, and some midland regions. There are still too few orchards and fish ponds in the mountain areas and their quality and productivity in general are poor, especially in the case of the orchards in Nam Bo. Plans have not yet been drafted to promote large-scale production establish specialized cultivation areas, and create large amounts of products of high economic values for local consumption and export.

Concerning fish ponds, our country has more than 2.3 million hectares of water surface, enjoys favorable tropical climatic conditions, and boasts many highly

productive model fish breeding establishments such as the Cong Hoa Hog Raising Enterprise, the Union of Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Enterprises, and the enterprises breeding fish in bamboo enclosures in Cam Thuy District, Thanh Hoa Province, and in An Giang and Dong Thap Provinces of Nam Bo. There are also model establishments raising shrimp for export in many localities, especially in the Mekong River Delta. The multiplication of these models is still too slow, however.

Concerning livestock raising, we have not yet effectively coordinated crop growing with animal husbandry to help promote intensive livestock farming and have not yet developed livestock raising to provide more manure for crop growing and fish breeding. We have not paid adequate attention to grass- and leaf-eating animals such as water buffalo, cows and oxen, rabbits, goat...which can be raised anywhere. Generally speaking, though many efforts have been made in livestock raising, this sector is still characterized by small-scale production which is not comprehensive, stable, and steady and which cannot turn out large amounts of goods.

The movement to build Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds serves as the core for the development of the movement to build orchards, fish ponds, and animal stables and the movement of family economy. Over the past few years, further development has been achieved thanks to the successful launching of the mass movement. This objective reality calls for the setting up of an organization to guide the movement to build Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds, thereby enabling it to develop ever more widely and to become increasingly practical. For this reason, it is high time to establish an association of Vietnamese gardeners and to turn the movement to build Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds into a widespread mass movement. I am happy that we are holding this congress today to set up the Vietnam Association of Gardeners [VNAG], a broad mass organization, to propagandize and teach gardening in our country. The association will serve as an active nuclei for the movement to build Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds and as the core of the movement of gardening and family economy.

First of all, under the guidance of the association executive committee at the central level and of the provincial and city associations, and of their chapters in all localities, I am confident that the VNAG will satisfactorily fulfill its role, will motivate and guide the masses, and will disseminate its experience, thereby enabling the movement to build Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds to develop ever more strongly and practically.

1986 is the first year of the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan. The ninth plenum of the party Central Committee affirmed that agriculture is the forefront. We must bring into full play the achievements already recorded and further promote agricultural production to attain at all costs the target of 20 million metric tons of grain in 1986. This is an extremely weightly and difficult task, but it is a task that we must strive to fulfill by all means. This calls for great efforts on the part of all sectors, echelons, and people. It also requires that all economic elements--state, collective, and family--closely coordinate with one another. More attention should be given to family economy, especially the movement to build Uncle Ho orchards and fish ponds and the movement for truck farming, pisciculture, and animal husbandry, thereby

enabling these movements to make great contributions to successfully fulfilling the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan as well as to comprehensively and steadily developing our agricultural, forestry, and fishery production and gradually advancing it to socialist large-scale production.

As the transformation of agriculture in Nam Bo has not been completed, we launched the movement in the provinces from Thuan Hai northward. This time, we expanded the movement throughout the country.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I declare the launching of the movement to build Uncle Ho's orchards and fish ponds to serve as a core for the national movement of orchards, ponds, and stables for the 1986-90 period.

I heartily suggest that all sectors, echelons, mass organizations, and installations throughout the country eagerly join this movement and conduct propaganda and education campaigns to make every person and every household well aware of the importance, purpose and objectives of the emulation so that they enthusiastically praticipate in the movement.

First of all, to make the movement successful, we should plan the building of Uncle Ho's orchards and fish ponds; plan the building of family economy in accordance with the formula VAC [orchards, ponds, stables]; build service installations to support production; provide seeds to primary production units; conduct the various procuring, processing, and selling operations; and promptly issue policies to encourage the development of gardening and family economies.

The Ministries of Agriculture, Water Conservancy, and Forestry should coordinate with the related sectors (Ministries of Education and Defense, and so forth...) and various local authorities to most satisfactorily organize and guide this movement. I expect the mass organizations (Vietnam Women's Union, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, trade unions, collectivized peasants association, elderly association, and so on...) to devise specific plans to organize and guide their members and the masses in practically joining this movement. In particular, there should be a vocational program for schools to plant trees, raise fish and other animals, and to do other trades and jobs.

The administration and specialized sectors in localities play the most important role in conducting propaganda to educate and mobilize the people to enthusiastically join this movement.

The Vietnam Association of Gardeners, once established, will play a particularly important role. The association will rely on this movement to grow vigorously and expand to every primary installation and, at the same time, to help promote the implementation of the slogan, "Proceed from Uncle Ho's orchards and fish ponds to build orchards and fish ponds in all households," so that every family and person can garden, plant trees, and raise fish and animals.

The movement of Uncle Ho's orchards and fish ponds, which serves as a core for the VAC movement, involves a practical economic and technical scope. I expect that all scientific and technical agencies, researchers, and economists will

study and review their experiences, and will cooperate with all sectors, localities, and the gardening association to quickly apply the scientific innovations, technical progress, and advanced experiences to gardening, thus helping develop the economuy of orchards.

Propaganda agencies, the press, and radio and television stations should frequently introduce the typical models and advanced experiences of gardening, animal raising, and family economy in order to vigorously promote the movement.

To actively join the movement of Uncle Ho's orchards and fish ponds--the core of the VAC and family economy movements--and make the movement seething and widespread is to help implement the 5-Year 1986-90 Plan succcessfully. It is also mainly the way to express our profound gratitude to respected and beloved Uncle Ho and to practically make achievements to commemorate his 100th birthday.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DU MUOI SPEAKS AT HANOI CONSTRUCTION MEETING

BK231409 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0100 GMT 23 Feb 86

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 23 February]

[Text] Recently, Hanoi held a conference to review work related to capital construction during the past 5 years, 1981-1985, and to introduce many new measures for investment, organization, work performance, and management in this field aimed at implementing satisfactorily the plans for 1986 and subsequent years.

Attending the conference were Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the municipal People's Committee; Comrade (Do Quoc Phan), chairman of the state Capital Construction Commission; Comrade (Nguyen Manh Thiep), vice minister of building; and representatives from various sectors at the central level.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Do Muoi, on behalf of the party Central Committee and government, warmly praised and commended Hanoi for its achievements and progress in the field of capital construction over the past 5 years. He said: We are now embarking on the implementation of the 1986 plan--the beginning of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan--with a determination to implement satisfactorily all the recent resolutions of the party Central Committee and to score many outstanding achievements in honor of the 6th National Party Congress and 10th Municipal Party Organization Congress.

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CSO: 4209/337

YOUTH UNION ACTIVITIES AT BASIC LEVEL DISCUSSED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese Oct 85 pp 7-9

[Article by Vu Binh Minh: "On the Activity Modes of the Youth Union Bases at Present"]

[Text] If you were a secretary of a basic Youth Union chapter and a cadre who was sympathetic toward youths and a sense of responsibility toward the Youth Union, it is certain that you would be concerned about the present situation, now that the party's Resolution 8 has been issued. The Youth Union at the basic level must have activity forms that are appropriate to the new requirements. We, people who keep in touch with that matter, are often also concerned and ask ourselves whether or not the activity forms of the Youth Union, including the organized units, allow youths to "do as they please" in that sphere, are too impoverished? But in fact, during the past 2 years, by means of the reflections of a number of basic-level secretaries expressed in the column "Problems at the Basic Level" (THANH NIEN, October 1984 to June 1985), and a number of specialized conferences, especially two conferences of the Youth Union Central Committee, the 8th and 10th, we have a basis on which to say that there is no lack of good activity forms. The creativity of the Youth Union cadres, Youth Union members, and youths in the production, commercial, and management bases are creating increasingly more diverse and rich Youth Union activities. There have been solid advances by the youth Union echelons in the concentrated industrial zones, Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Phong, Hanoi, Quang Nam-Da Nang, etc., which have demonstrated that the Youth Union is capable of effectively guiding many activities. Furthermore, the Youth Union's participation in economic management is no longer limited to the production and commercial bases. The Party's Resolution 8, the main points of which deal with salaries and resolutely changing the management structure, opened the way for many very new activities. It may be said that if it fully understands and grasps the spirit of Resolution 8 and boldly organizes activities, any Youth Union chapter or member can contribute to attaining the Party's goals.

According to the spirit of the Party's Resolution 8, the youth movement must "further the development of production in accordance with a rational structure (sector, area, and component), and fully exploit the potential of labor, land trades, and the existing material-technical bases to develop production, with higher labor productivity, better product quality, and higher economic

effectiveness." To speak of production is first of all to speak of the youth forces at construction sites, state farms, state forests, factories, cooperatives, and the economic installations. The state an collective sectors are using a large part of their equipment, materials, and capital to produce material wealth and meet the needs of society. In those sectors, over the course of many years the activities of the youth union have been of high quality and there have appeared a large number of activity forms intended to "attain solid tasks, people, and organizations, and attain collective activity expenditures and the right to participate in management," the outstanding forms of which are:

--Youth construction projects (at all levels).

--Youth teams, factory departments, vehicles, and production shifts.

--Youth control teams and units.

--Young scientific-technical committees.

--Congresses of young cooperative members (in agricultural cooperatives).

Today the Youth Union echelons and basic chapters are using those forms to help youths participate in the reorganization of forces and new production lines, discover and cultivate young management cadres, and draft progressive norms regarding labor and the use of materials and fuel that are appropriate to the new production conditions. Such basic Youth Union chapters as those at the Port of Hai Phong, the Su Hai Duong and Dong Lach factories (Nha Trang), the Lua Viet paper mill and the Export Leather Shoes factory (Hanoi), the Hop Luc cooperative (Hai Phong), the Nam Dinh textile mill, the transportation unit of the Hoa Binh Hydrolectricity Project Construction General Corporation, etc., have flexibly utilized those forms and have rapidly met the requirements of changing the management mechanism at the basic level and resolutely eliminated activities which are administrative and bureaucratic and far removed from the Youth Union masses.

In addition to the forms mentioned above, the Youth Union also participates in developing production by direct methods, by organizing new production and commercial installations to enter into the economic sectors and localities which have many natural resources but are unable to exploit them. The forms of organizing basic-level and concentrated youth assault units has mobilized hundreds of thousands of youths. The youths have rapidly been brought into production and economic development and have been provided jobs and incomes. The Nhi Xuan and Do Hoa state farms (operated by Assault Youth forces from Ho Chi Minh City), the Long An Assault Youth regiment, the Hanoi Assault youth coal enterprise, etc., are operating effectively: they consistently attain and surpass the plan norms and have high productivity, the incomes of the youth increase rapidly, and capital is accumulated for the collective and the state. Because their morale and material lives are well provided for, the prestige and role of the Youth Union are heightened, and the organization, management, and cultivation of youths have undergone changes and are more lively and effective. From those lively realities, many lessons are being learned about the Youth Union organizations' mobilization of youths to

participate in economic development, improving living conditions, and developing culture in underdeveloped areas. We are confident that there will be experiences with persuasive force, but those things are only truly useful to cadres and bases which dare to take on new tasks and dare move close to youths and the actual situation of our country, and know how to organize them into powerful assault forces. But reality cannot be as simple as we imagine. That will help us recognize and employ the experience lessons more solidly. We know that some echelons and basic chapters are still hesitant for one reason: the cadres do not have experience in management activities. That weakness can be overcome in part by adding to the forces guiding the Assault Youth a number of young technical and management cadres. As for the other aspects, study, research, and the exchange of opinions will enable the entire Assault Youth apparatus to become a specialized activity of youths in production and commerce. By that means the Youth Union can draw in youths and enable them to rapidly become the masters of the nation, with enthusiasm and skill.

In addition to the goal of stimulating the development of production, Resolution 8 is also intended to stabilize the living conditions of working people, especially those of the cadres, workers, civil servants, and members of the armed forces, with the state controlling production, distribution-circulation, the market, and prices."

To participate along those lines, our Youth Union has a powerful force of youths in the communications-transportation sectors, in state stores and marketing cooperatives, and in the financial, tax, and banking organs.

The activity forms of the Youth Union in circulation and distribution are intended to organize economic activities and contribute to bringing about a rapid return of capital, and help the state control money and goods, manage and organize the market and prices, and bring goods essential for daily life directly to consumers.

In that sphere, at present there are:

--Youth train and truck units.

--Self-managed youth goods shipments and self-managed youth days and weeks.

--Youth marketing agents.

--Control check-points and opposition to tax evasion.

--Youth stalls and stores.

The main contents of those activities are to ensure that goods are supplied in the correct quantities, with increasingly better quality, and on time; positively prevent the evils caused by wheeler-dealers, bring an end to the phenomena of goods being slipped to the outside, colluding to take advantage of price disparities, etc.

We have introduced the activities of Department Store No 2 (Ho Chi Minh City),

the youthstall of the Kim Lien restaurant in Hanoi, the Nam Dinh general commerce corporation, etc. With such models, we hope that it is possible to help you find rational activities for your basic chapters.

But in the sphere of circulation and distribution and controlling the market and prices, students and youths living in the subwards, housing clusters, towns, and cities can still participate in activities in the form of security youth assault units to control the streets and manage the market. After there were added the activity of security youth assault units participating in market management, the security youth assault units' activities have become more seething. In the past hanoi had security youth assault units in Ba Dinh Ward, and all precincts in Hoi An (Quang Nam-Da Nang) have security youth assault units. Especially, the security youth assault unit of the Communist Youth Construction Site of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Project, the security assault youth unit of the city of Ban Me Thuot, etc., have provided us with much good experience. During the first 6 months of 1985 the security assault youth of Cua Ong Ward (the city of Cam Pha) captured nine boats belonging to coal theft gangs, recovered 36 tons of coal for the state, uncovered dozens of instances of blackmarketing and tax evasion, confiscated goods, medicines, and foodstuffs for the public treasury, etc. During the currency exchange (September 1985) the security youth assault unit of Ho Chi Minh City uncovered more than 700 blackmarketing and ersatz goods production locations.

Clearly, with the form of security youth assault units youths can participate in market management activities where they live. Furthermore, the Youth Union can take the initiative in organizing service activities of the subwards and housing clusters, and have developed the state network, provided convenient service for the workers, and provided additional jobs for youths. The youths of Cua Nam Ward in Hanoi have expanded the management of cultural products, vehicle tending, and sundry goods, opened a number of refreshment stands, and increased the subward's income to 4 million dong per month. The actual situation has shown that if youths had not been boldly brought into those service activities many neighborhoods would still be unsanitary, many bars would have continued to appear, and it would be difficult to ensure that that essential goods in short supply reach the consumers. Although youths are not dominant in that sphere and there are few activity forms, they are supported by public opinion and may be further expanded.

In only two spheres of activity, in accordance with the goals of Resolution 8 we have brought out dozens of Youth Union activity forms to organize youths to participate in economic management. Those forms are as close to the basic level and the activity movement of youths as a body is to its shadow, and are continually improved to that they can be appropriate to the increasingly greater requirements. We believe that in the Youth Union's participation in economic management, the development of production, and the stabilization of living conditions, a Youth Union chapter or echelon which wants to utilize the movement may make use of one or many of the above forms.

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CSO: 4209/240

YOUTH UNION'S POLITICAL STUDY YEAR DISCUSSED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese Oct 85 pp 16-18

[Article by Trung Kien: "On the Youth Union's Political Study Year"]

[Text] In the Youth Union's political-ideological work a matter of foremost importance is teaching communist thought and a scientific world view to youths. To equip youths with basic knowledge of the Marxist-Leninist world view is to enable them to understand the laws of revolution, transform that knowledge into belief, and on that basis organize and activate assault on the most burning battlefields of the great undertaking of building socialism and defending the Fatherland. The great President Ho Chi Minh also pointed out that "To the revolutionaries and people of Vietnam, Marxism-Leninism is not only a 'magic secret formula' and a compass, but is also a sun which lights our way en route to the final victory, to socialism and communism."

At present the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths is taking place very fiercely in our country and demands that youths have clear, definitive knowledge of the path we are taking and the goals we will attain. It demands that youths be able to distinguish between friend and foe and between right and wrong. In that struggle, Youth Union members must know how to use the scientific world-view of Marxism-Leninism as a sharp weapon against the insidious plots of the enemy and the multifaceted war of destruction waged by the Chinese expansionists in league with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary powers. That is a basic task which cannot be neglected but is very difficult to implement.

Inrecent years the Youth Union has stepped up its political theory education for youths in the form of a "Youth Union political study year," with topics determined for each year. The Youth Union's 1985-1986 political year was carried out according to the topic "year of study of the basic matters of Marxism-Leninism."

After a year of carrying out the study year inthe provincial Youth Union chapters we can isolate the following good experiences:

1. One of the measures for carrying out the political year deeply and widely and attaining high effectiveness is for the Youth Union echelons serving as staffs for the Party committee echelons to include plans for carrying out the

Youth Union's political study year in the annual work plans of the Party committee echelons. That is a very great help in carrying out the study year in the actual situation at the basic level, for by that means the direct guidance of the Youth Union's political theory education by the Party committee echelons can be planned and the situation of that work being crowded out by other ad hoc tasks. In Quang Nam-Da Nang the standing committee of the Provincial Party Committee has a plan to guide the district and city party committees in carrying out the teaching of Marxism-Leninism to youths. The deputy secretary of the standing committee of the Provincial Party Committee directly guided the district and city party committees and the relevant sections and sectors in the province in teaching the Youth Union chapters how to carry out the political study year. The proppagada-training departments of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and other provinces and municipalities, such as Hai Phong, Vinh Phu, Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac, etc., have plans regarding time, personnel, material conditions, etc., to help the Youth Union do a good job of carrying out the political study year.

2. So that the Youth Union's political study year can attain good results it is necessary to set up study guidance committees at all levels, under the direct guidance of the party committee echelons. That is an important measure to mobilize the combined strength of the relevant sections and sectors in the education of the young generation. The study guidance committee of Dong Nai Province consists of nine members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and is headed by the head of the Propaganda-Training Department. The activities of the Dong Nai guidance committee are of high quality. The provincial study guidance committee has a plan to regularly recapitulate experiences and report them to the standing committee of the provincial party committee in order to guide the district and city party committees in carrying out the political study year among youths. The study guidance committee has also worked directly with the people's Committee of Dong Nai Province to create the minimum material conditions for serving study at the district and basic levels. At the same time, the provincial guidance committee set up a cadre team made up of the cadres of the provincial Youth Union organization and the provincial propaganda-training section which works directly with districts which have not yet carried out the study year, in order to grasp the situation and recommend implementation measures to the local party committees. Because of such postive, active measures good results were attained with regard to the quality and progress of the Marxism-Leninism study year in Dong Nai.

Experience has shown that in order to create the combined strength of the study guidance committees it is necessary to have a clear division of responsibility among the members of the committee, under the direct leadership fo the party committee echelons. For example, in Long An and Ho Chi Minh City the directives of the provincial and municipal party clearly state the responsibilities of the party propaganda-traning departments, the Youth Union, the party schools, the trade unions, the governmental administrations, and the financial organs at all levels.

3. Be concerned with bolstering and managing the political study year instructors and reporters.

The actual situation of the carrying out of the Marxism-Leninism study year in the provincial and municipal Youth Union organizations has show that the quality of study of Youth Union members depends greatly on the capability and teaching ability of instructors and reporters. For that reason, the study guidance committees at all levels must take the initiative in finding forms and measures to bolster and manage the instructors and reporters. Many provincial and municipal Youth Union organizations have formed instructor networks for the political study years, and cooperated with the propaganda-training departments of the provincial party committees and party schools in training instructors for the districts and cities. Instructors for the political year at the basic level may selected from among party and Youth Union political cadres with middle or higher political levels, Marxism-Leninism instructors in the middle general schools, instructors in the district party schools, retired political cadres, etc.

The municipal trade union organization of Ho Chi Minh City had a roster of 30 municipal-level reporters, who were assigned certain specific topics. The municipal youth union chapter held a conference in August 1985 to recapitulate experiences of reporters during the first political study year. The municipal Youth Union organization took the initiative of forming a "Marxism-Leninism Education Center" for youths (the core of which was the Marxism-Leninism faculty of the normal school).

In a test class at the Mai Dong machinery plant, the municipality of Hanoi affirmed that to ensure that lessons are of good quality, before they are taught the basic Youth Union chapter must arrange for the instructor to grasp the situation at the basic level and understand the thoughts and aspirations of Youth Union members. If that is done the lesson will no longer be difficult, but will be more lively and attractive.

Many provincial Youth union chapters, such as those in Vinh Phu, Hai Hung, Dong Tha, and Dong Nai have also arranged for the provincial-level reporters to make actual visits to more firmly grasp the political theory level of the students. By menas of such forms and measures the lessons will be lively and appropriate to the level of understanding of Youth Union members in all spheres of social life.

4. Fully preparing study materials for Youth Union members is a very important matter in ensuring high quality in the political study year. The provincial Youth Union organizations of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Dong Nai, Hai Hung, Minh hai, and Thanh Hoa took the initiative to print study materials for the Youth Union and materials to guide instructors in teaching six Youth Union lessons. Experience shows that wherever Youth Union members have materials to study and research good results are attained in carrying out the Marxism-Leninism study year.

5. The Youth Union echelons must actively and positively contribute to improving the quality of the political study year by means of many different forms. The Ho Chi Minh City municipal Youth Union organization held a conference to present a model for political theory education among workers and civil servants. That model was a big help in the organization of political study and had a direct effect on improving the quality of the Youth Union

members' study. The basic Youth Union chapters in Hai Hung introduced the teaching of Marxism-Leninism into the combined Youth Union school system. A number of basic Youth Union chapters in Hanoi have strengthened the form of dialogues between reporters and Youth Union members about basic matters of the study contents. For example, the basic Youth Union chapters in Hanoi discuss lessons in the form of dialogues. That method has brought about rather good results.

6. Firmly grasping and categorizing youths in order to organize study is an indispensable requirement of the Youth union echelons. Because the level of political awareness and the working and living conditions of each category of Youth Union members are not uniform when carrying out the academic study year there must be a categorization in order to have appropriate study contents and forms. For example, youth in the villages and subwards are organized to study in concentrated classes for certain periods of time (idle agricultural periods in which production is little affected). youths who are industrial workers may study in the form of "political clubs" and "self-study grouups," after which their knowledge is tested and discussions are held. Among youths who are students, the form of "specialized examinations on political theory" has drawn the participation of large numbers of students. Seventy-seven colleges and higher schools nationwide have held examinations taken by 70 to 90 percent of the students. The results attained in the examinations were very encouraging. With regard to both quantity and quality the examinations affirmed that our youths are not indifferent toward political matters and are not "bored" with politics, but that if there are lively and attractive working methods, forms that are appropriate to each youth category, and specific guidance measures, political theory education will attain high effectiveness.

The above are experiences that have been accumulated in carrying out the Marxism-Leninism study year in the provincial and municipal Youth Union chapters. They are only initial experiences. Teaching Marxism-Leninism to youths in accordance with the requirements of the present phase of the revolution is a basic matter but not a simple one. It must be carried out systematically, effectively, and continually. On the basis of the experiences in carrying out the political study year during the past year, we are confident that in the coming study year, which will bear the name "Uncle Ho study year," even better results will be attained.

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BRIEFS

DO MUOI SPEAKS AT MEETING--Recently, Hanoi held a conference to review work related to capital construction during the past five years, 1981-1985, and to introduce many new measures for investment, organization, work performance, and management in this field aimed at implementing satisfactorily the plans for 1986 and subsequent years. Attending the conference were Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Concil of Ministers; Comrade Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Municipal People's Committee; Comrade (Do Quoc Phan), chairman of the state capital construction commission; Comrade (Nguyen Manh Thiep), vice minister of building; and representatives from various sectors at the central level. Addressing the conference, Comrade Do Muoi, on behalf of the party Central Committee and government, warmly praised and commended Hanoi for its achievements and progress in the field of capital construction over the past five years. He said: We are now embarking on the implementation of the 1986 plan--the beginning of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan--with a determination to implement satisfactorily all the recent resolutions of the party Central Committee and to score many outstanding achievements in honor of the 6th national party congress and 10th municipal party organization congress. [From the review of NHAN DAN for 23 February] [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0100 GMT 23 Feb 86 BK] /12913

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VIETNAM'S FUTURE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese Oct 85 pp 34-39, 44

[Article by Nguyen Tri: "Some Opinions on the Direction of Industrial Development in Our Country in Future Years"]

[Text] After the unification of the nation our Party affirmed a line toward industrialization. On the basis of the characteristics and specific situation of the initial phase of the period of transition to socialism, our Party emphasized "concentrating efforts on developing agriculture and advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production in a rational industrial-agricultural structure, and from the very beginning combining agriculture, the consumer goods industry,nd heavy industry," and that "To develop agriculture and the consumer goods industry is to create a basis for the development of the heavy industry sectors. Furthermore, in order to develop agriculture and the consumer goods industry it is necessary to use and fully develop the existing heavy industry capacity and rationally building the heavy industry sectors necessary to supply electricity, coal, POL, fertilizer, insecticides, basic chemicals, ordinary implements, semi-mechanized and mechanized implements, construction materials, etc." (Footnote 1) (Documents of the Fifth Party Congreess, v T1, p 61 Su That Publlishing House, 1982)

Implementing the above-mentioned line and policy, the light industry and food industries have been developed relatively strongly. We havealso increased investment in the electricity, coal, fertilizer, and construction materials sectors, stepped up exploration for and prepared to exploit oil and gas, reorganized production in the machinery manufacture and repair sector, etc.

In comparison to the period just after the unification of the nation the value of fixed property increased 2.5 times, the number of workers increased 1.3 times, and the total value of output increased 2 times. By the end of 1984 the industrial sector had 6, 414 installations and 2.8 million workers, among which 2,627 units are state or joint public-private units. Industry accounts for 27.05 percent of the total national income from production. The total value of industrial output accounts for 37.5 percent of total social output (at current prices).

However, if the actual situation of the industrial sector is evaluated in a general way it is necessary to pay attention to the following matters:

--Our country's heavy industry is still too young and weak. Every year we must import millions of tons of chemical fertilizer. The machinery sector provides agriculture with only a small number of small tractors, at a time when it still lacks semi-mechanized agricultural implements, insecticide sprays, etc. Because of the lack of machinery and equipment for processing and storage, the quality of subsidiary food crops is low and there is much waste caused by losses and spoilage. In addition, because of disregard for the production of replacement parts, it has not been possible to fully exploit the capacities of the existing machinery and equipment, to the extent that there is failure to maintain the production capacity attained in past years, and the slow development of the energy and fuel sectors has restricted the rate of development of industry specifically and the economy in general.

--In light industry there has been tardiness in overcoming imbalances in the production line (for example, between cotton spinning and cloth weaving and between the production of wood pulp). Especially, because of a shortage of raw materials many enterprises are always in a situation of slowed down production and the emergence of many negative phenomena in both production and life.

--Although the food industry has developed more rapidly than the other sectors, because there are as yet no specialized industrial crop cultivation areas, and there are deficiencies in the management mechanism, so it has not yet fully exploited the existing potential or met the requirements of society with regard to the quantity and quality of products as well as the effectiveness of production and commerce.

In general, in all specialized industrial sectors there has occurred the situation of waste in capital investment because investment lacks selected emphasis, lacks completeness, has low effectiveness, and the capital recovery period is too long because construction time is stretched out.

The mission of the industrial sector in future years will be extremely difficult and complicated: it must contribute to the attainment of the general economic and social goals which have been set for the 1980's and bring about a basic transformation in the actual situation of the economy, while also creating new production forces and preparing premises and forces for promoting industrialization, the principal contents of which are creating a modern industrial-agricultural structure and making a relatively developed heavy industry the hard core.

In order to fulfill that historic mission the industrial sector cannot merely rely on capital accumulation brought about by industry, but must make all-out efforts to gradually create its own necessary sources of capital accumulation. Therefore, in the remaining years of the 20th Century our country's industry must be developed along the following principal lines:

Selecting Industrial Sectors Capable of Creating Outstanding Impetus for the Economy and for Industrialization

In the process of economic development in general and industrial development specifically, any country must base itself on its potential with regard to natural resources, labor, and geographical position in determining the leading industrial sectors. But in the present circumstances of Vietnam, when the economy is still beset with many imbalances and when industry, especially heavy industry, is still young and weak, we do not yet have sufficient data for determining which industrial sectors will be the leading sectors in future years.

However, on the basis of the historical experiences of many countries which have passed through the industrialization phase, and on the basis of the recapitulation of Marxist theory, we can affirm that it is necessary to concentrate more effort on the mining industry in order to create a springboard for the development of industry in particular or the entire economy in general.

Karl Marx wrote, "As during the initial phase of industrial life, man and nature combine their activities and constitute the first roots of wealth, and once they are combined with labor and land, i.e. the first two sources of wealth, capitalism has an expansive force which permits it to increase its accumulation beyond the limits which superficially appear to be determined by the capacity of capitalism itself, i.e. by the value and quantity of the means of production (in which capitalism exists that have been produced." (Footnote 2) (Karl Marx, "Capital," book 1 vol III, pp 60-61, Su That Publilshing House, Hanoi, 1976)

At present, and in future years, our country has and will continue to have plentiful labor forces. Every year the number of people of working age increases by at least 700,000 to 800,000. With the policy of the all-round development of agriculture, most of those labor forces will be used in intensive cultivation, increasing the number of growing seasons, clearing wasteland, developing industrial crops (rubber, coffee, tea, tobacco, etc.), and developing fishing and forestry. But when we speak of combining labor with land, from the point of view of industrial development we cannot neglect the mining sector, a sector without raw materials in which the object of labor is not the result of past labor but is merely the exploitation of free gifts of nature. Therefore, the capital investment consists practically only of equipment supplied in advance. By concentrating efforts on that sector we can both fully utilize utilize the nation's plentiful labor forces and overcome a current bottleneck: the lack of foreign exchange with to import raw materials. Furthermore, the production cycle is short so the capital invested can be recovered quickly.

In order to develop the mining industry there must be a full, accurate evaluation of the nation's natural resources. In recent years geological exploration has developed to a certain degree and has allowed us to have greater understanding of natural resources and the strengths and weaknesses (of course, that work will be stepped up even more). In the sphere of mining we want to stress two primary products: apatite and bauxite. The matter of

mining apatite in the north is clear, but a principal policy that must be adopted at an early date is continuing to expand exploitation and promote ore grading in order to fully utilize type-II ores. Those are correct, effective measures for serving agriculture, creating sources of export goods, and earning foreign exchange in order to contribute to capital accumulation.

In the course of explorations we have determined with relative certainty the bauxite reserves in the south, which is one of the four areas in the world with large bauxite reserves. The long-range course is to produce aluminum from the bauxite, but the production of aluminum requires a great deal of electricity (a ton of aluminum requires about 17,000 to 18,000 KMH) and a rather large amount of investment capital. However, the future course must be divided into many phases. Before we have sufficient electricity and capital to produce aluminum we can process and export aluminum oxide (bauxite contains about 45 percent aluminum oxide). The we will have the foreign exchange to develop industry into the first years of the 21st Century, when hydroelectricity will be rather well developed in the south. The aluminum smelting and manufacturing sector will become a leading industrial sector. by that time it may be said in a figurative way that we will have advanced on the basis of "land and water."

In addition to apatite and bauxite we also have a rather large number of minerals, such as tin, graphite, zinc, copper, chromite, etc., among which "rare earths" are minerals which will play a strategic role in the next century. Therefore, it is necessary to concentrate on developing the mining industry into a sector of strategic significance with regard to the development of industry, in order to create a source of initial capital for industrialization.

Develop More Strongly the Energy and Fuel Sector, While Maintaining a Policy of Rational and Economical Energy Use

In developing the energy sector it is first of all necessary to deal with electrical energy. At present, according to preliminary calculations for each dong in the total value of industrial output 0.2 kWh are required. The shortage of electricity has limited the development and application of industries which use much electrical energy. According to statistical data, at present the per capita output of electricity in our country is still low (not more than 80 kWh). Although many all-out efforts were made, the amount of electricity produced per industrial worker only increased from 583 kWh in 1976 to 762 kWh in 1983.

The necessity of the development of electrical energy keeping a step ahead is clear. However, here it is also necessary to recall once again the dictum of Lenin: "Large-scale mechanized industry requires national electrification. We must modernize industry, i.e. change over to electrification." (Footnote 3) (V.I. Lenin, "Collected Works," v 32 p 460, Su That Publishing House, 1970) With regard to our situation at present, it is still necessary to affirm the superior nature of hydroelectricity. Due to the special characteristics of Vietnam's hydroelectricity resources, the actual situation of construction during the past several years has shown that the cost of a kWh of

hydroelectricity is not much greater than the cost of a kWh produced by thermoelectricity. Furthermore, coal reserves are limited and mining expenses are increasingly steadily. Therefore, we must increase more rapidly the ratio of hydroelectricity in the electrical energy structure.

Another matter that must receive attention is that because the nation's terrain will not permit the formation of a nationwide electricity grid in the near future, in addition to the large hydroelectricity plants it is necessary to rapidly build many medium and small hydroelectricity works, primarily in Central Vietnam and a number of mountain-region provinces.

What is a suitable ratio for hydroelectricity in the electrical energy structure? The answer to that question must be calculated carefully (it has been estimated at about 60 percent), for the rivers have unstable water volumes, which cause an excessive disparity between the rainy season and the dry season.

In accordance with plans, during the next few years it will be necessary to accelerate the construction of the Song Da (Hoa Binh Province) and Tri An hydroelectricity projects, and of a number of medium and small hydroelectricity projects in Central Vietnam and the Central Highlands. After the Hoa Binh hydroelectricity project has been completed wewill have to promptly begin construction of the Son La (Ta Pu) hydroelectricity project.

In the fuel industry there are two key sectors: coal and oil and gas. In future years the need fcr coal for the economy and for export will be very great. But the deficiencies in mining and management over the course of many years have left behind many aftereffects which will require much time and money to overcome. To increase coal output to 9 to 10 million tons by the end of the 1986-1990 5-year plan and about 17 to 18 million tons by the year 2,000, it is necessary to make outstanding efforts in all regards, including the spheres of capital investment and the improvement of the management mechanism.

In our opinion, it is necessary first of all to bring the projects now under construction into production at an early date and seek all ways to nearly attain the design capacity,concentrate on resolving the present weaknesses and imbalances, such as coal grading, transportation, and the repair of the sector's machinery, and the rapid and complete rectification of the management mechanism, from prices to wages, bonusses, etc. In expanding production it is necessary to emphasize open-pit mining more than underground mining. In the even that it is necessary to mine underground, the tendency should be toward horizontal shafts rather than vertical shafts.

In addition to promoting mining we must at an early date have a policy of full utilization in order to economize and attain high effectiveness. For many years now there has existed the situation of wasteful use. For example, every year the construction materials sector has used millions of tons of coal (primarily to bake bricks and tiles).

Under the conditions of our country having rather great reserves of biomass, there must be a policy to encourage the development of the various kinds of

plants used as fuel in place of coal. Furthermore, it is necessary to organize the mining of lignite in the Red River area (reserves are estimated at hundreds of billions of tons, but there are as yet no plans to exploit them on a large scale in future years). The policy toward using coal must be tied in with the price policy. Therefore, an urgent task for the immediate future is reviewing and readjusting the prices of coal and the other kinds of fuel and energy.

In our country oil and gas is a very young sector with much promise. Explorations over the past 10 years have provided valuable and rather reliable data about the oil and gas structures and reserves in Thai Binh, the Mekong Delta, the southern continental shelf, etc.

At present we are concentrating on exploration and are preparing to exploit reserves in the southern continental shelf, while at the same time preparing to construct oil refineries.

Efforts will be made to, by 1990, produce more than 3 million tons, and to attain 20 million tons by the end of the century.

The development of the oil and gas sector will pull along with it a large number of other industrial sectors, such as those producing nitrogenous fertilizer, raw materials for the textile sector, plastic goods, etc. It is a modern sector with high-level, complicated technical requirements, and requires a large amount of capital especially foreign exchange. Therefore, careful, accurate calculations must be made in order to draft a plan for the balanced, harmonious development among the various elements, from exploratory drilling and production drilling to the construction of pipelines, oil refineries, and petrochemical plants.

Furthermore, it isnecessary to expand cooperation with foreign countries. Meanwhile, we must positively build up our cadre and worker forces in order to advance to grasping oil production and refining technology.

We must soon invest in exploration in the Gulf of Tonkin. If supplied adequately with material-technical facilities, Vietnamese cadres and workers can undertake that work themselves.

In addition to the types of energy discussed above, the research and planning organs must promptly reach conclusions about actual capabilities to use a number of new and recycled forms of energy, such as wind power, solar power, and methane gas.

Flexibly Combine theVarious Scales and Technical Levels in All Industrial Production Sectors

We long ago adopted the policy of "combining large, medium, and small scales and combining the primitive with the modern." The actual situation during the past several years has demonstrated that in the development of industrial production, due to the disease of formalism there has been a tendency toward a large scale. In theory, everyone knows that the law of the centralization of production requires above all that we build enterprises on an increasingly

large scale. But under the specific conditions of the economy at present, it is necessary to pay more attention to the medium and small scales.

According to 1980 data, on the basis of the norms regarding the amount of labor, the value of fixed property, and the total output value we have drafted the following chart.

Norms	Unit of Calculation	Large Enterprises	Medium and Small Enterprises
Number of worker	Person	550	150
Value of Fixed Property	Millions dong	12.6	1.34
Total Output Value	" "	5	2.6

This chart shows that the average level of technical equipment per worker in the large enterprises is much greater than that of the medium and small enterprises (22,700 dong compared to 8,900 dong). But the effectiveness of production and commercial activities of the medium and small enterprises is greater with regard to both labor productivity and the effectiveness of the use of fixed capital. The experience of Japan also shows that although it is a very developed industrial nation, at present, according to 1979 statistics of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, 99 percent of the operating enterprises are on a medium or small scale and employ 80 percent of the nation's workers. In the manufacturing sector the medium and small enterprises produce a volume of goods valued at 98 billion yen (53.2 percent of the total volume of goods produced by the enterprises).

In future years, the combining of the various scales (large, medium, and small) must be carried out better in all industrial production sectors. For example, in addition to the large hydroelectricity plants there must be developed medium and small hydroelectricity projects.

In mining, with regard to minerals with large reserves the distribution of which is not concentrated, it is necessary to organize medium and small mines, such as tin, copper, and pirite mines. Clearly, by doing so we can rapidly recover our capital and not have to import some kinds of raw materials and chemicals.

In light industry, in addition to a number of large paper mills it is necessary to strongly develop medium and small paper production installations with capacities of between 100-300 tons per year and 1000-2000 tons per year. Centralized organization and specialization must be appropriate to the nature and existing sources of local raw materials.

The long-range direction must be to apply modern technology even in the medium and small production installations. Furthermore, the organization of production relations must always be tight among enterprises on differing scales in the same economic-technical sector. Only thereby can we do a good

job of carrying out division of labor and cooperation in production and create conditions for rapidly and effectively applying the technical advances.

The industrialization process must be a process of mechanizing and eventually automating the economy. In the initial phase we stress the combination of manual labor with semi-mechanization and mechanization with automation. But in the long range it is necessary to rapidly advance to mechanization and automation, especially in the key industrial sectors. If that is to be accomplished we cannot but develop the machinery and electronics industries. To develop heavy machinery, a minimum of four or five billion rubles or dollars will be required. To support the machinery factories, millions of tons of iron and steel will be required every year. That goal can be attained only after the year 2000.

At present, with a machinery network extending from the central level down to the local level and including more than 600 enterprises and nearly 30,000 workers, an urgent mission that is being posed is to reorganize production and have better division of labor and specialization and closer cooperation (including closer cooperation with the national defense machinery factories) in order to fully utilize the capacities of the existing machinery and equipment and oppose the concept of closed operations in each factory. Only on that basis can we bring into play the "key" role of the machinery industry.

More specifically, it is necessary to rapidly meet the needs of agriculture with regard to manual and semi-mechanized implements, with regard to draft power, etc.; to meet the needs of consumer goods industries with regardto equipment to process and store industrial raw materials; and to meet an important part of the need for replacement parts. Furthermore, along with the general development of the industrial sector, the machine building sector must rapidly advance to equipping and reequipping the economy.

In order to improve the product quality and increase the labor productivity of the machinery sector we must do a good job of resolving the two factors: the level of skill of workers and the technical cadres (in the electrical engineering and electronics industries).

With the educational level of the present corps of workers, added to the workers who have returned after spending time in cooperative labor in the advanced industrial nations, we have sufficient conditions for creating a corps of skilled workers. The remaining problem is to instill a proper degree of labor discipline and to adequately recompensate labor.

In the scientific-technical revolution the electronics industry and informatics are making enormous advances. Many developed industrial nations regard them as a leading sector. In that sphere we have advantages, rich sources of raw materials (rare earth), plentiful labor forces, and sufficient capability to assimilate that type of industry (at present we have about 150 PhD's and MA's and more than 4,000 specialized electronics engineers, and every year hundreds of thousands of students graduate from general secondary schools). Worthy of attention is the fact that that sector requires relatively little investment capital, consumes very little energy, and requires little transportation.

The above analysis shows that in the not-too-distant future the electronics industrial sector will sooner or later become one of our country's leading sectors.

The direct mission that has been set forth for the electronics industry sector, during the next few years, will be to strongly and effectively impact on the other industrial sectors, with the nature of a service sector, in order to economize on raw materials and fuel, increase productivity, and improve product quality. At the same time, on the basis of cooperation with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in producing parts and components or in assemblying finished products, we must accumulate capital and earn foreign exchange in order to meet our own needs and create sources of capital for our own development. Furthermore, that is also a way to fully utilize young workers, especially graduates of general middle schools in municipalities and cities.

Determine the Correct Direction for Capital Investment, Be Concerned With the Economic-Social Effectiveness of Investment Capital

One of our most fierce contradictions at present is the requirement of rapidly developing industry at a time when our sources of capital (domestic and foreign) are very limited.

The common situation at present is that the effectiveness of production-commercial activities of the enterprises is very low, capital accumulation is still too low, and exports are no more than one-third of imports.

Therefore, a matter of strategic significance for us is the necessity of very accurately determining the direction of capital investment. First of all, it is necessary to go all-out to overcome the situation of scattered, unselective investment. We must resolutely invest in the sectors producing the most important products. In the next few years the distribution of capital must be oriented toward the following two principal goals:

1. The resolution of weaknesses and imbalances in the production structure of enterprises (supporting production and service) on the production line (for example, between cotton spinning and textile weaving, between pulp production and paper production, between coal mining and coal grading, etc.).

The good performance of those tasks will create conditions for increasing the utilization of the capacity of existing equipment to at least 70 to 80 percent.

2. The creation of many places of employment and the provision of jobs, to contribute to rapidly increasing total social output.

Under the present circumstances, when we still have plentiful and surplus labor forces, and when our capabilities for accumulating capital for industry are still limited, we cannot only concentrate capital on sectors which have high labor productivity but which require large amounts of investment capital. In the initial phase of industralization we must set aside a suitable portion of investment capital for the small industry-handicrafts sector, which is

capable of employing large numbers of people who are able to work. Although individual labor productivity is not high and the volume of goods produced for society is still small, a matter of great significance is that from the point of view of society as a whole that sector has reduced the essential labor time for everyone and the amount of surplus time set aside for society has increased. Many people have for a long time studied general theory as well as the methodology for evaluating and analyzing the economic

effectiveness of investment capital. I would like to point out several aspects:

First, effectiveness must be examined and evaluated on the basis of the national economy as a whole and of social production as a whole.

Suppose that we invest a certain amount of capital in a certain chemical industry sector. The profit earned by that sector may not be very great. But becauseof the creation of sources of raw materials in our country, many new production sectors will appear and develop, many new products will be created, and the national income will be considerably increased. In other words, one should not evaluate the effectiveness of invested capital in an overly simplistic, one-sided manner, or because of partialism or localism only see the benefit to or effectiveness of one's sector or locality.

Second: In all cases, before investing capital in a sector or a certain type of product there must be many plans and full economic-technical justification. Only on that basis is it possible to compare, select, and determine the best plan which will result in the greatest effectiveness (under certain restricting conditions).

Third: We must rapidly perfect the present investment mechanism along the lines of expanding the right of enterprises to invest and of increasing their responsibility toward the results of their activities and toward all other sectors. If that is to be accomplished, conditions must be creates so that the enterprises can be in close touch with the markets (both domestic and foreign) and have constant contact with the outside so that they can be responsive in improving technology, modernizing machinery and equipment, diversify and improve the quality of products, etc. In sum, it is necessary to have more dynamic, more clever methods of livelihood.

Another relevant matter is that it is necessary to closely combine production activities with foreign trade in both exporting and importing, for a very evident fact is that the foreign trade organs can fully understand and most rapidly grasp the foreign economy situation. But it does not fully understand industrial production and technology, which have always been very diverse, complex, and continually changing.

The directions discussed above are certainly not sufficient or comprehensive. But on the basis of the present situation and characteristics of the economy in general and our country's industry, we believe that in future years industry must develop along those lines. Only thereby can industry contribute to creating a basic transformation in the actual situation of the economy the economy in the next few years, while at the same time creating new production forces and preparing the preconditions and forces for promoting industrialization in future years.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES TO PRODUCTION URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Apply Scientific-Technical Advances to Production"]

[Text] Scientific-technical advances play a leading role in accelerating economic development. As is true with regard to all other industrial enterprises in the nation, research and the rapid, effective application of scientific-technical advances is one of the most important contents of production and commercial activities and create favorable conditions for contributing to the victorious fulfillment of plans that are assigned .

In view of the new requirements of the great undertaking of consolidating national defense and developing the economy, and in view of the new requirements regarding economic management, positively introducing scientific-technical advances to production has a decisive significance vis-a-vis the better exploitation of the latent capabilities of machinery, equipment, and labor, increasing labor productivity, improving quality, and lowering production costs. The present orientation of researching and applying scientific-technical advances is toward creating new labor implements and improving the existing implements; creating the various kinds of raw materials, materials, and energy; and contributing to increasing productivity, quality, and production effectiveness. With regard to national defense products, in addition to scientifically reorganizing production the enterprises must orient scientific-technical research and application and strictly ensure quality, use of the material factors of production, economizing in the use of materials and raw materials, and increasing labor productivity. With regard to economic products, it is necessary to concentrate the application of scientific advances on the full utilization of all kinds of waste waterials, machinery capacities, and labor capabilities in order to expand the scale of production.

The experience gained at the basic level has shown that in order to attain high effectiveness in the application of scientific-technical advances it is necessary to pay attention to the organization work by means of a complete set of measures. Stepping up the receiving and good processing of sources of scientific-technical information inside and outside the army have a very important significance. They permit us to determine the specific scientific-technical problems that must be resolved, avoid duplication in research and

application among the bases, and reduce time and unnecessary expenses. In addition to increasing investment in equipment, improving production areas, and reorganizing industrial production lines, we must positively raise the levels and improve the technical and labor capabilities of the corps of management cadres and technical cadres by means of study, visits, and the exchange of experiences. Furthermore, there must be appropriate incentive policies, especially during the initial period, when the new technical factors have not yet attained the designed level, labor is not yet expert, and the productivity and incomes of the workers are still limited. The good organization of the testing of topics may be carried out at testing centers or at the basic level, with the concentration of skilled, experienced cadres, workers, and civil servants, with close technical control and supervision, in order to have a basis on which to correctly evaluate the true nature of research projects and topics, have a direction for continuing to complete and improve them so that conclusions, norms, and technical data can be attained, and contribute to rapidly introducing the results of research into actual production.

By bringing into play initiative and creativity and expandingalliances and cooperation with the institutes and schools, the installations within and without the army and the national defense enterprises will have favorable conditions for promoting scientific-technical research and application and contribute to building strong national defense industry and strengthening the nation's material-technical bases.

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CSO: 4209/260

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT SHORTAGE OF SMALL BILLS FOR CHANGE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Dec 85 p 2

[Letters From Readers column: "Change Is Still Scarce"]

[Text] From Hue to Can Tho such friends as Trong Anh, Nguyen Thai, Ngoc Quang, etc., have noted the scarcity of change in the southern provinces.

In fact, since the nation carried out the banknote exchange the unavailability of change to pay customers has continued to exist. Taking advantage of the fact that the provincial banks do not yet have enough new one-dong notes, a number of people "bought and sold" small change even before the banknote exchange. Afterwards they continued to buy change (old five-dong and 10-dong notes). Change (old 10-dong notes) could be exchanged for larger bills at the rate of 100 dong for 120 dong.

An investigation revealed that some retail clerks have also deliberately held back money so that they could exchange it for a profit. Those phenomena have caused change to become scarce. If a customer presents a new 50-dong banknote but buys 40 dong worth of goods, there is no money to give him in change, so he has to spend the full amount. Some people have had to go hungry because they had no change to buy a piece of bread. In order to overcome that scarcity, I recommend that in the southern provinces the banking sector take steps to end it. At the same time, the leadership echelons in the provinces and municipalities must deal resolutely with people who buy and sell change or hold back change to sell at a profit, in order to facilitate the circulation of money and not affect the value of the new money or the daily lives of the workers, civil servants, and laboring people. Why has the change shortage not occurred in the northern provinces? The relevant sectors must find the reasons and take steps to resolve the problem as soon as possible.

Le Trong Tai
(Quang Nam-Da Nang)

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BRIEFS

THUAN HAI RESETTLEMENT--In 1985, Thuan Hai Province has resettled almost 3,000 families, comprising 7,523 laborers and 17,916 people, in new economic zones, thus fulfilling 115 percent of the target set by the central government. Last year, Thuan Hai also successfully encouraged 11,000 laborers and their dependents, totalling 26,000, to adopt settled farming and settled life. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Feb 86 BK] /12232

THUAN HAI PEOPLE RELOCATED--In 1985, nearly 3,000 families in Thuan Hai Province, involving 7,523 workers and 17,916 other people, were sent to the new economic zones, overfulfilling the plan norm by nearly 100.6 percent. Drawing upon the experiences in previous years, the provincial authorities made adequate preparations in 1985, such as building houses and reclaiming virgin land before moving the people into the zones. All districts and towns in the province were urged to mobilize the people to contribute money to purchasing additional household items and production means. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Feb 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4209/337

AQUATIC PRODUCTS SECTOR SURPASSES 1985 PLAN NORMS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Aquatic Products Sector Surpasses 1985 Plan Norms Regarding Catching and Raising"]

[Text] By the end of November of the aquatic products sector had caught 551,000 tons of maritime products of all kinds, 0.2 percent more than the annual plan and 1 month before the deadline. The sector also purchased 273,000 tons of maritime products, approximately equal to the annual plan and an increase of 19 percent over the same period in 1984.

With regard to the raising of aquatic products, the nation has 350,000 hectares of water surface for raising shrimp and fish, which produced 220,000 tons, of which the state purchased 39,000 tons, which amounted to 95 percent and 97 percent of the annual plan and increases of 10 percent and 20 percent over the same period last year.

This year the localities all over the nation have paid more attention to catching maritime products for export. By the end of November the sector had attained 82 percent of the annual plan for the export of aquatic products. The raising of aquatic products for export has developed strongly, especially the raising of brackish water shrimp in the coastal provinces, the raising of blue lobsters if the Nam Bo provinces, and the raising of fish in weirs and on rafts in An Giang, Dong Thap, etc. The raising of aquatic products has supplied 11,500 tons of raw materials for export (in a 12,000-ton annual plan). Cultivated shrimp accounted for 30 to 40 percent of the sector's foreign exchange earnings.f This year, although they have no plans, Song Be Province has exported 30 tons of blue lobster and Hai Hung province has exported five tons of brackish water shrimp. Many localities, such as Nghia Binh, Cuu Long, and Ben Tre, and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone, have attained 106 percent to 128.5 percent of their 1985 maritime products plans.

The sector has held many specialized conferences on purchasing most of the maritime products for the state, gradually perfected the new "self-balancing, self-equipping" management mechanism, developed the districts, strengthen the district echelon, draft district aquatic products plans, etc. The sector has gradually unified the management of aquatic products exports, and continued to improve and develop ocean fishing, and expanded the paying of piecework

salaries and salaries based on output in the state and collective units engaged in catching and raising aquatic products. Many localities and units have manifested a spirit of self-reliance and used the exporting of aquatic products as a leading edge in meeting their own needs and obtaining capital to invest in expanded reproduction, developing many sectors and trades in a boat or ship unit, and increasing capabilities to easily move about fishing grounds and far out to sea, remain at sea for a long period of time, catch fish the rear around, and increase the productivity and output of each fishing trip.

In 1985 investment in production was more effective than in the past, capability to catch aquatic products increased, and 315 fingerling production were completed and each year produce by artificial insemination about 4.5 billion fry and raised 800 million fingerlings of all kinds to serve the pisciculture movement which is developing throughout the nation. The movement to create "Uncle Ho fish ponds" is continuing to develop and there are now 12,500 of them. Many localities have large areas devoted to fish raising and large outputs. For example, Minh Hai has 32,000 hectares devoted to shrimp and fish and harvested 6,000 tons; Cuu Ong raises aquatic products on 21,000 hectares and harvested 3,000 tons; and An Giang raises aquatic products on 8,000 hectares and harvested 2,000 tons.

A special matter was that in 1985 the form of alliances and joint operations in raising and exporting aquatic products has developed further, created dynamism, resourcefulness and a strong sense of responsibility, overcome all difficulties in advancing to fulfilling and surpassing the state plan norms, created a new balance of materials, capital, and science and technology, increased the management capability of the producers, created combined strength for transforming the domestic market and struggling with the foreign market, and contributed to creating agricultural-forestry-fishing-industrial, agricultural-fishing-forestry, and other economic models which are appropriate to each place and area.

In 1985 the national aquatic products sector must pay more attention to arranging labor, reorganizing fishing production on a moderate scale (at present the forms of collectives and collective federations are the most appropriate for the fishing trade), and determining the structure of sectors and trades for each area and unit, including attention to developing many aquatic products for export, such as shrimp and fish, the raising of vegetables, etc., and gradually redistributing labor in coastal areas.

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CSO: 4209/260

BRIEFS

WINTER-SPRING RICE INCREASED--According to the statistics General Department, as of 25 January the nation had planted almost 986,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, which was more than the same period last year. Southern provinces and cities have completed their planting and are caring for their ricefields. Many of the coastal and soutern Trung Bo and the Mekong River Delta provinces are hoping to harvest an average yield of 40 quintals per hectare. In the north, due to the prolonged cold spell, the pace of rice planting was somewhat slower than usual. Various agricultural cooperatives are striving to grow more rice seedlings to complete their winter-spring rice planting by the end of February. Meanwhile, cooperatives in Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Ha Son Binh Provinces, and Hanoi and Haiphong municipalities are mapping out plans to accelerate the winter-spring rice planting, taking advantage of better weather conditions expected after the lunar new year. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Feb 86 BK] /12913

FLOOD, TYPHOON CONTROL--Projects have been started in many northern provinces and cities to mobilize the people to repair dikes, dams, and sluices to actively control flashfloods and typhoons in 1986. As of mid January 1986, some 6,660 people in Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Bac Thai, and Thai Binh Provinces and Haiphong City have been mobilized to build dikes using 225,869 cubic meters of dirt. The dike and dam management department has coordinated with various localities to review and approve promptly the plans for repairing dikes and dams. Those provinces heavily hit by floods and typhoons last year have earmarked funds to consolidate their dikes. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Feb 86 BK] /12913

AN GIANG GRAIN PROCUREMENT--An Giang Province has procured more than 35,000 metric tons of 10th-month paddy, fulfilling 71 percent of the planned norm, and has delivered to the central government 12,000 metric tons of rice converted to paddy equivalent. Chau Phu District has exceeded the procurement target assigned by the province by 112 metric tons and Chau Thanh district by 121 metric tons. On its part, Thoai Son District, despite the total loss of many 10th-month rice areas, has procured 10,629 metric tons of paddy. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Feb 86 BK] /12913

CSO: 4209/329

UPGRADING OF NORTH-SOUTH ROUTES DISCUSSED

BK210539 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Recently, in Dac Lac Province and Ho Chi Minh City, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Dong Sy Nguyen worked with the representatives of the agriculture, forestry, and transportation and communications ministries, the general department of rubber plantation, the people's committees of Song Be Province and Ho Chi Minh City, and other sectors involved to discuss the measures to implement decision No. 205-CP dates 16 September 1985 of the Council of Ministers chairman, concerning the mobilization of funds and materials, of all sectors and localities and of the central government to upgrade routes No. 14, 26, and 13 under the 5-Year 1986-90 Plan.

These axes of communications are integrated into important communications centers linking the Central Highlands with Ho Chi Minh City--the economic center of South Vietnamese Provinces--and with the Central Vietnam ports through the networks of north-south railways and roads.

Route No. 13 is the trans-Indochinese aix of communications. It is of strategic importance and involves the requirement of redistributing labor in the Central Highlands. While the concentrated funds and materials of the central government are still limited, the Council of Ministers chairman has advocated the policy of mobilizing the contribvutions of all related localities and sectors to upgrade these routes to the established technical standards.

All localities and sectors have concurred in the above decision of the Council of Ministers chairman and are ready to contribute their funds and materials to upgrade routes No. 13, 14, and 26 in 1986 which involve a total length of 102 kilometers of asphalted and concrete road surface.

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CSO: 4209/329

BRIEFS

RADIO PROGRAM FESTIVAL--Recently at Bao Sen--a vacation spot for workers of the Dong Nai Rubber Corporation--the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission organized a radio program festival among wired radio stations at the district level. Some 19 radio stations of the southern provinces have selected programs for participation in the festival. At the festival, all the representatives discussed the characteristics of various programs of wired radio stations at the district level and set forth guidelines for the formulation of programs with interesting and attractive contents that are easy to hear, easy to understand, easy to remember, and easy to learn from. The examination board awarded gold medals to the programs of the wired radio stations of Vung Liem District of Cuu Long, Da Hoai District of Lam Dong, and Cho Moi District of An Giang and silver medals to the wired radio stations of Vung Liem District of Cuu Long, Da Hoai District of Lam Dong, and Cho Moi District of An Giang and silver medals to the wired radio stations of Thot Not District of Hau Giang, Qui Nhon City of Nghia Binh, and Tan Binh precinct of Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 23 Feb 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4209/337

BRIEFS

FACTORY EMULATION DRIVE--The cadres and workers of the 3d Construction and Assembling Factory, together with the Soviet experts of the Song Cong Diesel Factory in Bac Thai Province, launched a friendly emulation drive to score achievements to greet the 27th CPSU and the Sixth CPV Congresses. The factory's January plan has been fulfilled with an increase of 5 percent over the December 1985 plan. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Feb 86 BK] /12913

CSO: 4209/329

VISIT TO HANOI, WHITE THAI OF MY CHAI DESCRIBED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Feb 86 p 17

[Article by Michel Muscadier]

[Text] AS a sort of unwilling witness of an ever-changing environment, Hanoi must be the only city in the world where past and present blend harmoniously into a fascinating sort of immobilism.

Mostly built around the turn of last century, hundreds of yellow ochre French mansions stand proudly along well delineated streets lined with big old trees, each of them squatterised by several Vietnamese families.

Apart from its strategic outskirts, Hanoi city proper was spared bombing by the US Air Force during the Vietnam war, the only exception being a single bomb falling by accident on the residence of the French ambassador who was killed on the spot while watching a distant air raid from the terraced roof.

Since Vietnamese authorities did not tear down any French-built structure, combined with the fact that, with an exception or two, no new building has been erected in central Hanoi for 30 years, Hanoi in 1985 looked like a 1925 ghost city preserved by its cocoon of self-imposed isolation from the world at large.

Like some sort of dilapidated mobile ruins on wheels, electric tramcars shipped from France in 1902 are still running through the streets of Hanoi, more than 80 years later, another world record?

There are no traffic lights whatsoever; the old French-built ones are still standing at most street crossings, but with empty sockets where light bulbs used to be located.

Public street lighting does not exist and Vietnamese bicycles are manufactured without lighting equipment.

There is no ownership of private motorcars in Northern Vietnam, and those seen in Hanoi belong to ministries, foreign missions or international outfits.

People are bicyclists and/or pedestrians. At street crossings, the prevailing pecking order seems to be, first military vehicles, then dilapidated civilian buses and lorries, then cyclists and, last and least, pedestrians.

Electicity stoppages take place every two or three hours, and, more often than not, taps don't provide any water at all.

Looking more or less undernourished, people in general have an emaciated appearance and are very poorly dressed.

Yet, in spite of all the misery and drabness of life in that society, the strongest and totally unexpected thing in Northern Vietnam is the smiling atmosphere prevailing all round. Almost everybody smiles at you, anytime and anywhere. Just as if, no matter how serious their daily hardship, the Tonkinese seem determined to brighten their life with good-humoured cheerfulness.

And if you happen to be a foreign visitor, everybody wants you to have a shot of him or her with your camera, whether in Hanoi or the countryside.

Perhaps the explanation lies in the fact that having never known what a consumer society is, and having known no other way of life for more than a generation, they do

not expect anything to change one way or another, and, in order to live through such a drab and colourless present, people brighten it as much as possible by good-humoured smiles and laughter.

Reminds

At Ha-Long bay, coal mines near the shore and fishing boats, together with colourful traditional junks greet the visitor. The bay reminds one of Phang-nga, although in a much larger but less spectacular way.

Between Hanoi and Haiphong, flat ricefields in the Red River delta are strewn with scattered US bomb craters and plenty of poor rural villages with smiling people in tattered clothes.

West of Hanoi, mountainous highlands reveal spectacular scenery towards Dien Bien Phu and the border with Laos.

Like having been dropped on earth by a mischievous god, huge rocks scattered here and there become more and more numerous on the way to Hoa Binh and its green valley.

After Hoa Binh, the road winds its more and more twisty way higher and higher through a maze of impressive mountains covered by a lush vegetation where a tropical sort off fir-tree abounds.

Suddenly, the My Chau valley appears far below in a well-rounded depression, totally surrounded by towering mountains.

Some Thai Khao children appear on the road, all dressed in black, with the exception of a white belt wrapped around the waist, which accounts for their designation as White (Khao) Thai or T'ai, as they are called.

Facial features of those little girls and boys definitely bring to the mind how far encompassing has been and still is the land habitat of the Thai race at large: from the Sip Song Panna area of Yunnan province in today's China to the former kingdom of Thai Ahom in the present state of Assam in North-eastern India, and from the dwellings of the Thai Khao, the Thai Dam and the Thai Deng (respectively, White, Black and Red Thai, owing to their distinctive way of dressing) in the northwest of Vietnam to the Shan state in Northern Burma. In short from China to India, and from Yunnan to Malaysia, most of Southeast Asia has been, or still is, inhabited by different branches of the Thai race.

My Chau lays in a fertile depression, a sort of green bowl of rice fields neatly parted by small irrigation ditches. Being surrounded by high mountains all round, it looks like a smaller Dien Bien Phu.

The village consists of about five or six dozen beautiful sturdy wooden houses built on stilts, all covered by a thatched roof made of rice straw, looking typically Thai, both inside and outside, each with its own small pond, together with lots of fishes in an enclosed garden combining as a miniature orchard.

They own their land collectively through the town co-operative and most of their clothing is hand-woven by themselves.

The beaten-earth streets are clean and well swept, giving an impression of relative prosperity which contrasts happily with the depressing look of poverty-stricken towns in the Vietnamese lowland.

A most interesting feature is the fact that the Thai Khao of My Chau understand many simple words from the Thai language of modern Thailand.

Of course, that means only the very basic Thai words, the monosyllabic ones that must have been already in use during the Nan-Chao period in what is today North-Central China, such as *ban* (house), *khao* (rice), *pla* (fish), *din* (earth), *mai* (wood), *na khao* (rice field), *kohn* (person) and so on.

Whenever I uttered those simple words of, perhaps, more than a thousand years ago, they were understood at once, though when pronounced by the Thai Khao of My Chau, they came out all on a flat tone, without accentuation of any kind.

How thought provoking to think of those words common to the whole Thai race since its very origin. Common to all Thai people because those words pre-dated Sanskrit, Pali, Chinese, and Western languages influences. Indeed those truly essential words are the only common legacy of all the Thai, in spite of the latter diversity and their spread in Southeast Asia over a thousand years.

One big question mark remains unanswered: are the Thai Khao of My Chau really conscious of their distinctive cultural and racial identity among the Vietnamese nation?

Even without the language barrier, it is doubtful that the Thai Khao of My Chau would ever consent to reveal their true inner feelings to a stranger from a far-away land, if only for the obvious reason.

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Southeast Asia Report

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NE WIN EXTENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE ON PEASANTS DAY

BK020840 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 2 Mar 86

[2 March greetings message from U Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party, to mass rallies held to mark 1986 Peasants Day--read by announcer]

[Text] To all of the esteemed peasantry: I extend joyous greetings to all of the peasantry on this Peasants Day—an auspicious day of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB]--observed in honor of the peasantry.

The Peasants Organization at different levels under the leadership of the Burma Socialist Program Party is carrying out formative and organizational work on an extensive scale. The organizational work presently being carried out is aimed at getting every peasant to join the organization and getting organization members to become party members and will further strengthen and broaden the organizational setup of the Peasant Organization at different levels and further raise its leadership role.

Therefore, the Peasants Organization at different levels is to step up, with the participation and cooperation of the entire mass of the peasantry, its organizational work in order to further strengthen and broaden the organizational setup and further raise its leadership role.

The SRUB is striving to turn itself into an agricultural-based industrial nation. At present we are producing more crops in the agricultural sector in accordance with the economic plans of the state, and moreover, it is necessary to strive to replant more and more virgin and fallow land, to increase the per acre yield of crops, to raise the quality of the agricultural products, and to reduce losses and wastage so that yearly projected plans will be implemented.

Only when we are able to ensure sufficiency for domestic consumption in proportion to the yearly increase in population as well as to export more and more will it be possible for us to bring about the development of the state. Hence, the entire mass of the peasantry who are primarily engaged in agricultural work must continue to make the greatest of efforts to ensure the successful implementation of the economic plan for 1986-87--the first year of the Fifth 4-Year Plan.

The need for ridding the country of destructive elements of all manifestations cannot be overemphasized at the time when we are building a socialist society and carrying out the development plans of the state. As a result of the onslaught of the people's armed forces undertaken with the participation of the people, including the peasants, the insurgents have crumbled and disintegrated, and the remnants now exist only in some remote areas of the country. The entire mass of the peasantry is to persist in their cooperation with the people's armed forces in crushing the remaining insurgents and destructive elements.

Therefore, I firmly urge the peasantry to join hands with the other people and enthusiastically make utmost efforts to realize the three political objectives--to strengthen and broaden the organizational setup at different levels and to further raise the leadership role of the Peasants Organization; for the entire mass of the peasantry to strive for the successful implementation of the 1986-87 economic plan; and for the peasants to take an active part, particularly hand in hand with the people's armed forces, in crushing the destructive elements.

/8309
CSO: 4211/33

BURMA

VOPB AIRS PEOPLE'S ARMY, KAYAH GROUP COMBAT NEWS

BK020956 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0130 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] On 30 October, a small unit of the People's Army made a guerrilla attack near (Hona) in Pekon Township against the military government's mercenary 9th Infantry Regiment. The attack killed one enemy soldier and wounded two others. On 16 November, a guerrilla unit of the People's Army attacked enemy soldiers from the mercenary 18th Infantry Regiment's 3d Company at [words indistinct]. One enemy soldier was killed and another was wounded in the battle.

On 16 April 1985, a guerrilla attack near (?Pangwo) in Hsihseng Township resulted in two enemy soldiers from the mercenary 13th Infantry Regiment being killed and another wounded. Also on 18 April, four more enemy soldiers from the 19th Infantry Regiment were killed and nine others were wounded in a battle near (Maw Tanaw) in Loikaw Township. The People's Army captured an M-79, 12 rounds of M-79 shells, and other military supplies.

On 6 and 7 May, the mercenary 19th Infantry Regiment was attacked near (Jan Kali) in Saga Township. The enemy suffered four dead and two wounded. We captured 1 flare gun and 140 rounds of flares.

On 19, 20, and 21 May, small units of the People's Army waged mine and guerrilla warfare, and in three encounters--twice near (Tonhong) in Mong Hsu Township and once near (Tawng Mokkyo) Village in (Kawngta) township--four enemy soldiers from the mercenary 13th Infantry Regiment were wounded.

At 1600 on 23 May, the People's Army attacked and overran within a minute a platoon encampment of the mercenary 72d Infantry Regiment at (Samai Leta) in Pekon Township. The mercenary soldiers, who had been harrassing the people in nearby villages, suffered three dead and four wounded. One G-2, 3 G-3's, 1 Sten, more than 800 rounds of assorted ammunition, 1 mine, and other military supplies were captured in the battle.

Again in May 1985, a guerrilla attack on the mercenary 10th Light Infantry Regiment between (Lon Aung) and (Loi Lut) villages in Mong Sit Township resulted in three enemy soldiers being killed and six others wounded.

Combat news of the combined force of the People's Army and the Kayah New Land Revolutionary Council [KNLRC]: On 2 December 1984, a combined unit of the People's Army and the KNLRC ambushed a column of the mercenary 18th Infantry Regiment's 3d Company between (Dalipla) and (Tawngdan) villages in Pekong Township. The ambush killed five enemy soldiers, including a mercenary captain, and wounded six others, including a corporal. Four soldiers were taken prisoner. Three G-2's, 2 G-4's, 1 Sten, 1 40-mm launcher, 3 grenades, over 400 rounds of assorted ammunition, including 2 60-mm shells, and other military supplies were captured.

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CSO: 4211/33

VOPB RAPS GOVERNMENT ON NEW DEMONETIZATION ROUND

BK021420 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1230 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Unattributed "article": "The Increasingly Cunning Deed of the Military Government"]

[Text] The Burmese people are suffering from the full impact of the second round of demonetization by the military government. [sentence indistinct] The demonetization this time around shows all the signs of an even more nefarious mind as it was well planned and in detail based on the experiences gained from the first round of demonetization.

For instance, when the demonetization was implemented the first time, everybody was permitted to submit all the money they held. But this time, only one person can represent each family, and even that person can only submit his money once. There were no exceptions to the rule, including the monks. All monks in a monastery had to submit their money through the abbot. The rule is designed to benefit the military government, because it limits the amount of money it refunds to each individual.

From the way the robbery was committed by the military government it is evident that the military government not only ignores the interests of the people but also lacks faith in and bears on animosity towards the people. The tone of the so-called laws and notifications issued also remind us of the time when they staged the coup and treated everyone as an enemy. The laws and notifications this time around are also full of threats. Instead of apologizing to the people for declaring illegal the currency notes it itself has issued, the military government was on the offensive and venting anger.

The military government laid down conditions twice for refunding money. The second time was even more evidence of the way the military government adds insult to injury to the people. Moreover, it did not clearly define how the cash was going to be refunded, and the announcements omitted facts thus making the people panic.

In 1964, when the 100-kyat and 50-kyat notes were demonetized, people who held these notes were given 500 kyat refund immediately and 4,200 kyat refund later. The amount above 4,200 kyat was refunded after deductions. The demonetization this time round was worse. According to the notification issued by the State Council on 15 November, only 25 percent of the cash submitted was refunded, and nothing was clearly explained about refunding the balance. Can anything ever be as bad as this?

There is yet one more point to be made in this connection. This time around, the military government first announced that up to 5,000 kyat would be fully refunded while 50 percent of the balance would be given back later. People were given a month to submit their cash. But 11 days after people started to submit their cash, a second notification was issued reducing the amount to be refunded and shortening the period to submit money. They gave the excuse that they were acting against the moneyed people and armed revolutionaries, and only 17 days were permitted to submit cash. In all probability, they knew beforehand that they were only going to permit 17 days for people to submit money, because anyone could have dreamed up the excuse they used well in advance. The Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Government after making the first announcement refunded money for a short while in order to boost its image. But the bulk of the money and the majority of the people were caught unaware in the new 25 percent refund rule. This caused a panic among people who only then rushed to submit their money.

Throughout the demonetization process, we have also come to see very clearly how different levels of the organs of power within the military government's machinery operate. Notification No 1/85 was issued in the name of the Council of Ministers to announce the demonetization. But the following day, the said Council of Ministers completed its tenure and ceased to function legally. [sentence indistinct] The case was then submitted before their own showcase People's Assembly for endorsement. It means that even their own assembly representatives who were then in Rangoon were not reliable enough to be informed about the notification beforehand. Whatever the reasons may be, the assembly very dutifully rubberstamped the decision. Very likely, the assembly representatives from the districts were very worried about their 100, 50, and 20-kyat notes at home while at the assembly session.

Next, the People's Assembly Law No 14 was promulgated, and 8 days after this, the State Council reportedly exercising its rights amended that law which was already passed by almost 500 assembly representatives. In fact, the law was not amended; it was more correctly abrogated, because all the important points of that law were substituted with other clauses. The question to pose here is: Are all of them--the Council of Ministers, the People's Assembly and the State Council--trying to outdo each other as actors on the stage of the military government? No. It merely means that all the organs of power within the military government machinery whatever names they may assume, are in name only to be used conveniently by a handful of members of the military clique.

What now, is the result? The military government has issued a 75-kyat note which, try whichever way you may, can never be bundled into 1,000 kyat, 5,000 kyat, or 10,000 kyat wads. When it comes to such ideas, the military government ranks top in the world for innovation. Perhaps, it wants the people to become adept in calculating with the pentadecimal as well as decimal system through this 75-kyat note.

The people of Burma have come to know the worst kind of problems under the more than 23 years of rule by the military government. For instance, they have been robbed twice through the demonetization processes. As long as the government survives there will be more such difficulties; there can be no doubt about it. The already high prices have soared higher and shortages of goods are getting worse now. The military government is trying to drag the people into a quagmire of economic problems which itself cannot escape. To be free from such troubles, it is very evident that we must free ourselves from the yoke of the military government.

/8309
CSO: 4211/33

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NIGERIA--The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has appointed U Tin Tun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the United Kingdom, concurrently as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Federal Republic of Nigeria. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 17 Feb 86 p 1] /8309

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA--The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has appointed U Maung Maung Gyi, permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the United Nations, New York, concurrently as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Republic of Cuba. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 17 Feb 86 p 1] /8309

CSO: 4200/764

PARLIAMENT PASSES TIGHT, BALANCED BUDGET

HK280520 Hong Kong AFP in English 0515 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Jakarta, 28 Feb (AFP)--The Indonesian Parliament has passed the government's austere draft budget, the first to decrease in volume in 20 years under President Suharto's administration.

The slightly more than 15 billion U.S. under balanced budget, presented by President Suharto in January, features belt-tightening amidst declining oil revenue.

It calls for seven percent cut from the current budget that ends on 31 March.

State revenue is diminished by 4.5 percent, while foreign loans are decreased 17.8 percent. Routine expenditure is increased 5.9 percent but development expenditure is cut drastically by 22.1 percent.

The official ANTARA NEWS AGENCY said Friday that Parliament passed the draft Thursday with no significant changes. Finance Minister Radius Prawiro had reassured Parliament that no rupiah devaluation or domestic fuel price rise was planned, ANTARA said.

A budget revision or a devaluation of the local currency to offset the effects of declining oil revenue had been widely anticipated.

In an earlier session, the government brushed aside any major revision of the draft on grounds that the oil price situation was unsettled and prices could still rise or fall.

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CSO: 4200/767

MELBOURNE REPORTS TUXWORTH TALKS ON EAST TIMOR

BK020718 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] The governor of the Indonesian Province of East Timor, Mr Mario Carrascalao, has told Australia that there are hardcore Fretilin guerrillas fighting for independence for East Timor who will never surrender. AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS said Mr Carrascalao's comment was made to the visiting chief minister for the Northern Territory, Mr Ian Tuxworth, when he arrived in East Timor for a 24-hour visit. Mr Tuxworth today completes a 10-day visit to Indonesia aimed at improving relations and expanding trade and tourism.

Mr Carrascalao is reported to have told Mr Tuxworth that the hard core of about 40 guerrillas would never leave the mountain areas. However, he said they were now only a minor obstacle to East Timor's development. Mr Carrascalao also told Mr Tuxworth that it would be 3 years before East Timor could cope with the tourist industry.

At earlier talks, Indonesia's minister for foreign affairs, Dr Mokhtar, told Mr Tuxworth it would be some time before the territory was safe for tourism. Dr Mokhtar was also cautious on suggestions that East Timorese now settled in Australia would be allowed to return for family reunion. He said he feared that pro-Fretilin elements would take advantage of the opportunity to create trouble.

/8309
CSO: 4200/767

CEREMONY MARKS FORMATION OF CREDIT CO-OPS

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 4 Jan 86 pp A3, 4

[Article: "Vientiane Capital Opens Its Third Credit Co-op in Nasaithong District"]

[Text] On 3 January the Vientiane Capital branch of the State Bank and the mobilization unit for credit funds and credit co-ops in Nasaithong District organized a ceremony for setting up a credit co-op in Ban Na Khoun Noi under the district mentioned and under the chairman of the ceremony, Mr Siho Bannavong. The assistant chairman of Vientiane Capital, the district administrative committee in Nasaithong, and the chief of the State of Vientiane Capital branch attended, along with many cadres concerned.

Credit funds and credit co-ops are important factors in organizing the socialist collective economy and have an important role and significance for constructing the new socialist economy and other co-ops. Their purposes are to help the bank, to mobilize the savings deposit process, and to obtain capital shares from their members. They have the right to work independently according to the economic plan and in close relation with the bank to manage the cash within their own village, and to make it possible for the members to borrow money in order to improve the family economy according to the party's and government's policy on the principle of mutual interest.

This organizing of credit funds and credit co-op in Ban Khoun Noi is the third of its kind in Vientiane Capital. The first was organized in Ban Dan Sang, Saithani District, and the second was organized in Ban Sithan Tai in Hatsaifong District. They are to carry out the new socialist economic machinery aiming at raising the standard of living of the people to be steadily prosperous and to take part in defending and constructing the socialist nation and to ensure its ceaseless growth.

9884/8309
CSO: 4206/63

LAOS

TIN ORE SURVEY OFFICER DISCUSSES PRODUCTION, USSR AID

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 7 Jan 86 p A9

[Article: "Results of the Tin Ore Company's First 5-year Plan"]

[Text] The Tin Ore Survey Company in the Pathen Reservoir area of Khammouan Province under the Geology and Mining Department of the Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts, and Forestry, a cooperative Lao-Soviet project for the years 1980-1985, is under the first state 5-year economic plan. In the period 1980-85 the tin ore survey that started to mine and supply ore to the tin mining factory was completed as planned; 6.5 million tons of tin ore were found.

Comrade Phasit Sengmani, chief of the tin ore survey company, told us that the purpose of the survey, search, and assessment of tin ore in the Pathen water reservoir area and the survey for raw tin resources was to supply three tin-producing companies and to look for data to determine the total amount of tin ore in Phon Tieu, Tham Seua, Nong Sin, Ban Pha Lem, and Ban Sao, which totaled approximately 30,032 million tons, with 71,000 tons of newly mined tin. The survey for the basic calculation of tin sources has now been completed. Moreover, the actual amount of tin in Pathen Reservoir is calculated to be 29,336 tons with 0.20 percent newly mined tin in about 66,975 tons. Over the past 5 years they also succeeded in the main search in five districts—Mahasai, Gnommalat, Boualapha, Khamkert, and Khammaouan District—and explored locations where tin and gold ore were found in these areas.

In all the tasks that are successfully carried out, they collected 10,908 chemical samples and 869 samples by panning, resurveyed for inspection purposes in 12 groups, dug a ditch of 14.227 cubic meters and a well 833 meters deep, drilled a borehole 28,561 meters deep, collected and tested industrial ore samples 4 times, cut 493 km of road, constructed 102 km of road, mapped 2,155 locations on a survey, analyzed the brightness of 18 ores from 25,688 samples, did chemical analyses of 6,800 samples, analyzed 37,430 samples for radioactivity, performed 57 animal autopsies, analyzed 350 samples of soil chemicals, and ground up 25,740 ore samples.

After they had done half of the detailed surveys the tin survey company handed the tasks over to the workers to mine and manufacture for distribution.

9884/8309
CSO: 4206/63

STEEP PRICE RISES FOR DOMESTIC PRODUCTS EXPLAINED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 21, 22 Jan 86

["Conversation With the Editor" column: "Why Have There Also Been Changes in the Prices for Domestic Goods?"]

[21 Jan 86 p 2]

[Excerpt] [Question] 1. I have a question about our consumer products. The price for fermented fish which before was 50 kip per kg is now 75 kip per kg, yet this is a domestic product. Why did the price change? Please explain the reason for this. Vientiane, 7 November 1985, from the Mekong River.

[Answer] Dear "Mekong River." VIENTIANE MAI has discussed many times already the price changes for certain products. However, to help you understand better, I would like to discuss other ideas. We will not speak about the principles of the theory but only in an informal manner between us. I am not sure I can make it clear to you since I myself know only a little about the matter.

The change in prices for goods at home and abroad is aimed at economic expansion and has its subjective and objective aspects. Economics and finance are very complex matters which must be studied carefully, and which can be discussed endlessly. Thus, price changes also play a part in promoting the economy and thus ensuring the standard of living for people in society. For example, suppose you raise a buffalo which was previously appraised, in terms of its price, at 100 kg of rice. When the price of rice changes you cannot barter your buffalo for 600 kg of rice as before, because the change in the price of rice could be lower. However, if you want to exchange the buffalo and rice in the same ratio as before, it is necessary to raise the price of the buffalo so as to obtain 100 kg of rice, as before.

[22 Jan 86 pp 2, 3]

[Excerpts] For another example, suppose you raise a chicken and barter it for a pair of pants. Later, if the price of a pair of pants has changed, you cannot exchange a chicken for a pair of pants unless the price of the chicken is also raised. If the price of the chicken does not go up you will not want

to raise chickens any more because they would have no value. As a result, the economy will not expand. Therefore, we must raise the price of products. In doing this, emphasis has to be placed on the principle that, for example, for a chicken you have to calculate the cost of feed, labor, transportation, maintenance, etc., in the profit first, and then set a selling price. Thus, when the price of an item changes it must depend on objective and subjective conditions. It is not a case in which we change the prices to whatever we want and decrease the prices to whatever we please. Of course, before you get a kilogram of fish there are many things to consider, starting with the fish. When you talk about fish there has to be fishing, and in fishing there must be things like tools, gas, labor, transport, damage cost, etc., and in processing fermented fish we have to take into account salt, [word omitted], labor, [word omitted], taxes, profit, etc. These must be included in the cost of production.

You should review this to see if things are what I said. It is true that it is a domestic product, but many factors are involved. For example, how can we raise wages for workers if we do not have the money or if we have a deficit? It is like working all day and not having enough money to buy a kilogram of rice. If this is the case no one will want to produce. I want to give a final example. Suppose you grow vegetables. Before growing the vegetables you have to figure out the expenses from the time you put money into buying seeds, the cost of labor in digging the garden beds, cultivation, the cost of fertilizing, etc., and the amount of time for the vegetables to grow. Then you have to figure out the cost of production for one vegetable bed. When you know the principle then you can set the selling price. Whenever you trade you must make a profit. If it is the same as cost or if there is a loss the business will go bankrupt.

These are only some of the problems and some of the examples brought up for discussion. Please forgive my impolite [words] because they are too general, but I hope you understand. When I talked about price changes many times before, I emphasized economic principles more, and it was very difficult for the readers to understand.

Please forgive me if I have made any mistakes. I am not good at economics myself. Frankly speaking, it would be more appropriate for an economist or political economist to explain this matter. Please forgive me. Thank you.

9884/8309
CSO: 4206/63

LAOS

BRIEFS

VIENTIANE CAPITAL TAX RECEIPTS--Since early January 1985 the revenue cadres and government employees in Sisattanak District, Vientiane capital, all gave attention to their own specialized tasks with determination by collecting license taxes, profit taxes, salary taxes, enterprise taxes, rental property taxes, animal purchasing and meat sale taxes, vehicle taxes, parking fees, penalty taxes, and press taxes from 607 bases throughout Sisattanak District, for a total of 20,663,679 kip. They also worked to stop the smuggling of goods along the border 16 times with 40 laborers and seized a number of goods. They inspected boats that entered and left the port 426 times and mobilized private enterprises throughout the district to renew their registrations and to hand in applications to reopen their stores 3 times with 950 enterprise people attending. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 20 Jan 86 pp 1, 4] 9884/8309

1984-85 TIN PRODUCTION--(KPL)--The campaign of the three solidarities and four offensives of the LPR Youth Union at the Lao tin mine factory has been carried out actively by considering tin production and geological surveys in 1984-1985 as objects of active emulation which are related to other mass organizations. During this period they worked in cooperation with trade unions and the Lao women's associations and produced 20 tons of the over 500 tons of tin produced by the factory. They also did contract work in other areas, for example, they successfully built one house for workers and one office building, cut 100 cubic meters of firewood for baking tin, repaired 30 km of roads, repaired a steel bridge 20 meters long, constructed storage areas, and earned 116,500 kip. They also took part in the factory security forces very well. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 6 Jan 86 pp A6, 7] 9884/8309

CSO: 4206/63

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR COMMENTS ON MUSA HITAM RESIGNATION

BK011229 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said that the 2-M [Mahathir--Musa] administration is still workable should Datuk Musa Hitam be willing to withdraw his resignation letter. He said there was always room for him to work with everybody. He added that he had never allowed his personal feelings to intrude in his work. The prime minister said this to newsmen after opening the Wisma Syarikat Permodalan Kebangsaan [National Investment Company] building in Kuala Lumpur.

He reiterated that Datuk Musa is still a member of the cabinet until the 16th of this month and that as such he did not have to make any decision yet. Asked on reports that Datuk Musa had [word indistinct] being accused of involvement in a move to topple him, the prime minister said that Datuk Musa had the right to say anything. He said that Datuk Musa had misunderstood his positive reply regarding the allegation that Datuk Musa was involved in the plot. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said if he thought that Datuk Musa was involved in the plot, he would not have agreed for the 4-man team to see him. The team, comprising UMNO [United Malays National Organization] Vice President Amar Haji Wan Mokhtar Ahmad, UMNO deputy youth leader Datuk Sri Najib Abdul Razak, and two Supreme Council members, Datuk Sri Ramli Ngah Talib and Datuk Abdul Ahmad, were appointed at the party Supreme Council meeting last night to discuss the resignation with Datuk Musa who is also UMNO deputy president.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he was confident about the outcome of the delegation's meeting with Datuk Musa. The deputy prime minister is currently in Mecca to perform the umrah [minor pilgrimage]. The prime minister said there would be no restriction on the delegation in this issue. He said they were free to do with what they want.

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CSO: 4200/768

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR COMMENTS ON INTERRACIAL UNITY

BK021230 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1155 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 2 (OANA-BERNAMA)--Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed said Sunday the unity that is evident in Malaysia has no equal in any other multiracial country.

This achievement had been the result of cooperation among the races through the political parties that first merged to form the alliance and later the Barisan Nasional (BN), he said.

"This success has not come about by accident but is the result of hard work by all the communities," he told a mammoth gathering of 15,000 members of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), second largest component party of the ruling Barisan Nasional (National Front) coalition, at Stadium Negara (National Stadium) here to mark the party's 37th anniversary.

Dr Mahathir said that for this unity to be preserved it was vital that every community continued to work with determination and ensure that problems were overcome through talks.

He said interracial solidarity in Malaysia should become a model for other countries where there were multiracial populations.

He said that interracial unity was something many multiracial countries had found difficulty in promoting.

He said racial tension existed in countries said to be more advanced and democratic like France, West Germany and Britain, as had been reported by the Hong Kong-based ASIA WALL STREET JOURNAL.

He said an article which appeared in the paper reported that racial tension in France was over the French people's dissatisfaction with the presence of immigrant Arabs and in Germany over Turkish arrivals.

In Britain, it said, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis had become the subject of racial discrimination and even killings.

He was glad that such a situation did not exist in Malaysia, adding that every race had a rightful place in every field of endeavour.

"This is due to the fact that every community is represented in the government which in turn gives due attention to their views and requests," he said.

Mahathir said that through the parties representing the various communities every problem could be discussed jointly and calmly without any one community becoming emotional.

Dr Mahathir also spoke of the importance of racial unity in the government's efforts to plan and implement programmes aimed at offsetting the effects of the economic recession.

The national economy would recover through properly-planned programmes, he said.

Dr Mahathir said the successes the country had attained were due to the people's "common sense."

"Such an attitude will help us overcome obstacles and solve problems," he said.

/6091
CSO: 4200/768

MALAYSIA

FOREIGN MINISTER HOPES FOR GOOD TIES WITH PHILIPPINES

BK031403 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1350 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 3 (OANA-BERNAMA)--Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen Monday expressed the hope that whatever issues and obstacles in the relationship between Malaysia and the Philippines will be removed by the Aquino administration.

Speaking to reporters after signing the condolence book on the death of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme at the Swedish ambassador's residence here, he said relations between the two countries had been good and reiterated Malaysia's stand to further enhance the cordial ties.

Tengku Rithauddeen was commenting on news agency reports Monday quoting Philippine Prime Minister Salvador Laurel as saying that the new government would face the Sabah claim "frontally" and that the problem "would be resolved under this administration."

Laurel is also foreign minister and vice-president of the week-old Aquino government.

Tengku Rithauddeen said: "I hope whatever issues and obstacles in enhancing the relationship between the two countries will be removed by the new (Philippine) government."

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CSO: 4200/768

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

BRITISH TRADE MISSION ARRIVES--A 17-man British trade mission has arrived in Kuala Lumpur to promote a wide range of products including aircraft spares and computerized automatic brush-machines. The leader of the mission, Mr Schulz, said in a news conference at the British High Commission in the capital the team is also interested to look for joint venture partners for some of the products. The mission, which is from the South Bucks and East Berks Chamber of Commerce and Industry, represents about 2,000 companies of various industries. They visited Indonesia and Singapore before arriving in Malaysia last night. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Feb 86 BK] /6091

CSO: 4200/768

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

MELBOURNE REPORTS BUDGET INTERVIEW WITH WINGTI

BK041141 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0810 GMT 4 Mar 86

[From the "International Report" moderated by (Bernadette Skues)]

[Excerpt] In Papua New Guinea the 3-month-old government of Prime Minister Paias Wingti has handed down a budget with an emphasis on small government and private sector growth. The 1986 budget prepared by the deputy prime minister and finance minister, Sir Julius Chan, replaces the one rejected by parliament on the fall of the Somare government last November.

Trevor Watson reports from Port Moresby that one of the principal aims of the Chan document is to reduce the country's reliance on overseas borrowings.

[Begin recording] [Watson] Just 3 months ago, Sir Julius told parliament Papua New Guinea faced economic stagnation that threatened to impoverish its people. Since November, he continued, the Wingti government had been working on a new economic blueprint that would more adequately deal with the nation's entrenched problems. Those problems include an average zero growth rate since independence in 1975, a mounting foreign debt, and ever-increasing unemployment. The Chan budget represents the government's blueprint for a brighter economic future. It is based on reduced government spending, a smaller bureaucracy, and public investment in wealth-producing sectors of the economy. In the past, Sir Julius said, the ongoing cost of running the government was always considered before funds were allocated for new projects. We have looked at the wealth-producing and infrastructure sectors first. As a result this budget has given higher priority to such areas as agricultural expansion, forestry development, and tourism projects at the expense of law enforcement and government administration.

The government argues that Papua New Guinea's law and order problems will disappear as unemployment falls. The whole budget is $1,348 million--40 million less than the Somare budget of last November. Australia's contribution will be about $320 million or just over 23 percent of the total. The deficit of $200 million will be financed by local and overseas borrowings.

However, the government was quick to emphasize its concern of Papua New Guinea's growing foreign debt and said it would borrow more than a $100 million less than the Somare administration head planned for 1986. Nevertheless debt servicing will account for nearly 19 percent of the government's total expenditure. In summary, Prime Minister Wingti said he wanted to show the world that his government stood for efficiency and growth:

[Wingti] The major underlining philosophy of this budget is efficiency and performance by government, more resources to be [words indistinct] (?manpower), and financial resources into key economic sectors for economic growth in Papua New Guinea. With this in mind we look at our total borrowings from overseas in this budget. We have reduced borrowing from overseas by so many millions. It is a budget that is geared towards economic growth in Papua New Guinea.

[Watson] Could you be more specific? How is this budget going to stimulate economic growth?

[Wingti] In this budget, we have not imposed any major change particularly on personal income tax or company tax on our businesses in Papua New Guinea. That would mean that the private sector would have more money to spend. If we had imposed tax, it would have discouraged them. We have not done that. And at the same time we look at the total expenditure within the government. We have looked at total expenses and reallocated manpower and financial resources within positions of government into certain key sectors that will generate economic growth. We have done that.

[Watson] The sectors are?

[Wingti] These are the economic sectors that will include the Ministry of Primary Industry, Ministry of Minerals and Energy, the Ministry of Land, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and Tourism.

These are the key economic ministries which the government has given [word indistinct] resources in this budget.

[Watson] And do you expect this direction to also signal to foreign investors that Papua New Guinea is a safe place to invest? Is that an important aspect of this budget?

[Wingti] Yes, we have given [changes thought]. This budget is giving very clear signals to particularly financial institutions where we deal a lot, like the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, that we have given a sense of direction and at the same time a sense of responsibility in economic management. We have done this by reduced total borrowings by cutting down expenditure, imposing less taxes on the people within the country so they would have more money to spend, mainly in private sector [word indistinct]. That is the direction we are giving now.

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CSO: 4200/765

PHILIPPINES

COUNTRY'S CHINESE BUSINESSMEN SUPPORT AQUINO

BK260834 Manila PNA in English 0812 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, Feb 26 (PNA)--The Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FCCI) today expressed "unqualified support" to the new administration of President Corazon C. Aquino.

FCCI President Julio Tan told the PNA that the new government would again retain the trust and confidence of international financial institutions and enjoy the support of the community of nations although difficult times still lie ahead.

"We are going to rally our members to support the new government and help in the national recovery program," Tan said as he expressed the federation's unqualified support to President Aquino's administration.

But Tan said appropriate adjustments are necessary in the business sector, taking into consideration the new increased dollar-peso rate, increased prices of consumer goods and other external factors.

"Prices would go up a little but our federation would help stabilize supply and prices of consumer goods," he said.

Tan said the federation would propose that the new administration make a realistic review of the tax system to simplify tax collections.

He said the government should grant incentives to deserving sectors of industry, specially now that oil prices have continued to go down.

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CSO: 4200/761

EMBASSY, CONSULATES IN U.S. TO CONTINUE DUTIES

BK280339 Manila PNA in English 0340 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, D.C., Feb. 28 (PNA)--The Philippine Embassy here and the consulates general in eight cities in the United States under the new administration of President Corazon Aquino will continue discharging their functions, Weherson T. Alvarez, chairman of the transition team, announced Wednesday [26 February].

Alvarez made this assurance following a series of meetings between his team and embassy and consulate officials that started Tuesday in the capital, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Houston in Texas, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Seattle and Guam.

At the same time, he appealed to the various groups among the Filipino-American communities to cooperate in keeping the cooperative and smooth atmosphere that marked the transition.

In a well-attended first conference at the embassy following the transition conference with embassy officials headed by Charge d'Affaires Leonides T. Coday, Alvarez thanked the Filipinos and the Americans for their support.

The transition team includes former Congressman Raul Daza, Paul Aquino, Rey L. Peneda, King Rodrigo Lawyer Henry Tuazon and Charlie Avia as members and Steve Psinakis as adviser.

Alvarez singled out economic recovery as the first priority of the new administration adding that he and Paul Aquino have been meeting with several congressional leaders like Senators Paul Laxalt, Richard Lugar, Frank Murkowski, Robert Dole and Ted Kennedy and Representative Stephen Solarz to take up increased and stepped-up economic aid. He sounded a call for volunteers from among the Fil-American communities to help in the reconstruction of the country. "We will need computer experts, doctors, economists and all kinds of expertise," he said. "It will be a peace corps type of operation."

In reply to a question on political detainees, transition team member Daza said the president had made a campaign pledge that their release will be among her first official acts. It will be on a case-to-case basis to be decided by the Justice Ministry, he explained.

Earlier, in its meeting with embassy officials, the team assured them and the staff that career service will be respected and civil regulations followed. "We have asked them to continue discharging their functions and providing services to the general public until further orders from the home office," Alvarez said.

All day Tuesday, a euphoric Filipino-American community celebrated the change in the administration. They popped champagne in the heretofore sacrosanct office of the ambassador, unfurled a big yellow banner of the Ninoy Aquino movement, and sang patriotic songs in front of the embassy. They also had the run of the embassy, peeking into rooms and having their pictures taken inside the ambassador's office.

The embassy officials and the transition team welcomed the public into the embassy, as the State Department police looked on.

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CSO: 4200/761

PHILIPPINES

TIMES JOURNAL URGES GIVING NEW GOVERNMENT TIME

HK041430 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 1 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Let's Give Her Time"]

[Text] It is rather lamentable that this early in the government of Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino, some opinion writers who are known to have been cuddly with the deposed president, have started sowing intrigues.

We received several calls yesterday deploring this.

We agree with their observation that the new government must be given a chance to correct a sad situation that many years of misrule had brought upon our country.

The callers were particularly agitated by the apparent efforts of Marcos' cronies in media who, unfortunately, are still allowed to peddle their vitriol, to drive a wedge between the forces of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, on the one hand, and Mrs. Aquino's, on the other. While they believe these gentlemen and the President have already made clear their positions that they would work together for the good of the people, these intrigues might yet succeed in exacting their toll on the fledgling government's effort to reunify the people whom these very media cronies of the former administration had succeeded in polarizing.

The callers were also rankled by the undisguised efforts of these opinion writers to drive people to impatience. We can only hope that people will remember that it will take some time to solve the problems that the past administration has brought upon this country largely through the greed and corruption of the men who governed us as well as their hacks in media.

We also certainly hope that the people will not be influenced by whatever evil schemes some holdouts of the previous administration are planning to hatch.

The long dark nights that the people used their power to dislodge the previous regime should remain fresh in their minds so as not to become susceptible to the bitterness being sown by Marcos loyalists. The unity forged by the people with those who lead them now will ultimately enable us to prevail.

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CSO: 4200/761

PHILIPPINES

BULLETIN TODAY BACKS RELEASE OF POLITICAL DETAINEES

HK041438 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Mar 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Political Detainees"]

[Text] The natural first step to national reconciliation is the release of the political detainees. The case of the detainees touches the core of a bloody conflict that has lasted for about a decade and a half. It has brought out the best and the worst in the Filipinos. It has stained the human rights record of the government.

If all the detainees are released, there will be reason to hope that many of those holdouts in the hills will rejoin the ranks of peaceful citizens. It has long been our view that reconciliation consists not in patching up the differences between political parties, which would be an impossible task, but in reconciling the rebels with the government, because rebellion is the most dangerous long-term threat to the society.

But we think the present program of the new administration to release the detainees is premised not only on the fact that unreasonable detention of people suspected to be subversives poses a danger to the state. Another powerful reason is simply human consideration. When a person is detained for many years despite the fact that no criminal charge is proved against him, his case provokes a reaction from people who put a premium on justice and compassion.

A person who has already been ordered released by the Supreme Court but is still detained by virtue of presidential orders cannot but be pitied by the public.

The problem of the political detainees is being dealt with decisively by the administration. It is inconceivable that the release of the detainees will strengthen the insurgency.

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CSO: 4200/761

PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS ON 'SCRAMBLE' FOR POSTS

HK041552 Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 2 Mar 86 pp 1, 7

[Article by David C. Borje and Mel Parale]

[Text] A power struggle, highlighted by a scramble for government positions, is threatening a split between the two parties that catapulted President Aquino to power.

The apparent rift surfaced yesterday as the five-day-old Aquino administration failed for the third time to fill up vacant Cabinet slots even as leaders of UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] complained against the predominance of LABAN [Laban ng Bayan--People's Struggle] members in the 13 positions in the Cabinet so far filled up.

The unfilled positions include the ministries of labor, social services, transportation and communication, and agrarian reform.

Battle lines seem to have been drawn between UNIDO, headed by Vice President Salvador Laurel, and PDP-LABAN [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] led by Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel and Jose Cojuangco, Jr., Mrs. Aquino's brother.

Reports that the President is having second thoughts on the appointment of Laurel as Prime Minister and is contemplating on replacing him with Pimentel is causing anger in the Laurel camp.

The scramble for local and national positions appeared most intense in the Labor Ministry. UNIDO is rooting for its secretary-general, Rene Espina, while PDP-LABAN has lined up a number of contenders, including MP Augusto Sanchez and labor specialist Ernesto "Boy" Herrera.

UNIDO leaders anchored their complaints on the fact that aside from Laurel, only two of their men--former Sen. Ernesto Maceda and former Trade Minister Luis Villafuerte--have made it to the Aquino Cabinet.

Sources said UNIDO leaders feel they deserve a bigger share in the Cabinet appointments, being the party that carried Mrs. Aquino in the Feb. 7 election.

Another issue awaiting resolution is the complaint of Muslim leaders about the failure to include any Muslim in the Cabinet.

The Muslim sector is batting for MP Omar Dianalan or anybody from the Alonto clan in Mindanao for a Cabinet post.

MP Homoboino Adaza, Mindanao Alliance president, has complained that "Mindanao has virtually been left out in the appointments although it comprises one-third of the nation's population."

Adaza noted that the appointment of Pimentel as local governments minister "cannot satisfy the proportional requirement for the region."

No details were given on a closed-door Cabinet meeting to resolve the growing dissension in the new government.

Sources said Mrs. Aquino was "grimly eager" to resolve the stalemate because time is running out." [quotation marks as published]

In her campaign, Mrs. Aquino had promised to "produce results" within her first 100 days in office.

The appointments by Pimentel of Bren Guiao as governor of Pampanga and Jejomar Binay as officer-in-charge of Makati have also been criticized in certain quarters.

Former Minister of State for Local Government Antonio R. Tupaz cited a provision of the Election Code that "local incumbent officials whose tenure of office shall expire on March 3, 1986, shall hold office until June 30, 1986 or until their successors shall have been elected and qualified."

Tupaz, a ranking KBL member and former interim Batasan member, questioned as "unlawful and without legal basis the appointments of local executives" made by Pimentel.

Former Assemblyman Vicente D. Millora, who is executive vice president of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, said "there are clear indications to disregard the law for political expediency..."

In a wire to Chief Justice Ramon C. Aquino, Millora said members of the Supreme Court should not resign, the high court being "the last bulwark of rule of law, justice, freedom and democracy."

As this developed, an early proclamation by the Batasan of President Aquino to hasten the return to political normalcy was urged yesterday by several members of Parliament in the face of the current political anxieties.

MP Renato L. Cayetano (KBL, NCR [National Capital Region]) said the Batasan should proclaim Mrs. Aquino and confirm her choice of prime minister and deputy prime minister "within the soonest possible time."

MP Arturo V. Barbero (KBL, Abra) appealed to his KBL colleagues and members of the opposition to "heed the urgent invitation of the new President for firmness and compassion, for peace and for healing."

Other KBL solons also expressed the same sentiments, saying that all legal niceties should be set aside to pave the way for an early and smooth transition from the so-called revolutionary government to a constitutional government.

KBL leaders, including members of the Batasan will meet tomorrow at the Batasan office of Speaker Nicanor E. Yniguez to reorganize the party.

The KBL caucus is also expected to define the party's role under the Aquino administration.

Meanwhile, Tourism Minister Jose Antonio Gonzalez appealed to everyone for cooperation "to project the true image of the new Filipino."

Gonzalez said the Philippines has long been doubted for its potential in the tourism industry and expressed the hope "to achieve this true potential into a reality."

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CSO: 4200/761

PHILIPPINES

BAYAN CHAIRMAN ON 'PEOPLE'S VICTORY'

HK041415 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Mar 86 p 5

[Text] Former Senator Lorenzo S. Tanada, chairman of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) [New People's Alliance] called on the Fili-people to recognize their "power to take over and decide events when the moment calls for it."

Tanada, in a statement, also urged the administration of President Corazon Aquino to remember that the events which transpired was a "people's victory."

He noted that a majority of the Filipino people remain deprived of the most basic human needs. "It is that welfare which Mr. Marcos ignored through his 20 years of power and which the new government to be true to its policies and program cannot afford to disregard or neglect," he said.

Tanada's statement follows:

"The people have won their victory. This is a proud moment. It may yet be recorded as one of the most glorious in the history of our country. Many groups and individuals have greatly contributed towards this victory and for this, the nation is grateful. But ultimately, yesterday's victory was the people's victory!

"This we must not forget. They have shown they have it in their power to take over and decide events when the moment calls for it. Some are quick to say this was a triumph of democracy in the Philippines. That must be clarified. Another kind of democracy has triumphed. Not the customary one for that failed on February 7th, but a more direct, participatory, Greek-style democracy whose efficacy reached the extreme of saving soldiers from soldiers and which in the end overcame a deeply entrenched regime with all the formidable forces at its command.

"This people's victory too, the new leadership must also never forget. Sovereignty and ultimate power reside in the people, and the people are not one segment or class or a few interests, much less of course any foreign government or people, however mighty and powerful. The people are all of us whenever this is possible, but when it is not, it is the majority in a democracy whose welfare ultimately must prevail.

"Under present conditions in the Philippines that majority is the vast 70 and 80 percent of us who continue to be deprived after 80 years of a so-called free society, not only of the most essential material goods but of even the opportunity, nay the reasonable hope, of substantially improving their lot as befits God's children. It is that welfare which Mr. Marcos ignored through his 20 years of power and which the new government to be true to its policies and program cannot afford to disregard or neglect."

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CSO: 4200/761

PHILIPPINES

ENRILE CONGRATULATED FOR REBELLION 'COURAGE'

HK040733 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Mar 86 p 14

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday received congratulatory messages from the prime minister of Singapore and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces for his role in last week's popular rebellion.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew expressed his "admiration for this act of patriotism and courage," referring to the stand Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos took on Feb. 22 which culminated in installing the popularly elected Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino as President.

Admiral William J. Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, also told Enrile: "I salute the achievement of the Philippine people and your role in bringing the difficult events to a close with compassion and dignity."

Enrile, together with Ramos, led a small group of reform-minded military officers and soldiers in a rebellion joined by millions of Filipinos from a cross-section of society. After four days which saw military officers and men defecting to the rebel camp, Marcos fled the country for Hawaii.

Singapore's prime minister said in a letter dated Feb. 27: "I watched you, Ramos and your small, but brave force of men with awe and apprehension. You knew the risk."

"The crisis was high drama," he said, adding that "you have changed the course of history."

Crowe also told Enrile: "The peaceful forces of democracy have opened a new chapter in the history of your country. As the servant of a free people, I have been truly inspired by your determined effort to vindicate the principles of popular sovereignty and the rule of law."

"My thoughts are with you as the new government turns to the task of national reconciliation and restoration of capabilities to deal with the persistent communist insurgent threats. Your role will be key," Crowe added.

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CSO: 4200/761

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST SCORES CRITICS OF NEW REGIME

HK050346 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 3 May 86 p 4

["Passing Through" column by Emilio H. Serrano: "Too Early for Some Things; Too Late for Others"]

[Excerpt] It's silly right now to begin criticizing the Cory Aquino administration when she and her newly-appointed cabinet members are just starting. But the loud, continuous and visible (on TV yet) sour-graping of Opposition men who found themselves untouched by the magic wand of appointment, whether the wand was wielded by Cory, Doy or the military, should stop now or people's fears will be confirmed that all they wanted when they put this country through this long, narrowing, nightmarish week was not good government but good grabbing.

Orly Mercado, however, came off smelling better than the others who started weeping unashamedly after being bypassed by Cory Aquino for her cabinet. On TV, he said it was below his dignity to scramble for a position, saying he would give Cory a free hand in the selection of men and women to help her run the affairs of this country. Orly, how nice that you can be humble at least. It wasn't difficult, was it?

Now it's official. No local elections this year, according to Local Governments head Nene Pimentel. After their terms expire late next month, all local government officials, from governors to mayors and vice mayors will give way to political appointees of Malacanang. The question, apre, [PAL] now is: /Is this democratic and fair?/ [passage within slantlines published in italics]

A good number of local officials should have been booted out long ago but many of them continue to enjoy the trust and confidence of their constituents. They were elected into office and today, they have a right to run for reelection. Also, our people should not be deprived of their right to choose the local government officials through the ballot. Will these rights now be suspended arbitrarily by the new government?

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CSO: 4200/761

PHILIPPINES

PAPER TO GIVE AQUINO GOVERNMENT '120 DAYS OF PEACE'

HK041613 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 3 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The First One Hundred Days"]

[Text] It has been a tradition here and elsewhere where presidential elections are held, that a new president has a hundred days during which critics and the media alike keep quiet. Because the predecessor of the newly installed Aquino government had been in power for almost one generation, it will be the policy of this space to give instead this administration one hundred and twenty days of peace.

Such a period, however, will be subject to occasional reminders or a few pieces of constructive advice. Gross mistakes in administration, however, will still be subject to comment.

May we offer our initial suggestions?

During these few days or months the government will undoubtedly have its hands full with the reorganization of public administration. Offices will be changed, merged or abolished, personnel will be retired, retrenched or absorbed by other agencies. But the entire civil service will be used to fire the engine of the bureaucracy.

The government and its bureaucracy must now be geared towards what one may consider its most important function. This is the solution to the problems of national development and distributive equity.

To begin with, perhaps the government should now define what is meant by poverty line.

This can be done through a system of monitoring poverty hand in hand with sustained economic growth. Once poverty line is defined, targets should be made so as to set a definite period when poverty can be reduced to a minimum.

As many development economists are now saying, the development of the nation will ultimately depend on how well it is able to uplift the poor. There should now be a target for minimizing poverty. All sectors, both public and private business, should be exhorted to work towards the attainment of this

very important goal. This should be the main thrust of the new government's economic development programs.

Policies get bogged down by implementation, delaying development. It is strongly suggested, therefore, that a dynamic institutional mechanism, whether NEDA [National Economic Development Authority] or any other agency, should be made responsible to carry out the objectives of equity and growth. The expectations of the poor remain great.

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CSO: 4200/761

PHILIPPINES

EXILED MNLF LEADER MAY RETURN IF AUTONOMY GRANTED

HK040613 Hong Kong AFP in English 0544 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 4 (AFP)--Moslem rebel leader Nur Misuari plans to return to the war-torn Philippine island of Mindanao if the Aquino government grants autonomy for his people, his former aide said Tuesday.

Paredes Alih told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he had been informed by Middle East-based Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] commanders that their exiled chairman was planning to return to Mindanao if the new government granted them autonomy.

Mr Alih, a rebel returnee who said he was a former close aide of Mr Misuari, said the "sincerity" of President Corazon Aquino's new government might convince Mr Misuari to abandon their secessionist campaign.

Mr Alih noted that Mr Misuari, although campaigning for Moslem secession, had forged a ceasefire agreement with ousted President Ferdinand Marcos's government in Tripoli in 1976 in return for autonomy in 13 Moslem areas in the south of the country.

The Tripoli Agreement failed after both camps accused each other of violations of the treaty. Conservative estimates put the death toll in the MNLF campaign at more than 60,000 civilians, rebels and soldiers in the past 15 years.

MNLF sources said Mr Misuari had set up the MNLF's headquarters in Tripoli.

Mr Alih, president of the 12,000-strong Association of Rebel Returnees of Mindanao and Sulu (ARMS), said they were recommending that Mrs Aquino appointed [as received] Mr Misuari as head of a Moslem autonomous government.

ARMS had earlier pledged support for Mrs Aquino and offered to help negotiate with Mr Misuari for a "peaceful settlement" of the Moslem insurgency problem in the south, he said.

There are about five million Moslems among the 54 million Philippine population. An estimated 12,000 Moslem insurgents are fighting for autonomy in the south. Mrs Aquino had pledged greater autonomy for the Moslem-dominated regions in the south before coming to power a week ago.

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CSO: 4200/761

PHILIPPINES

KBL CAUCUS AGREES TO COOPERATE WITH AQUINO

BK040635 Manila PNA in English 0627 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 4 (PNA)--The New Society Movement founded by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos has agreed to cooperate with President Corazon Aquino's administration.

The agreement was made during a caucus Monday attended by political leaders and members of parliament identified with the Marcos administration.

"The Aquino government is today uncontested and has won acceptance of the nation," according to former Labor Minister Blas F. Ople. He said: "There is no government in existence except the Aquino government."

The national assembly, he added, can now proceed legally to confirm this fact.

"If Mrs Aquino seeks legitimacy, she is entitled to it," Ople, also a member of parliament, added.

Ople was referring to moves in the national assembly to nullify its previous proclamation of Marcos as president and Arturo Tolentino as vice president.

The Marcos movement, however, remained the majority party in the parliament with 123 of the 180 members.

In pledging support to the Aquino administration, the former leaders of Mr Marcos asked the president to be fair in dealing with local officials.

They asked that local officials, whose term expired March 3, be allowed to continue holding office until their successors are elected.

President Aquino's local government minister, Aquilino Pimental Jr, had ordered local elective officials to resign to be replaced by those appointed by the new government.

But officials protested, saying they are entitled to remain until succeeded by those elected in an election supposed to be held in May this year.

Aquino has decided not to call any local election this year in view of the country's financial dislocation.

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CSO: 4200/761

PHILIPPINES

FORMER DETAINEE: MANILA FACTIONS HOLDING SISON AS LEVERAGE

HK041448 Hong Kong AFP in English 1437 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 4 (AFP)--A political prisoner released Tuesday said some factions in the Corazon Aquino government wanted to hold on to alleged Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) founder Jose Maria Sison as a "leverage for future negotiations."

Alan Jazmines, a 38-year-old businessman arrested in 1982 as the alleged finance officer of the CPP, said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he thought "some elements of the Aquino government were sincere."

But he said he believed a difference of opinion existed among various government factions and that some wanted to hold on to Mr. Sison as a bargaining tool.

Mrs. Aquino has said she wants a ceasefire with the New People's Army (NPA), the military arm of the CPP, in the hope of holding negotiations.

Her spokesman, Rene Saguisag, has said that a special five-member committee would meet Wednesday to discuss the cases of Mr. Sison and three other allegedly ranking communists under detention.

He said the four were excluded from a general order to release almost 500 political prisoners.

Mr. Jazmines, who was released with former Roman Catholic Priest Victor Geraldo and Noel Etabag, said he thought a ceasefire was a "good idea" that should be welcomed by both sides, but that he could not speak for the NPA.

He said that in his own case he would like to "see what I can do to pursue nationalist and democratic aspirations of the people within the legal framework."

Mr. Geraldo, 38, was arrested in March 1982 and sentenced to 12 to 20 years in prison on subversion charges. He was said to be a member of the Christians for National Liberation, an underground group comprising the National Democratic Front, which also groups the communist New People's Army.

Mr. Etabag, 36, was arrested in February 1982 on subversion charges. He is an alleged top leader of the CPP.

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CSO: 4200/761

BRIEFS

CENTRAL BANK SUPPORTS NATIONAL BANK--Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez Jr said the Central Bank will give full financial support to the Philippine National Bank [PNB]. Fernandez issued the statement to dismiss reports that PNB is one of the government entities that will face closure due to its financial problems. Fernandez said the Central Bank is ready to assist the PNB with whatever financial problems it encounters. Fernandez also called on the media to verify news reports on the financial system in order to allay public concern over the stability of the banking system. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 28 Feb 86 HK] /8918

DETAINED MAYOR RETURNS TO LAOAG--In Laoag City, Mayor Rodolfo Farinas made a personal appearance to dismiss reports that he had been arrested and is being detained in Camp Crame, Quezon City. Farinas seemed unaffected by the unfavorable publicity of the past 2 days when he appeared at the KBL party meeting held in the office of former Governor Ferdinand Marcos Jr at noon today. The meeting called by acting Governor Roque Ablan Jr and assemblyman Antonio Raquia was attended by some 300 provincial, city and Barangay officials. Acting Mayor Manuel Santos, sworn in yesterday to replace the missing Farinas, will turn the reins over to Farinas because the latter has demonstrated his physical capability to take charge of the city government. Farinas said his return to Laoag proves that he has been cleared of charges of attempted assassination against Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 28 Feb 86 HK] /8918

MERIT SYSTEM FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT--The various offices and agencies of the government will be employing the merit system in its dealings with personnel. This was emphasized during a television interview yesterday by MP Luis Villafuerta, head of the presidential Commission on Government Reorganization. He said the work of reorganizing the government may take some 2 months but he gave assurances that government agencies will continue to operate. [Begin Villafuerta recording in English] The main consideration here is that we must uphold the merit system in government and the security of tenure, but at the same time--and this I wish to underscore--the government, through the civil service, cannot be allowed to become a pension house for sinecures. Those who can stay with qualification and merit must be respected. But those who have been brought in, either by cronies or through nepotism, must either upgrade their own qualifications or look for jobs elsewhere. But in the meantime we wish to ask everybody to stay put in place. [End recording] [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan [Radio of the Nation] in Tagalog 2230 GMT 27 Feb 86 HK] /8918

CSO: 4211/31

SINGAPORE

MEASURES PLANNED TO STOP PROPERTY MARKET SLIDE

HK040501 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS NEWS supplement) in English 4 Mar 86 p 1

[Report from Singapore by Christopher Chen]

[Text] A committee appointed by the Singapore Government to examine the island's flagging property sector has recommended sweeping reforms, including tax incentives and deregulation on foreign ownership.

Unfettered development in all sectors of the Singapore property market in recent years has led to sharply declining occupancy and rental levels, and drastic measures are needed to avert a total collapse, according to the Property Market Consultative Committee.

Large-scale failure in the Singapore property market would have calamitous consequences for the country's financial sector, which is holding property loans totalling about S$9.5 billion (about HK$35 billion).

Chaired by Dr Toh Peng Kiat, the consultative committee was formed in September, comprising representatives from the Government, financial and corporate sectors, and has made about a hundred recommendations.

Among these are the withdrawal of Government competition, a freeze on new development, suspension of Government land sales and conversion of excess supply to institutional and recreational use.

On the demand side, the body advised a more relaxed attitude to foreign property ownership--including specific incentives--tax breaks for property investment, cost cuts and better marketing.

The panel said tax incentives could allow interest on mortgage loans for owner-occupied homes to be deducted from personal income tax and provide depreciation allowances for offices, shops and hotels.

As an incentive to foreign investment, the requisite official approval of non-Singaporean investment in residential buildings below six storeys should be waived, the report suggested, while two-year multiple entry visas should be offered to owners of property worth more than S$500,000.

Another suggestion was the establishment of a property investment trust, along the lines of the U.S. example, with the Government contributing S$50 million to $100 million as the initial issued capital.

Average occupancy in Singapore's key office market slumped from 95.5 per cent in September 1980 to 83.3 per cent last September, with vacant space in this segment rising alarmingly to 453,000 sq m from 80,000 sq m.

Underscoring Singapore's property glut are statistics showing that relative to population, the island state has 1.4 times more office space than Hong Kong, 1.6 times the factory space, 2.5 times the warehouse space and 2.2 times the hotel volume of Hong Kong.

Since the peak in 1981, the value of office accommodation has dropped by 60 per cent, while prices for commercial and factory space have declined by about 50 per cent and residential values by about 20 per cent.

Dr Toh warned that inaction could push the Singapore property market into collapse, and he told of widespread concern about rising supply in all segments of the market.

An interim 30 per cent rebate, valid from July 1985 to end-1986, should become a property tax rate cut and the property tax rate should be cut to 15 per cent from 23 per cent after July 1 this year, falling to 12 per cent in the next two years, he said.

Four hypothetical scenarios for the property market by 1990 were sketched by Dr Toh's group:

--Supply will equal only those projects already begun, while demand for 1986 to 1990 will be at the average annual rate from 1981 to 1985.

--Supply equals all approved projects completed, while demand averages the 1981 to 1985 annual rate.

--Supply equals projects already commenced, while demand is half the 1981 to 1985 average.

--Supply equals all approved projects completed, while demand averages half that of 1981 to 1985.

On none of the four prognoses is the outlook optimistic without concerted action to influence supply or demand factors, and prospects for factories, warehouses and hotels are particularly bleak.

If the fourth, and most pessimistic, set of factors materialises, it suggests hotel occupancy as low as 46.8 per cent by 1990.

The total number of available hotel rooms last September was 19,450, up 50 per cent from 12,756 five years earlier, and the inordinate surge in new supply was not accompanied by a concomitant increase in tourist arrivals,

resulting in a slide of 21 percentage points in occupancy to 65 per cent over the period.

Singapore's hotel tariffs are now among the lowest in the region--up to 40 per cent below Hong Kong and Seoul, up to 35 per cent below Tokyo and more than 20 per cent below average rates in Taipei.

A comparison of gross office rentals shows that at US$318 a square metre Singapore lags Hong Kong's US$420, San Francisco's $457, New York's $542-$729, Tokyo's $768 and London's $617 to $881.

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CSO: 4200/769

COLUMNIST ON SOVIET VIEW OF PHILIPPINE FALLOUT

BK261105 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 25 Feb 86 p 3

[Column by Hoenfa Kindin: "From the Soviet Union to Midway"]

[Text] KHAOSAN SOVIET, the news bulletin of the Soviet Embassy, carries an analysis on the political situation in the Philippines. It is worthwhile knowing where they stand as it is all part of the propaganda war between the two superpowers, and especially as the Soviet Union is watching the carrier "Midway" and its support ships currently moored in Phatthaya Bay.

KHAOSAN SOVIET does not mention the rigging of the election by Marcos, but says that the United States is following the situation in the Philippines because of U.S. interests in the country. The course of action taken by the United States will be governed by U.S. interests rather than the state of democracy in the Philippines.

Washington is watching developments in the Philippines because of the huge military bases it has there. No matter what the outcome of the election, Washington cannot lose. If Marcos does not listen to its advice, America will replace him with a more docile leader.

Of the U.S. pressure on President Marcos, KHAOSAN SOVIET lists them as follows:

First, the United States pressured the Philippines into holding the election. Second, prior to the elections the United States sent a presidential envoy to hand a letter to Marcos. The Manila press called it the toughest document the United States had ever sent to one of its allies. Third, the United States announced cuts in several loan projects to the Philippine Government. The U.S. Congress also decided to withhold financial assistance to nongovernmental organizations in the Philippines. This was interpreted as aimed at diverting funds to support the opposition in that country. Fourth, as the election day approached, the United States sent the aircraft carrier "Midway," with dozens of aircraft and helicopters and thousands of soldiers on board, escorted by two nuclear submarines, to the Philippines.

KHAOSAN SOVIET citing "latest reports," says that American units are regularly arriving in the Philippines. "Those units include the Green Berets which have been deployed in several developing countries for special operations by the Pentagon and the CIA," the Soviet news bulletin says.

Regarding Thailand, the bulletin says that Washington is forcing Thailand into taking part in war games, sea patrols, and other activities. All this is for the purpose of setting up military bases, war depots, and a rapid deployment task force in Thailand. In short, KHAOSAN SOVIET suggests that the United States has been exploiting the political conflicts in the Philippines as a pretext for a U.S. military buildup, and that the United States wants the ASEAN bloc to restructure the armed forces system with strong U.S. participation.

Finally, the Soviet news bulletin expresses views similar to those of the Philippine papers which are the mouthpiece of Marcos, saying that the role played by Habib, the U.S. President's special envoy, has worsened the situation in the Philippines. The Soviet bulletin calls all this "the third element" in the Philippines' election.

Usually I do not believe what the Soviet news bulletin says. The bulletins are regularly distributed to all local newspapers, but after reading them I make no comment as they contain only propaganda with huge exaggerations--which is normal for the two superpowers. This time, however, we should pay a little more attention as what is going on in the Philippines is clear to our eyes. Marcos has to leave the country and live in exile. What the United States can provide him as the last help is shelter.

Who will be the next leader of the Philippines? What will happen next in this region, including Thailand itself? Is the Soviet bulletin's prediction about the impact on the region true--especially concerning the U.S. bases and reports about the reopening of U.S. bases in Thailand? This is what the Thai people must follow closely.

It made me unhappy when I saw the picture of our prime minister touring the "Midway" last week.

/8918
CSO: 4207/176

EDITORIALS VIEW DOWNFALL OF PRESIDENT MARCOS

BK271200 [Editorial Report] Three Thai-language Bangkok dailies--THAI RAT, MATICHON, and SIAM RAT--on 26 and 27 February carry editorials on the downfall of President Marcos of the Philippines.

THAI RAT's 600-word page 3 editorial on 26 February entitled "ASEAN Stand" refers to the statement issued by five ASEAN members on 23 February calling for a peaceful settlement of the political problem in the Philippines without bloodshed. Thai RAT's editorial says what happened in the Philippines shows a growing trend toward democracy in Asian countries. The Philippine people made it clear they did not want the old regime of Marcos. Democracy would win or lose depending on whether the leadership of that country would listen to the will of the people or insist on adhering to the principle of might is right.

"Regardless of whether Marcos would heed the call from the five ASEAN members for a peaceful settlement without bloodshed, it is clear that public opinion in the Philippines wanted a government change and democracy. The ASEAN stand should be in line with the popular demand in that country," THAI RAT says.

MATICHON's 800-word page 6 editorial on 26 February entitled "The U.S. role in the Philippine Crisis" recalls how the Marcos government became a close ally of the United States. Marcos' staunch anticommunist stand and agreement to allow U.S. bases in his country were sufficient for the United States which turned a deaf ear to popular discontent against his dictatorial rule. It was only when the Marcos government became really weakened and seriously threatened by the opposition that the U.S. Government decided to replace him with a stronger leader.

"Marcos' fate is no different from that of other close U.S. allies. He can survive so long as he continues to serve U.S. interests. When he is no longer needed, he can get asylum in the United States or in other allied countries. If he resists the order, he would risk loosing his head, the fate Ngo Dinh Diem suffered," MATICHON says. In conclusion, MATICHON says the arrival of Aquino would be more favorable for the image of the United States. Yet, despite the U.S. desire to play a bigger role in safeguarding its interests in the Philippines, it is, from now on, the will and decision of the entire Philippine people which will direct the course of the nation.

MATICHON's 800-word page 6 editorial on 27 February entitled "The Common Aspiration of the Philippine People" says that the overly long dictatorship by Marcos is responsible for his downfall. The popular discontent against his regime became strong especially after the assassination of the opposition leader at Manila Airport in August 1983. The worsening situation over the past 2 years prompted the United States to pressure him into calling an election. Alas, the Marcos regime had become rotten to the point of rigging the election. This brought it both domestic and foreign condemnation. "The collapse of the Marcos regime was due to the stand adopted by the international community and, by the United States, the dictatorial nature of the Marcos regime, and finally and most importantly by the common aspiration of the Philippine people to topple dictatorship and establish a genuine democracy in their country," the editorial says.

SIAM RAT's 600-word page 3 editorial on 27 February entitled "A Lesson from the Philippines" says that leaders in Thailand should take note of what happened in the Philippines. The Philippine president's downfall was caused by three factors: his long dictatorial rule, his indifference to the people's aspiration highlighted by his rigging of the election, and his entourage of corrupt followers. "Present Thai leaders should draw a lesson from what happened there and rule the country fairly otherwise they will bring misfortune on themselves," the paper concludes.

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CSO: 4207/176

THAILAND

ARMY RADIO ON SRV BORDER VIOLATIONS

BK011510 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 27 Feb 86

["Sayamanusati" Program]

[Text] It is reported that on 23 February, Vietnamese troops fired about 50 artillery shells into Thai territory, wounding villagers and damaging their houses, schools, and public health stations. Government officials, civilians, policemen, and soldiers as well as a Red Cross team traveled to visit the villagers in Ban Non Sung upon whom Vietnamese soldiers had fired their artillery. Investigations show that Vietnam deliberately fired the shells at the homes of the villagers. Evidence shows that the shells landed all around the village. Furthermore they also discovered two unexploded shells--a 125 mm artillery shell in a field and a 122 shell beside a road. The road leading to the village was damaged by the shelling. While the group was visiting with villagers and looking at places damaged by the shelling, Vietnamese soldiers fired two artillery shells onto Thai soil, causing everyone including the newspaper and television reporters to flee in panic for shelter. After that, the deputy commander of the Suranari Force ordered five artillery rounds be fired in response forcing side to stop shelling. When the situation calmed down, the group continued to visit villagers whose homes had been damaged by the shelling and who had been forced to live at Ban Chiang Num. The provincial Red Cross presented goods to them to help relieve their plight temporarily.

According to border reports, Vietnam deployed 4 battalions from the 315th Division at O Bok Pas, about 8 km from Ban Non Sung. The force includes elements of the 733d Artillery unit with 122 mm and 125 mm Howeitzers and 66 mm mortars. Vietnam also sent about 20,000 soldiers with a large number of artillery pieces from the 307th Division of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces to Anma Hill.

It is reported that the situation along the border in Aranyaprathet is quiet. Fighting is being carried out deeper inside Cambodia. Meanwhile, 12 Heng Samrin troops fled from (Phum Lamai) base at the foot of Phnum Malai Mountain and surrendered to authorities of the 903d Task Force Unit of the Burapha Border Force at Ban Non Khilek, Aranyaprathet District of Prachin Buri. According to interrogations, they fled from the 94th Battalion of the 6th Division because they were tired of fighting and could no longer tolerate the malaria and stomach diseases. They could not get treated for their stomach

troubles. Another reason they defected was the logistics difficulties in transporting supplies because of harrassment by resistance forces. Therefore, they decided to disarm themselves and surrender to Burapha Border Force authorities.

Regarding the situation along the Thai-Lao border, it is reported that during the period from 22 January to 21 February Laos sent soldiers and weapons from Paklai District to strengthen the force confronting Thai troops in Ban Mai opposite Ban Khok Subdistrict of Uttaradit Province. As for the situation at Pua District of Nan Province, Lao troops from (Phou Toui) Camp in Hongsa Village continued to send patrol units to gather news about movements of the Thai side and resistance forces.

Dear listeners, all these reports show that both Laos and Cambodia are still carrying out activities designed to destroy the peace and disturb Thai people living along the border. In particular, Vietnam has repeatedly damaged property and inflicted casualties on Thai people along the Thai-Cambodian border by frequently firing artillery rounds into Thai territory. Many Thai wonder why we never go on the offensive and smash the enemy. In response, Supreme Commander and Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek has said many times that Thailand's policy is to deal with such problems in a peaceful manner. We never want to solve problems by going to war with these countries. Thailand has always been compelled to use restraint in its approach.

However, we have never become slack in our efforts to defend our national sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, and to provide good security for our people living along the border. We have returned fire immediately in cases in which Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin forces have fired into our territory. We began with warning shots. If they do not stop, we fire back with the same firepower. In cases of border intrusions by hostile soldiers, we have pushed them out. When they have resisted our operation, we have intensified our reprisal operations, inflicitng on them considerable casualties. We must guard against falling prey to Vietnamese ploys. We must always keep in mind that Vietnam is crooked, like a fox. Vietnam is like a trapped fox, wanting to see others caught in the same trap. Vietnam is now in a quagmire of a protracted war and an impoverished economy. Its people are victims of starvation. All Vietnam has gotten from its big brother superpower is military help--all kinds of weapons and war material that keep Vietnam fighting forever.

In Thailand, the people are generally earning their livings peacefully. Those affected by the fighting are the border people, and the responsible authorities are doing their best to provide protection [for] them. Border incidents are inevitable since Vietnam is deliberately harassing us. We must understand Vietnam's motive--Vietnam is trying to pull Thailand into a war cycle, trying to provoke us into becoming a party to that war so that we will have the same problems and miseries Vietnam has. This is the reason for Vietnam's continuous harassment firing into our territory. It wants us to lose our temper and make war, too. Alas, we are fully aware of Vietnam's wicked nature. So we never lose our temper lose our temper and get involved in the fighting. What we do is fire back at them whenever they fire at us, pushing them out if they cross the border; but we will never fall in Vietnam's trap. We will always maintain our endurance and restraint.

Please be assured, listeners, that Vietnam cannot threaten us with invasion as long as there is no decisive victory in sight for Vietnam in Cambodia. The longer it drags on, the weaker Vietnam will become, economically and militarily. Its economy is deteriorating with every passing day. In Thailand, although we are not at war, we still have economic problems. So think of Vietnam, which has been waging a long and protracted war. Imagine how bad a shape its economy must be in. How can Vietnam win a decisive victory when we see its soldiers continuously fleeing into Thailand, having lost their fighting spirit?

In conclusion, Thailand must continue to endure and exercise restraint, and not be tricked by Vietnam into joining the fighting. What people in the cities can contribute to the country is visiting these border people and authorities whenever it is convenient for them to do so.

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CSO: 4207/176

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

GDR MILITARY ATTACHE ON ARMY TRADITIONS, COOPERATION

BK010838 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Statement by Lt Col (Georg Kersick), military attache of the GDR Embassy in Vietnam, to listeners of the Voice of Vietnam on the occasion of the 30th founding anniversary of the GDR National People's Army--date not given--recorded in German fading into superimposed Vietnamese translation]

[Summary] Dear Vietnamese comrades and friends, on 1 March this year, all soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers of the National People's Army, together with the working class, the collectivized peasantry, and all the working people in the GDR, will mark the 30th founding anniversary of the National People's Army--the first worker "peasant army in the history of the GDR nation. On this occasion, on behalf of all the cadres and soldiers of the GDR National People's Army, I would like to convey to you my greetings of militant fraternity.

The 30th founding anniversary of the National People's Army, which will be celebrated at a time when the SED is to convene its 11th Congress, will be an opportunity for all army cadres and soldiers to intensify their efforts to defend the gains of socialism. The goal of all these efforts is to gloriously fulfill the duty entrusted by the party and the working class--namely to stand shoulder to shoulder with their militant friends in the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in the defense of the socialist system and the peaceful life of the peoples of the GDR and all other countries in the socialist community against all offensives by warlike imperialist and reactionary forces.

Facing the strongest elements of the NATO ground forces, the GDR National People's Army is now, together with the armies of fraternal socialist countries, standing ready for combat; and it has fully realized its special responsibility to safeguard peace and the boundary separating the two world systems right in the heart of Europe. Over the past 3 decades, the GDR National People's Army has developed into a modern army in the socialist military alliance thanks to the Marxist-Leninist military line of the SED and to the leadership exercised by the party over the armed forces.

"So long as the socialist community is still threatened by imperialist military forces, the consolidation of the community's unity will remain the fundamental

requirement for the security of each socialist country. This fundamental concept decides the relations between the peoples of the GDR and Vietnam as well as between the armies of the two nations. All the citizens of the GDR and cadres and soldiers of the National People's Army respect the achievements already recorded by the Vietnamese people and the VPA in their victorious fight against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism to totally liberate the nation and reunify the fatherland.

"We note with pleasure that the friendship and cooperation between our two armies have been developing comprehensively and continually. This continual development is reflected in the official visit to the GDR last year by a high-level VPA delegation led by Comrade Senior General Van Tien Dung, minister of defense of the SRV.

"In the future, all cadres and soldiers of the GDR National People's Army will do their best to contribute to futther consolidating the aforesaid friendship, solidarity, and cooperation."

Dear Vietnamese comrades and friends, may I avail myself of this occasion to wish you new, yet greater successes in preparation for the convocation of the Sixth CPV Congress. You can rest assured that all the cadres and soldiers of the GDR National People's Army always stand firmly by our side and support your struggle to safeguard peace in Southeast Asia. Thank you, comrades and friends, for your attention.

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CSO: 4209/351

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

CPV MESSAGE GREETS MPRP'S 65TH ANNIVERSARY

BK011240 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] The CPV Central Committee recently lent the following greeting message to the MPRP Central Committee:

Dear Comrades: On the occasion of the glorious MPRP's 65th founding anniversary, on behalf of the CPV and the working class and people of Vietnam, we would like to convey to you and through you, to the working class and people of Mongolia, our cordial fraternal sentiments and warmest greetings.

In the past 65 years, armed with Marxism-Leninism and encouraged by the Great October Revolution, the MPRP has led the Mongolian people through the various stages of the heroic struggle and has won glorious victories in transforming and building the country, turning the underdeveloped Mongolia into a socialist country with an increasingly developed industry and agriculture and its people's material and moral lives constantly improved.

The Mongolian people are now working with enthusiasm and self-denial to fulfill victoriously the Seventh 5-Year Plan, scoring worthy achievements to greet the Nineteenth MPRP Congress.

The MPR has become an important member of the socialist community and a positive factor in the protection of peace in Asia and the world over. With its foreign policy of peace solidarity, and close cooperation with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and with the revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces in the world, the MPR's international prestige and position has been constantly enhanced.

The CPV and the government and people of Vietnam warmly support the MPR's peace initiatives full of goodwill which are aimed at safeguarding the peace and security of nations in Asia and the Pacific and contributing to the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

Dear comrades: We are pleased to see that the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the CPV and the MPRP and between the Vietnamese and Mongolian peoples has been sealed by the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, has been constantly consolidated and strengthened, and has brought about extremely fine results.

May the fraternal Mongolian people under the leadership of the glorious MPRP score glorious achievements in socialist construction, thus making great contributions to the struggle for the peace and security of nations in the world.

May the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples of our two countries be ever fresh and lasting! Please receive our communist salutations.

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CSO: 4209/351

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

NHAN DAN MARKS MONGOLIAN PARTY ANNIVERSARY

OW010833 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 1--The national daily NHAN DAN, organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today warmly acclaims the great achievements obtained by the Mongolian people over the past 65 years since the foundation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) on March 1, 1921.

The paper says:

"Under the glorious banner of the MPRP, the past 65 years was a flourishing period of the Mongolian revolution. Following the triumph of the 1921 revolution, which toppled the rotten feudal regime, the MPRP has led the Mongolian people to overcome untold difficulties left by the old regime and embark on national reconstruction. The 3d Congress of the MPRP in August 1924 charted out the general guidelines to take the country along the path of non-capitalist development, and step by step, build socialism in Mongolia.

"Through the implementation of the four programs worked out of the party for each revolutionary stage, and of the seven five-year plans for socio-economic development, Mongolia has achieved profound changes in all fields. Today, it has become a strong socialist country with developed industry and agriculture, advanced culture and education, powerful national defence and with increasingly improved material and cultural standards."

NHAN DAN lays special emphasis on the outstanding achievements of Mongolia in food production as well as its fast development in industry.

It goes on: "Externally, loyal to the Marxist-Leninist principles, MPRP has constantly preserved and fostered its militant solidarity with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist community as a whole, actively contributing to the struggle for the defence of peace, security and national independence in Asia and the Pacific and elsewhere in the world.

"The MPRP has always reserved fine sentiments and precious support for the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people," NHAN DAN further says.

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CSO: 4200/757

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VNA REVIEWS FEBRUARY'S MAIN NEWS EVENTS

OW030749 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 3--February 1--A delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth led by Vilmos Cserveny, general secretary of the federation and secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, paid an official visit to Vietnam.

February 2--The Council of Ministers called a conference in Buon Ma Thuot, provincial town of Darlac Province, to discuss the redistribution of the workforce and population in the central highlands.

February 5--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Central Committee of the Vietnam fatherland front and the party committee and people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City arranged a meeting with more than 200 representatives of intellectuals, personalities, writers, artistes and journalists in the city.

February 6--A press conference was held here by Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz on his official visit to Vietnam from February 5-7.

February 9--During the 3 days of the Lunar New Year Festival (February 7-9)--Chinese troops fired nearly 1,000 rounds of mortar and artillery on some areas of Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province.

February 13--A ceremony was held at Dong Da Hill in Hanoi to mark the 197th anniversary of the Dong Da victory over the 200,000 strong aggressor army of the Chinese Qing dynasty.

February 14--A U.S. congressional delegation consisting of nine representatives led by Gerald Solomon, director of the special committee for the MIA question in southeast Asia, paid a 2-day visit to Vietnam.

February 22--the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea exchanged here instruments of ratification on the treaty of national border delimitation.

--the 500-bed Vietnam-Poland friendship hospital was inaugurated in the central Vietnam Province of Nghe An, about 300 km south of Hanoi.

--a teach-in on the present international situation and the Soviet peace initiatives put forth by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev was arranged here in honour of the international year of peace.

February 24--From February 15-21, Chinese troops fired 4,000 mortar rounds into 13 areas in Vi Xuyen District, and 100 rockets on hills 1855 and 1949 in Dong van District, Ha Tuyen Province.

February 26--Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, delivered his greetings at the 27th Congress of the CPSU in Moscow.

February 27--State Council President Truong Chinh extended his congratulations to the new president of the Philippines, Mrs Corazon Aquino.

The People's Committee of the Southern Coastal Province of Kien Giang released 244 Thai fishermen captured while illegally fishing in Vietnamese waters.

February 28--After visiting Kampuchea, Mr T. Kunigi, UN secretary's special representative in charge of coordinating program for humanitarian aid to Kampuchea, visited Vietnam from February 25-28.

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CSO: 4200/757

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS COMMUNIQUE ON PALME DEATH

OW031754 Hanoi VNA in English 1557 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Mar (VNA)--All public offices throughout the country will fly national flags at half-mast from 4-5 March mourning for Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, who was assassinated in Stockholm on 1 March.

This comes in a communique released here today by the Council of Ministers.

The communique praises the late Prime Minister Olof Palme as an outstanding Swedish statesman and a staunch fighter for peace, national independence, friendship and cooperation among nations.

Prime Minister Olof Palme, the communique says, was a close and great friend of the Vietnamese people, who was one of the founders and promoters of the friendship and cooperation between Sweden and Vietnam. He had strongly supported the Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists for national salvation right from its beginning.

Olof Palme's death, it continues, is a great loss to the Swedish people as well as to the Vietnamese people and all other nations cherishing peace and national independence. The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam decided nationwide mourning be observed for two days from 4-5 March during the mourning, national flag be flown at half-mast and all entertainments be suspended, the communique says.

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CSO: 4209/760

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

SRI LANKAN DELEGATION MET--Hanoi, VNA, Feb 28--A delegation of the Sri Lanka National Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam led by President Chandra Gunasekera paid a visit to Vietnam from February 15-26 as guest of the Vietnam Committee for solidarity and friendship with other peoples. While here, Chandra Gunasekera, who is also deputy general secretary of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP), member of the international secretariat of the Asian Buddhists' Conference for Peace (ADCP) and secretary of the Sri Lanka National Centre of the (ABCP) and secretary of the Sri Lanka National Centre of the ABCP, and his party were received by Huynh Tan Phat, vice president of the State Council and president of the Vietnam fatherland front Central Committee, and Prof Hoang Minh Giam, president of the host committee. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 28 Feb 86 OW] /8918

FUNCTIONS WELCOME CPSU CONGRESS--Hanoi, VNA, March 1--The Commission for Propaganda and training of the Hanoi party organization and city's chapter of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association jointly held a meeting here today to greet the current 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The meeting was attended by more than 500 officials in charge of the propaganda and training work in public offices and mass organizations. Taking the floor, Hong Ha, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the party's daily NHAN DAN, gave a run-down of the draft program of the CPSU and its foreign policy aimed at speeding up the struggle for peace and social progress. A meeting was held here yesterday at the Ministry of Labour to welcome the CPSU Congress in the presence of Minister of Labour Dao Thien Thi and Soviet exports working at the ministry. The Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association chapter in the central province of Nghia Binh (membership 5,000) has arranged talks on the significance of the congress. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 1 Mar 86 OW] /8918

SOVIET FILM WEEK OPENS--Hanoi, VNA, March 1--A Soviet film week was opened here this evening under the auspices of the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture in honour of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Many Soviet films will be screened on this occasion in many provinces and cities across the country, especially at major construction sites and economic centres where many Soviet experts are working such as the Hoa Binh Hydro-electric Power Plant on the Da River, the Pha Lai Thermo-Electric Power Plant, the joint Vietnam-USSR petroleum venture in the Vung Tau-Con Dao special sector. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 1 Mar 86 OW] /8918

CONDOLENCES ON PALME'S DEATH--Hanoi, VNA, March 2--President of the State Council Truong Chinh today conveyed his most heartfelt condolences to his majesty the King of Sweden Carl Gustaf XVI over the brutal death of Prime Minister Olof Palme. The message says: "The late Prime Minister Olof Palme is an outstanding and indefatigable fighter for peace, disarmament in Europe and the world, the independence of nations and the development of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and for relations of friendship and cooperation on an equal footing among nations of the world. "From the early days of his political career, the late Prime Minister Olof Palme had extended to the Vietnamese people's struggle his deep sympathy and vigorous support. He was the initiator and persevering architect and champion of the ever growing friendship and cooperation between Sweden and Vietnam. "Prime Minister Olof Palme's death spells an immense loss for the Swedish people as well as for the Vietnamese people and all peoples cherishing peace and independence across the world. "While sharing their boundless grief, I am deeply convinced that the government and people of Sweden will continue Prime Minister Olof Palme's noble cause and that the relations of freindship between our two countries will continue to grow." Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham van Dong has also sent his condolences to acting Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 2 Mar 86 OW] /8918

SRV-GDR ECONOMIC, TRADE TIES--Hanoi, VNA, March 2--NHAN DAN today expresses sincere and profound gratitude to the party, government and people of the German Democratic Republic for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. In an article marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam-GDR economic and trade relations, the paper notes that these relations have been considerable stepped up since the signing of the Vietnam-GDR treaty of friendship and cooperation in December 1977. It goes on: "With funds and loans from the GDR, Vietnam has built many economic and cultural projects. More than 100 small repair workships built with GDR assistance are making their effect felt more and more clearly. Thousands of scientific and technical cadres and technicians of different branches trained in the GDR are a precious asset for Vietnam in the building of socialism...the German Democratic Republic has supplied Vietnam with many valuable materials, machinery, spare parts and consumer goods. In the 1986-90 period, the two countries will increase the value of goods exchange by more than 20 per cent compared with the last 5-year plan, and broaden the range of commodities to be exchanged. "The GDR will continue intensive investment in the projects already installed in Vietnam. The two countries will step up cooperation in the production of industrial plants such as rubber, coffee, pepper and coconut in Vietnam, in the production in Vietnam of goods with materials supplied by the GDR, especially in light industry. The two countries will also cooperate in geological survey in Vietnamese territory." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 2 Mar 86 OW] /8918

PRIME MINISTER PALME MOURNED--Hanoi, VNA, March 2--The national daily NHAN DAN frontpages the report of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme's assassinations early yesterday. The paper also carries a short biography of Olof Palme and his portrait. NHAN DAN says: "Prime Minister Olof Palme was an outstanding fighter who indefatigably struggled for peace and national independence, for the development of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and for the friendship and equal cooperation among nations all over the world. Prime Minister Olof Palme was a great and close friend of the Vietnamese people, who initiated and took great care to foster the friendship and fruitful cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden throughout the past 20 years." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 2 Mar 86 OW] /8918

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR--Hanoi, 3 Mar (VNA)--French Ambassador Louis Amigues today presented his credentials to Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho. Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial conversation with the French diplomat. Also present were Hoang Bich Son, deputy foreign minister, and Le Trang, deputy head of the office of the National Assembly and the State Council. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 3 Mar 86] /8309

UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S REPRESENTATIVE VISITS--After visiting Cambodia, Mr (Takuro Kunuchi), special representative of the UN Secretary General in charge of coordinating programs of humanitarian aid to Cambodia, visited our country from 25-28 February. Assistant to the Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Lien received and worked with Mr (Kunichi) on issues of mutual interest. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Feb 86 BK] /8918

HANOI REPORTS MARCOS RESIGNATION--According to foreign sources, on 25 February Mr Ferdinand Marcos announced his resignation as president of the Philippines. Mr Marcos, his wife, and many of his aides, were flown to the U.S. Clar Air Base, about 70 km from Manila. The group was later flown to the U.S. Anderson Air Force Base in Guam by U.S. aircraft. The sources said on 26 February Mr Marcos and his entourage were transferred to Hawaii. Earlier, Mrs Corazon Aquino was sworn in as the new president of the Philippines. She has formed a transitional government and appointed Mr Salvador Laurel as vice president and prime minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile as minister of defense, and Mr Fidel Ramos as chief of the general staff. Western news agencies have quoted many high-ranking White House and Pentagon officials as saying that U.S. military bases in the Philippines--such as Clark and Subic Bay--are irreplaceable and that the United States cannot abandon them. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 28 Feb 86 BK] /8918

CONDOLENCES ON PALME'S DEATH--The Vietnamese people were overwhelmed with grief upon learning of the assassination of Prime Minister Olof Palme. May we extend our heartfelt condolences to the Swedish Government and people and the family of the late prime minister. Right in the early days of his political life, the late Prime Minister Olof Palme gave warm sentiments and strong support to the Vietnamese people's struggle. He was a vivid symbol of the Swedish people's movement to support and assist the Vietnamese people in their past struggle for national liberation and in their present national reconstruction. He was the one who established and persistently protected and cultivated the ever-developing friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden. He was an outstanding fighter who tirelessly struggled for the cause of peace and national independence and for friendly relations and equal cooperation among nations in the world. The death of Prime Minister Olof Palme is an extremely great loss for the Swedish people. The Vietnamese people have lost an extremely close great friend; the peace-loving people throughout the world have lost a stalwart fighter. Sharing this boundless grief, I am deeply convinced that

the Swedish Government and people will carry on the lofty cause of the late Prime Minister Olof Palme and that the friendly relations between our two countries will continue to develop. [2 March message of condolences from Pham Van Dong, chairman of SRV Council of Ministers, to Swedish Acting Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson] [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Mar 86 BK] /8918

CSO: 4209/351

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NGUYEN HUU THO VISITS HO CHI MINH CITY

BK270907 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly recently visited a number of economic establishments in Ho Chi Minh City and the Tri An hydroelectric power construction site. He also visited a consumer cooperative in the 5th precinct--an economic unit of the Ho Chi Minh City's trade sector--and the 18th subward consumer cooperative of the 1st precinct which has just been awarded the 1985 labor hero title by the state. The national assembly chairman urged these two cooperatives to strive to promote their trade and improve the local people's daily life.

The chairman commended cooperatives for their efforts in strengthening their work and participating in public welfare activities such as the building of public health posts, nurseries, and kindergartens as well as in caring for families with the favored treatment status. The chairman urged local cadres to play close attention to the people, and study and satisfactorily solve their various problems so as to create confidence and solidarity between the people and the party.

Visiting the Go Vap leather shoe factory, which is attached to Ho Chi Minh City's industrial sector, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho commended cadres and workers for their efforts during the past 10 years in overcoming difficulties and implementing resolutions of the party Central Committee's seventh, eighth, and ninth plenums, thereby creating favorable changes for production and the people's daily life, procuring products for the society, and contributing to export. The factory has increased its production from 23,000 pairs of shoes in 1976 to 960,000 pairs in 1985. Through its exports, the factory has contributed more than 3 million dong to the state.

The chairman also pointed to difficulties faced by the nation at present, especially in production and in [words indistinct] seeds. He urged all sectors to strive to implement the resolutions of the party Central Committee's eighth and ninth plenums, stressed the responsibility of various echelons and sectors--especially grassroots units--in accelerating production and contributing ideas to the state to design measures to overcome difficulties and fulfill production plan norms.

At the Tri An hydroelectric power construction site, a large number of cadres, workers, and Soviet specialists warmly welcomed Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho. The chairman visited the main building and [words indistinct] of the site. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho welcomed the selfless efforts and the fraternal solidarity between the Vietnamese cadres and workers and Soviet specialists which has enabled them to overcome various difficulties, develop initiatives, and fulfill all set targets. The chairman said: Together with the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project, the Tri An hydroelectric power project has contributed to increasing the material bases of socialism. In 1986 the first generator will be commissioned and [words indistinct] in 1987. He continued: There is still a great deal of work to be carried out, so responsible cadres and units must satisfactorily organize labor, improve the quality and effectiveness of their work, and strive to score new achievements. He urged them to pay attention to improving the standard of living of cadres and workers at the site, especially the Soviet specialists who are helping to build the project.

/8918
CSO: 4209/351

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CHU HUY MAN ADDRESSES HOSPITAL ANNIVERSARY

OW031123 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] Military hospital number 108 under the rear service general department recently held a ceremony to commemorate its 35th founding anniversary and receive the "hero of the people's armed forces" title.

Attending, among others, was Senior General Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the Central Military Party Committee, vice chairman of the Council of State, and director of the Political General Department. Also present were many comrade leaders of the National Defense Ministry; its general departments and agencies; units and hospitals of the entire Army; representatives of ministries, the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and people's committee, many organs, mass organizations, and hospitals at the central level and in Hanoi.

Senior Colonel Bui Dai, director of military hospital number 108, read a report in which he pointed out the hospital's achievements in the past 35 years of building and combat support work.

The comrade secretary of the hospital party committee read the Council of State's decision to confer the "hero of the people's armed forces" title on military hospital number 108.

Addressing the attendees, Senior General Chu Huy Man praised military hospital number 108 which, through the stages of victorious fighting of our armed forces and people, has overcome all ordeals and difficulties in wholeheartedly devoting itself to saving the lives of, and treating, wounded and sick soldiers; and serving the troops well so they could remain combat ready and fight victoriously. He strongly recommended all cadres, combatants, workers, and civil servants to endeavor to promote the working-class nature, the glorious tradition of the nation and the Army--the tradition that has been further enhanced over the past many years by this heroic unit--to remain united and be of one mind; to be thoroughly imbued with President Ho Chi Minh's teachings; to endeavor in their studies and scientific and technical research; to improve their organizations; and to raise the quality of their services so as to deserve the "hero of the people's armed forces" title.

/8918
CSO: 4209/351

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL CRITICIZES PARTY LEADERSHIP

HK020952 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 2 Mar 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, March 2 (AFP)--Vietnam's leaders have made serious mistakes in implementing the country's economic reforms, the Vietnamese Communist Party organ NHAN DAN has charged.

In a strongly-worded editorial, which observers said indicated changes to come in the party leadership, NHAN DAN criticized officials for their "subjectivity, impatience and simplistic approach" in making decisions and realising the wide-ranging economic reforms launched last year.

The editorial Saturday directly attached the country's highest organs of power, an unusual departure.

"The Politburo, the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and the Ministerial Council have made severe criticisms and self-criticisms," it said.

"The primary responsibility for the current situation lies with the leading party organs."

In particular, steep price rises, which followed the lifting of price controls and have not been accompanied by compensatory pay increases, have fuelled growing discontent among the people and provoked within the party itself lively debate on how to cope with the problem, observers here said.

NHAN DAN stressed that "the direction of the reforms is correct" and that Vietnamese leaders were "determined not to return to the previous centralised and bureaucratic subsidy system."

The editorial, which breaks a 2-month-long silence in the press and on the part of officials about the economic difficulties encountered since the reforms began, seems to portend new dismissals of party leaders in the government, and perhaps even within the Politburo itself, observers said.

The first victim of the popular discontent that accompanied the current economic crisis was the deputy premier in charge of prices and pay, Tran Phuong, who was dismissed in January.

The NHAN DAN editorial also indicated that the government had, after an appreciable period of indecision, decided on certain measures to cope with the crisis, observers said.

The most urgent tasks are "to stabilize prices, particularly for essential goods, and to take steps to guarantee the maintenance of the buying power of wages," the editorial commented.

Specifically, local authorities will be allowed to fix prices and to ration certain staple goods sold in state shops "on a provisional basis," while taking care not to interfere with prices for products sold on one free market, the paper said.

This partial return to rationing and subsidies, which were eliminated under the price and wage reforms, began in mid-January in certain towns, including Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, but it has never been officially announced, observers said.

NHAN DAN also called for salary adjustments to be made by local authorities and called on all production units to "discipline prices."

It added that "special and urgent" measures were necessary "to maintain the value of the currency, stabilize national finances and bring back a balanced budget."

Inflation has skyrocketed here since August last year, raising the price of rice and soup sold in street stalls--the basic diet in Vietnam--threefold or fourfold.

As a result, the black market for gold and U.S. dollars is thriving, the value of the latter against the dong having increased fivefold since August.

/8918
CSO: 4200/757

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

CUBAN CP CONGRESS--Hanoi, VNA, Feb 27--Nguyen van Linh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of the Ho Chi Minh City, recently gave a talk in the city about the success of the recent congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. Nguyen van Linh was head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam to the congress. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0747 GMT 28 Feb 86 OW] /8918

PRODUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS VISITED--Hanoi, 26 Feb (VNA)--Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly, recently visited a number of production establishments in southern provinces. He called at the La Nga sugar factory, Nang Na Province, north of Ho Chi Minh City, which has a capacity of 170 tons of sugar a day. The factory was inaugurated in April 1984, since then it marketed more than 17,000 tons of sugar. The chairman visited the Phu Ngoc sugarcane state farm also in Dong Nai. At present, it grows 1,500 ha of sugarcane and it plans to put 2,300 ha under high-yield sugarcane varieties. He toured the Tri An hydroelectric power construction site. He warmly praised the Vietnamese and Soviet workers in overcoming difficulties to overfulfill their work norms in the past three successive years. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho also visited two supply and marketing cooperatives and the Go Vap leather shoes factory in Ho Chi Minh City. The chairman hailed the factory for increasing its production from 23,000 pairs of shoes in 1976 to 960,000 pairs in 1985. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 26 Feb 86] /8309

CSO: 4209/760

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PASSES ESSENTIAL ECONOMIC TASKS FOR 1986

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 2 Feb 86 pp 1,2

[Text] In 1986, there must be greater concentration on the main front--agriculture. The task of first importance is grain production (including rice, subsidiary crops, and all other grains that are made into flour); the goal of 20 million tons is essential to satisfy the increased food demand and the need for reserves.

Intensive cultivation and expansion of crop areas must be stepped up for subsidiary crops, especially corn, as well as for rice. These efforts must be complemented by labor supplementation in each region and each locality to the point that all land capable of raising subsidiary crops and flour-yielding crops is completely used up.

The primary method will be to step up water conservancy, especially in such key areas as the Mekong River and Red River Deltas, restoring the network of canals and dikes and of irrigation and drainage projects in areas subject to storms and flooding.

More draft power and pumps are needed to expand the area devoted to raising winter-spring and summer-fall rice. The production an use of stable manure and green manure must be increased and scientific advances applied to ensure good seeds. In addition to amounts allocated by the central echelon, localities must devote some of the foreign currency funds obtained from the export of industrial crops and marine products to import more fertilizer and insectices to make up for current shortages and balance food production.

Stress must be placed on raising industrial crops, especially short term varieties, and on creating crop specialization areas for concentrating investments and performing intensive cultivation to rapidly increase commodity yields. Projected minimum yield increases for 1986 are 10 percent for peanuts, 16 percent for soybeans, 7 percent for tobacco, and 32 percent for sugar cane.

With long-term industrial crops such as rubber, coffee, and tea, investments are to be concentrated on the currently available area under cultivation while simultaneously adding labor and land, combining state-operated,

collective, and family businesses, and promoting the expansion of the cultivated area. It is particularly important to ensure that contracts signed with foreign countries are honored. Rubber output is to increase 5 percent, coffee yields 38 percent, and tea yields 11 percent. We must promote efforts to raise coconut, betel, anise, cinnamon, and fruit.

As far as livestock raising is concerned, swine herds and poultry flocks must be rapidly increased in response to the food demand and for export. The number of buffaloes and cattle must be increased in each region, especially in the midlands, mountain regions, and Central Highlands. Swine are to increase 11.7 percent, domestic foul 11 percent, and bovines 8 percent.

In forestry, there is to be a widespread drive to plant trees; the pace of covering hilltops with greenery is to be stepped up; present forest resources are to be protected. Foresty and agriculture are to be tied tightly to the processing industry, tree planting is to be complemented with raising such special products as coconuts, anise, and cinnamon, and stability is to be put into farming and life.

The lumber output goal for 1984 (sic) is 1.4 million square meters.

The culturing and raising of marine products will continue to develop, especially culturing shrimp for export in the delta and seacoast and intensively cultivating and using the entire area under cultivation to raise fresh-water fish in all regions. In 1986, the output of fish will increase 2 percent and export marine products 10 percent over 1985.

Coal output must increase. The output goal of 11 percent above that of 1985 must be reached. Mining by small, local coal mines must be encouraged. Emphasis must be placed on seeing to the daily life of mine workers. The Ministry of Food and Ministry of Home Trade must supply sufficient food; the State Bank must ensure timely funds approprite to coal output.

The output of electricity is to increase 12 percent. Management is to be increased and more technical advances applied to conserve 6-10 percent of coal and oil.

Adherence to the plan for supplying coal and oil to the electric power sector must be insured, and goals must be met for stocking electric power plants with coal regularly.

The output of phosphorous fertilizer will increase 6 percent. Small-scale mining by phosphorus mines must be encouraged in provinces in order to increase sources of fertilizer for agriculture.

Steel output is to increase 2.6 percent, and the output of high-grade steel is to be raised. Advanced technology is to be used for electric furnace cast iron, and small smelting furnaces are to be restored in installations to increase products.

In machinery and electronics, the production of all types of repair parts is to be increased, and more machinery, equipment, and tools are to be produced for use in agriculture, water conservancy, communications and transportation, and metal goods and food processing industries.

Efforts must be expanded to prospect for oil and natural gas, urgently prepare for its extraction, and strive to output crude oil soon. Search and exploration for urgently needed minerals must by stepped up.

The supply of raw materials and electricity to cement factories must be stabilized. Uniform solutions must be reached to problems of production zones, bagging, and transportation to increase productivity.

Regarding the consumer goods production and food processing industries, all necessary material assets must be concentrated on producing a number of essential goods, such as textiles, writing paper, pharmaceuticals, and export products.

Due to a shortage of cotton and thread, the output goals for textiles will stay at the 1985 level, but the output of mosquito netting and towels will increase, and the structure of textiles will change in category and color as required by society's demand for consumer goods.

Paper production will increase 9 percent, ensuring that there is enough writing paper for students and paying particular attention to the production of paper for printing books and magazines.

Regarding other consumer goods, planning has specified that the output of sugar will increase 5.5 percent in 1986, processed tea 16 percent, canned goods 13 percent, and tobacco 2 percent.

Output goals have been raised moderately for wood products, ceramics, earthenware, porcelain, crystal, plastics, rushes, rattan, and bamboo, guaranteeing the satisfaction of normal demands of the people.

Regarding the railways, there must be enough coal to keep trains running, and available engines and cars must be mobilized to the maximum extent. Efforts must be made to increase the rapid turnabout of cars.

As for waterway transportation, dredging must continue in the Haiphong Harbor area, in Cua Lo Harbor, and in seaports and river ports. There must be an increase in the assage of ocean vessels on riverways to Hanoi and to western provinces of Nam Bo.

Emphasis is to be placed on both motorized and rudimentary means of waterway transportation, utilizing wind, water, and currents of rivers and streams.

Currently available motor transport forces must be reorganized and used more efficiently, with thorough conservation and no loss of gasoline.

Cargo planes of the civilian airlines must be repaired well and improved, the quality of service raised, and service extended to increase foreign currency.

Efforts will be made to increase value in the posts and telecommunications sector and raise the quality of communications and liaison. Exhaustive efforts will be brought to bear on bringing into service a number of posts and telecommunications projects during 1968.

Capital construction must be concentrated on key projects in 1986; investment must not be level and even. Conservation must be practiced in every way and waste avoided, so that installation construction costs and other capital construction costs are reduced by at least 10 percent.

With industrial investments amounting to 39.9 percent of the total, concentration must be placed on Hoa Binh and Tri An Hydroelectric Stations, in order to be enable activation of team 1 within 1987, on the Vung Tau Oil and Gas project, and on coal mines. Investment is to continue in the Pha Lai Power Plant, Ha Tien Cement Factory, Cam Pha Central Machine Plant, the Hue Motor Repair Plant, the Quy Hop Tin Coalition, etc.

Investments in agriculture and forestry, amounting to 24.2 percent in 1985, will be raised to 26.5 percent in 1986, with primary emphasis on reaching goals for food and labor distribution and for reclaiming wasteland to raise long-term industrial crops. First priority for investments is to water conservancy, ensuring that projects are completed at the pace set for 1968.

9830
CSO: 4209/298

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

STATE BANK ISSUES NOTICE ON NEW BANKNOTES

BK270625 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] The State Bank recently issued a notice on the issuance and circulation of 20-dong and 50-cent banknotes, effective 1 February 1986.

Following are the characteristics of these banknotes:

--20-dong banknote:

It is 64m by 128mm, on white background with a watermark picture of a bird and with numerous illustrations of lotus flowers. One side shows, in brownish purple lotus flower color, the portrait of President Ho Chi Minh on the right, the national emblem in the near center, with the digits 1985 beneath it. The reverse side, in dark purple lotus flower color, shows scenery around the Mot Cot pagoda.

--50-cent banknotes:

It is 50mm by 100mm, in dark red lotus flower color, on white background with a watermark picture of a bird with many 5-pointed stars. One side shows the Hanoi flag tower on the left with the national emblem on the right and with the words Nam Hao [50 cents] lying beneath it. The reverse side shows many clusters of patterns with the digit 5 in the center and the words Nam Hao in the lower part.

/9604
CSO: 4209/347

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REVIEWS RECENT AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

OW011057 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Dear friends: To date, the southern provinces and cities have basically completed harvesting the 10th-month rice and planting the winter-spring rice. However, some eastern Ham Bo provinces are still striving to plant additional acreage. The southern provinces and cities, though far from fulfilling the plan norms, have so far sown winter-spring rice on about 72,000 hectares, an increase of about 50,000 hectares over the same period last year. Some provinces, including Long An, Dong Thap, Cuu Long, Tien Giang, and An Giang, have exceeded the planned acreage. As for the eastern Nam Bo provinces, they have sown rice on only 60 percent of the planned acreage while Ben Tre has sown 85 percent of the planned acreage. The current winter-spring rice crop in the southern provinces and cities is developing fairly well, despite the appearance of insect pests. About 70,000 hectares of early winter-spring rice are now ready for the harvest.

The northern provinces and cities have basically finished the fifth month-spring rice cultivation on schedule. The fast localities include Haiphong, Ham Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Binh Tri Thien, Thanh Hoa, and Nghe Tinh. Currently, the Bac Bo and midlands provinces are continuing to transplant the late spring rice while the mountainous provinces are planting an additional acreage, striving to complete the planting by 10-15 March.

In general, the northern provinces have enjoyed many basic advantages in the winter-spring rice cultivation this year. In fact, sufficient rice seedlings have been transplanted in accordance with the patterns; the aerated rice acreage of main spring rice has been planted during the best cultivation period.

In recent days, despite the severe cold weather and drizzels, the fifth month and early spring rice crops have developed well. However, the late spring rice crop has been affected. Localities are now concentrating efforts on protecting the freshly transplanted rice.

Regarding vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops, the entire country has so far planted nearly 120,000 hectares, a decrease in acreage as compared with the same period last year. But a 1.2 percent increase in acreage has been noted in the southern provinces. The acreage of short-term industrial crops in the northern provinces has decreased by about 5 percent, compared with the same period last year.

Currently, the cultivation period is favorable for localities to grow subsidiary and industrial crops. Although many localities have planned to expand the acreage of industrial crops and crops for export, they have encountered difficulties caused by the shortage of supplies, fertilizers, and insecticides in production.

According to the Meteorology and Hydrology General Department, in the days ahead the severe cold weather will persist and temperature will stand below 15°C during the first days. So, to ensure a successful rice crop, the northern provinces should take advantage of warm days and make full use of rice seedlings to plant an additional acreage of fifth month-spring rice. They should strive to protect the freshly transplanted rice acreage and the cattle against the cold weather. Moreover, they should endeavor to prevent, detect, and eradicate insect pests promptly, according to a plan.

According to a cable from the Vegetation Protection Department to the northern provinces' agricultural services, rice blast has appeared in many areas on the glutinous rice, the Indian Mulberry [daau aans dooj], and the A-3, A-4, and Nong Nghiep-8 rice varieties. Localities should inspect ricefields and spay insecticides and should stop applying nitrogenous fertilizer to the affected ricefields.

Currently, the humid weather and wet soil are favorable for localities to concentrate on rapidly completing the planting of a largest acreage of short-term and long-term industrial crops, especially those for export, during the best cultivation period. The southern provinces should pay attention to combating drought and preventing and eradicating insect pests on the late spring rice plantings and should strive to start harvesting the early rice plantings. Moreover, they should ready seeds and draft power and prepare the soil for the summer-fall rice crop.

/8918
CSO: 4209/351

AGRICULTURE

AFFORESTATION PLANS FOR QUANG NAM-DA NANG

OW021612 Hanoi VNA in English 1443 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 2--The coastal area of the central province of Quang Nam-Da Nang covers 58,700 hectares, including 14,700 ha of forests.

Combining forestry with industry and agriculture is the long-range policy of this central Vietnam province. From now to 1990, the province, plans to cover 40 percent of its natural land with vegetation, chiefly pine, coconut and cashew.

So far, the province has planted 6,000 ha of concentrated forest or nearly 15 percent of its area. Forth-three cooperatives in the province are looking after the afforestation of the remaining acreage which consists chiefly of sandy hills. Many families have planted from 20,000 to 25,000 trees. Thanks to tree planting, especially the wind-breaking forests along the coast, the agricultural area increased from nearly 20,000 ha in 1976 to 36,000 in 1984, and food production in terms of paddy increased from 24,000 tons to 67,000 tons.

The midlands of the province has nearly 24,000 ha of cultivated area and bare hills. It is crucial for developing forestry and restoring the vegetation devastated during the war so that the whole area will be covered with trees by the year 2,000. The forests and plantations will cater for construction and industry. The main trees for this region are eucalyptus, Tung, cashew and timber trees.

The woody highlands which covers more than 605,000 ha the plan calls for the planting of timber trees and protection of the head-water forests. The watch-word is "too feed forest on forest and to feed man on forest" and to combine settlement of nomadic ethnic minorities with the building of small-size forests or gardens-forests. So far, six small-sized forests each covering 300-400 ha have been formed.

Quang Nam-Da Nang Province has so far this year sown nearly 9 million saplings for concentrated planting and another 60 million for scattered planting in the coming rainy season.

/8918
CSO: 4200/757

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

DAC NONG DISTRICT DIVIDED--On 22 February the Council of Ministers signed a decision dividing Dac Nong District of Dac Lac Province into two districts, namely Dac Nong and Dac Rap. Dac Nong District is composed of Quang Thanh, Quang Phu, Quang Khe, Quang Son, (Dak Prao), and (Dak Prong) villages. The boundary of Dac Nong District is adjacent to Duc Trong District, Lam Dong Province to the east and the south; to Dac Rap District to the west; and to Dac Min District to the north. Dac Rap is composed of Quang Truoc, Quang Tan, Qung Tin, and Dao Nghia villages. The boundary of Dac Rap is advacent to Dac Nong District to the east; to Dong Phu Dis-rict, Song Be Province to the west; to Duc Trong District, Lam Dong Province to the south, and to Cambodia to the north. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Feb 86 BK] /8918

VINH PHU AFFORESTATION, PRODUCTIVITY--Hanoi, 4 Mar (VNA)--The products of Vinh Phu Province have provided a vivid example of how to regreen a denuded area and diversify the economy in a midland region of Vietnam. To cover the denuded hill with eucalyptus is a major target of the province's economic strategy aimed at preserving the fertility of the soil and also at meeting the urgent demands in raw materials for the paper industry. Vinh Phu's experience shows that strict application of intensive afforestation techniques can ensure the survival rate of 97 percent for a eucalyptus and its annual growth rate of from 3.5 to 5 metres. A hectare of eucalyptus forest can yield 33 cubic metres of timber a year within a cycle of 8 years. Vinh Phu Province has a land area of 4,600 square kilometres, 65 percent of which are hilly lands. In addition to tea which is its main export line, Vinh Phu alone grows lacquer, tung oil tree, prunus armeniaca, groundnut and pineapple. Tea productivity rose from two tons per hectare a year in 1981 to 5 tons in 1985, some farms got as many as 10 tons per hectare. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 4 Mar 86] /8309

CSO: 4209/760

LIGHT INDUSTRY

TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAS 1986 TARGET OF 390 MILLION METERS

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 2 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] In 1985 the textiles sector (Ministry of Light Industry) was assigned a production increase target of 20 percent over that of 1984, while approximately the same quantity of essential materials were issued as in 1984. The sector itself had to provide for materials for nearly 100 million meters of textiles due to the low level of materials issue. Thanks to correct policies and initiative, the sector, in spite of difficulties, completely achieved its target for 1985, weaving 380 million meters of fabric, the highest output in the past 10 years. Aside from the main effort, fabric weaving, the sector also met or exceeded all objectives set for such processes as needle weaving, spinning thread, weaving towels, and weaving woolens. In 1985 the sector manufactured many new products, and quality was markedly improved in each product category. Of the 22 mills for which the sector set grade norms, 9 met standards by 100 percent. Exemplary among them were Thanh Cong Textile Mill and Nam Dinh Silk Mill, which had stable standards of quality throughout the year.

Following Thanh Cong last year were five other mills of the sector that satisfied all their own needs for supplies and materials, developed production, and showed a profit. They were Phuoc Long Mill, Bien Hoa Woolens, Vinh Thinh Woolens, Nam Dinh Silk Mill, and Dong Phuong Needle Weaving Mill.

Stepping into 1986, the plan calls for an output of 390 million meters sector-wide, a 7.7 percent increase over that of 1985. The sector has also increased targets for other products by from 9 to 50 percent over those of 1985.

9830
CSO: 4209/298

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

BRIDGE LINKING TAN AN, PLAIN OF REED--Hanoi, 4 Mar (VNA)--The Ca Ro bridge linking Tan An, the capital of the Mekong River Delta Province of Long An, with three districts in the swampy plain of reed was recently open to traffic. The 112-metre long concrete bridge passable to lorries under 30 tons is the 26th built in the province in the past 10 years. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 4 Mar 86] /8309

CSO: 4209/760

LABOR

HOLIDAY INTEMPERANCE AT GOVERNMENT OFFICES CRITICIZED

Hanoi VAN NGHE in Vietnamese 1 Feb 86 p 31

[Cartoon]

Key:

1. 28th day of the 12th lunar month [3 days before the Lunar New Year's day]
2. This is the deputy bureau chief. Did you want to talk to him personally?

/6091
CSO: 4209/332

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NHAN DAN REPORTS PROGRESS IN NUCLEAR SCIENCE APPLICATION

BK271552 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Feb 86 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Activities under the Program for the Application of Nuclear Energy in the National Economy"]

[Text] In the past 5 years (1980-85), our country's nuclear science and technology was marked by an important event: The completion of the restoration and expansion of the Da Lat nuclear reactor and research on the application of nuclear energy in various sectors of the national economy. This is a major state-level program for the application of scientific and technological progress, and it has recorded good initial results.

With the Da Lat nuclear reactor in operation, the program made a study on the production of radioactive isotopes that are greatly needed for medicine, agriculture, industry, and so forth. These are the first radioactive isotopes produced in Vietnam, and during 9 months in 1984, about 20 curies of radioactive materials were produced, resulting in much saving in foreign currency for the country. In addition, fissional analysis techniques have also been applied in various fields. Particularly, the geological sector in 1984-85 used fissional analysis methods to rapidly and accurately assess thousands of ore samples. Along with carrying out analytical tests at mines and in laboratories, quick field tests were also performed and field test equipment assembled for the sector.

In service of agriculture, the program used radioactive isotopes to study the biochemical reactions of various crops that can stand acidity and salinity and especially, of some rice varieties capable of growing in acid and alkaline soil. Radioactive isotope P-32 was also sued to observe the absorption of potash by various types of crops, to study and help in increasing growth of hogs, and to monitor the action of biological products contained in animal feed. Various sources of radioactivity were also used to stimulate the growth of some types of crops, including corn in Lam Dong which showed an increase of 10-14 percent in yield on tens of hectares.

Our country's medical sector is equipped with some nuclear medicine facilities. Through still poor in terms of material-technical bases, they have, with assistance from the program, brought into use such radioactive isotopes as Cr-51, Tc-999m, P-32, and Au-198. The sector has successfully studied such

diseases as malaria, hepatitis, anemia...and at the same time, assessed the effectiveness of some types of domestic herbal medicines. Techniques of using radioactive isotopes for medical diagnosis have been developed, and they are gaining acceptance among medical circles. Noteworthy among them are the radioactive immunization technique which is being broadly used at the Bach Mai Hospital, and the gamma room technique which is being used exclusively at the Cho Ray Hospital. Various methods for treating cancer with radioactive rays have become more diverse thanks to the production of radioactive isotopes at home.

In industry, various nuclear techniques have been developed for measurement and inspection purposes. In particular, the inspection of welding seams with gamma rays has been broadly carried out at major worksites such as Pha Lai, Hoa Binh.... Radioactive shuttles have also been used to clean gasoline and oil pipelines, thus greatly increasing transport efficiency. Radioactive sources have been used to alter the physical properties of rubber, wood...and to sterilize medical equipment. Last year, half a million pieces of medical equipment produced in Ho Chi Minh City were sterilized.

Research in nuclear electronics has made it possible to assemble many essential items of equipment for the electronics sector and confirmed the possibility of carrying out mass production to save foreign currency. Many pieces of nuclear medicine equipment have been manufactured in Da Lat and supplied to hospitals in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

The program has also paid attention to radioactive safety with a view to protecting workers performing jobs involving radioactivity and studied radioactive emission by natural elements (air, water, soil, rock...) in our country.

The program has started developing the reactor physics sector in our country with the aim of training cadres for the nuclear electricity generating sector of the future and submitting to the state a plan for developing nuclear generated electricity in Vietnam.

The results achieved in the past 5 years by the program for the application of nuclear energy in various sectors of the national economy have partially met the requirements of our country's economic development, but they still remain at a low level as compared with the great capability of nuclear energy to serve mankind's peaceful purposes. In the coming years, we will certainly have to consolidate and expand the results already achieved so as to be worthy of the nation's concern.

/8918
CSO: 4209/351

PUBLICATIONS

BRIEFS

BOOK ON EDUCATION PUBLISHED--Hanoi, VNA, March 1--The Su That (truth) Publishing House in Hanoi has published a collection of speeches and writings by Pham van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The 264-page book titled "some questions concerning culture and education" includes the chairman's speeches and essays from March 1956 to November 1984 concerning the functions, tasks, aims, methods and guidelines of culture and education in Vietnam, and also the lofty mission of people working in these fields. The work expounds the CPV's policy on the development of Vietnamese culture and education. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 1 Mar 86 OW] /8918

CSO: 4200/757

- END -

JPRS-SEA-86-049

19 March 1986

Southeast Asia Report

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JPRS-SEA-86-049

19 March 1986

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PHILIPPINES

REPORTAGE ON ASIAN RECOGNITION, ANALYSIS OF AQUINO GOVERNMENT

Nations Recognize, Welcome New Government

HK261110 Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] [No place name as received] 26 Feb (AFP)--The Philippines' neighbors in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) welcomed the new Aquino administration Wednesday and praised the struggle of the Filipino people.

Member nations in the ASEAN, grouping the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei, consulted before releasing their individual comments.

Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon in a telegram to Mrs Aquino, which the government confirmed was recognition, wished "every success in your noble task ahead."

"My government stands ready to cooperate fully in partnership with the Philippine government both bilaterally and within the context of ASEAN."

"To all the Filipino people, our best wishes for the well-being and prosperity of their nation. Their struggle, which has brought about a peaceful transition of the government, has earned the deep respect and admiration of all."

Malaysia recognised the Aquino administration, saying that it was gratified and relieved that the crisis had ended. Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail said Malaysia looked forward to improving bilateral relations and consolidating cooperation within ASEAN.

"Malaysia congratulates the Filipino people in their hour of triumph and fulfillment after such a determined and courageous struggle," he said.

A Singapore statement said, "good sense and restraint on the part of both contending parties have averted tragic bloodshed. President Corazon Aquino and the Filipino people can take pride in overcoming a grave political crisis in a manner that does credit to democracy.

"We are also grateful to President Marcos for eventually recognizing the wishes of the Filipino people and departing in a manner that has enabled a peaceful hand-over of power."

Indonesia's President Suharto sent a congratulatory message to Mrs Aquino, expressing "hope that the people of the Philippines will soon be able to restore their national unity and solidarity."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Beijing said "the Chinese Government welcomes the new government of the Republic of the Philippines formed by Mrs Aquino. We hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the traditional friendship between the two peoples will continue to develop."

Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke sent a cable of congratulations to Mrs Aquino saying, "this would not have been possible without your courage and determination which have won admiration in Australia and around the world."

Later it was confirmed that Foreign Minister Bill Hayden would visit on 10 March.

Speaking to reporters, Mr Hawke said Mr Marcos had apparently "raped the wealth of the Philippines," by salting away billions or hundreds of millions of dollars and was a "very, very unsatisfactory human being."

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said he sent two legislators to Manila Wednesday as special envoys to convey his congratulations to Mrs Aquino.

He said he was pleased that the power transfer had been peaceful and that he hoped the new government would enact reforms to restore political and economic stability as soon as possible. He said Japan would do as much as possible to help Manila with economic aid.

South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong read a statement saying, "We particularly pay high tribute to the wisdom and courage that have been demonstrated by the people of the Republic of the Philippines in overcoming national difficulties without bloodshed and violence."

Taiwan, which maintains unofficial ties with Manila, issued a statement saying "we hope the Philippines will head for stability, peacefulness and prosperity under the leadership of the new administration."

Bangladesh military ruler President Hussain Mohammad Ershad extended "heartiest congratulations" to Mrs Aquino.

Papers Cite Main Problems

HK271029 Hong Kong AFP in English 1012 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] [no place-name as received] 27 Feb (AFP)--Asian newspapers Thursday cited the Philippines' economic crisis and communist insurgency as premier among problems the Aquino administration should tackle.

The BANGKOK POST warned: "The threat of civil war has now dissipated but not the Philippines' economic problems. The new President Corazon Aquino inherits a staggering 25 billion dollar national debt and an economy in its worst slump since World War II.

"Her most pressing problem, however, is to consolidate her power and form a competent and cohesive administration."

The national newspaper in Bangkok said, "Ringing out the old was difficult, but ringing in the new will be a far more difficult task" for the new government, "but all sides concerned must be congratulated for avoiding a bloodshed."

All of Tokyo's major newspapers described the take over of the presidency as a "triumph of democracy," but the largest circulation YOMUIRI SHIMBUN pointed out 40 percent unemployment and capital flight from the Philippines as among to its economic problems. [as printed]

It said monopolies Mr Marcos gave to cronies over such products as coconuts, sugar and copper should be broken up to start narrowing the wide gap between the poor and rich.

THE JAPAN TIMES raising the same issue, said "whether or not Mrs Aquino will succeed in this area depends on political stability, including pacification of communist insurgents and reform of economic system."

The degree of stability achieved greatly influence the security of the Philippines' immediate neighbors as well as more distant countries such as Japan and the United States, it said.

The JAKARTA POST predicted changed roles for the military and the Catholic Church.

The rebellion showed "a clear indication of the heightened political awareness of the military," and the church statement decrying the 7 February elections as fraudulent meant "one could expect an increasing political role of the Roman Catholic Church," it said.

Indonesia's leading national newspaper KOMPAS pointed to dealing with the communist insurgents as a major problem to be tackled by Mrs Aquino.

North Korea's Pyongyang Radio, monitored in Tokyo, said Mr Marcos' departure "the miserable fate of a dictator who followed the U.S. imperialistic policy."

South Korea's English newspaper THE KOREA HERALD said, "healing the wounds and generating national dynamism based on popular consensus and solidarity is the primary and most urgent mission of the new government."

THE STRAITS TIMES of Singapore said Mrs Aquino's assumption of power was "one of the most stirring and powerful displays of the democratic processes in modern times."

"Rarely has the will of nation been expressed in so naked a form, with such dignity and self-restraint," it said.

THE BUSINESS TIMES commented, "credit for the fine handling of the situation go to several parties, not least among which is Mr Marcos for accepting the inevitable after an earlier stubborn stance to "fight to the last drop of blood."

It added, "after some apparent indecision, the U.S. Government is now to be commended for tipping the scale in persuading Mr Marcos to bow out to 'people power'." And it gave main credit to Mrs Aquino for her "commitment to non-violence," shared by the Roman Catholic Church.

Shim Myong-Bo, South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) spokesman, warned opposition members not to compare the Philippine situation to South Korea, where an opposition movement for greater democracy is under way.

He said comments to this effect came from a flagrant error in "realizing the basic facts about the Philippines" and were intended to mislead the South Korean people.

South Korean top dissident Kim Tae-chung said that the change in the Philippines would bring about a "domino phenomena in Asia's democracy, as the democratization of Argentina did in the Latin America."

/8309
CSO: 4200/747

PHILIPPINES

PAPERS PRAISE AQUINO, PEACEFUL TRANSITION

DAILY EXPRESS on Toppling of Marcos

HK261319 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY EXPRESS in English 26 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Triumph of 'People's Power'"]

[Text] The peaceful transfer of power from the Marcos regime to the Aquino government was achieved through a new force that will be remembered in world political history. This force is what is now called "people's power." A government was toppled not through the use of violence, of guns and soldiers as was usually the case in other countries, but through passive resistance. More important, lives of combatants from both sides were saved by this people's power.

By forming human barricades around Camps Crame and Aguindaldo and around channel 4, hundreds of thousands of civilians prevented loyalist forces from attacking the reformist band holed up in the two camps. At the earlier stage of the standoff, the loyalist forces had the muscle to crush the reformists where they were cornered in a small area that is hardly a fortress. But the hundreds of thousands of civilians who blocked the streets around the two camps prevented the tanks and soldiers from even getting near the camps.

Former President Marcos also deserves praise for choosing a peaceful solution to the crisis. By firmly reigning in his generals, who were eager to storm the reformists' camps, he prevented a bloodbath that would surely have erupted had the two sides come within shooting distance. The knowledge that hundreds of thousands of his countrymen were preventing his soldiers from crushing the rebels must have made him realize that his regime is so disliked by the citizens that they are willing to risk death and injury to prevent him from staying in office. This was what probably convinced him to resign and leave peacefully instead of putting up a bloody last stand. In other words, he was defeated not by the power of guns and soldiers but by the people's power.

Now let us use this same people's power to prevent looting, vandalism, harassment and other crimes by people who would take advantage of the confusion for their own gain. The attempted looting of Malacanang is a shameful chapter to what otherwise is a glorious achievement.

Let us use people's power to avoid bitterness and recriminations. Loyalist soldiers were persuaded not to attack and to join the reformists not through threats but through kindness, love and brotherhood. They were given good, drinks, and flowers, and kind words. They were not treated as enemies but as brothers. Let us use these same kindness and brotherhood to return our nation back to unity, political stability, and economic recovery.

We feel sad for the soldiers and civilians who died, ironically, so close to the end of the crisis. They died doing their duty and for what they believed in. Let us pray for them and thank God that the toll had not been greater.

BULLETIN Editorial Wishes Success

HK271355 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Time for Congratulations"]

[Text] We congratulate new President Corazon C. Aquino on her assumption of the highest office in the land. In the relatively short period of her public life, she has given the impression that she is a leader with a heart. This virtue will be her principal asset in the years to come. It will unify a people torn apart by conflicts and provide her the protection that only her constituents can give her. Thus it has been with the few leaders of the world who truly cared for fellow human beings.

It is heartening to note that she will be assisted by Vice President Salvador Laurel, an experienced legislator and a lawyer. "Doy," too, has a heart. We remember he was the principal proponent of the abolition of capital punishment in the old Senate. The sentiment expressed in that single cause characterizes the man.

What turned out to be a relatively bloodless transition might not have been possible if it were not for the courage of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos. To them and their followers it was a matter of life or death. Their heroism is well known.

Millions of people provided protection to these two men of the military establishment and vindicated the good name of the nation. No more vivid show of unity, determination, and political purpose could have been imagined.

The episode was witnessed by the world. If before Filipinos were sometimes subjected to indignities on account of bad publicity of the developments here, we can be sure that others will now learn to treat us with respect. We join the nation in wishing these leaders success.

/8309
CSO: 4200/747

PHILIPPINES

REPORTAGE ON PLEDGES OF SUPPORT, CONGRATULATIONS FOR AQUINO

Bureaucrats, Church KBL Support

HK271523 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Feb 86 p 20

[Excerpts] Pledges of support and congratulatory messages continued to pour in for President Corazon Cojuangco Aquino from Filipino diplomats abroad, religious leaders, the KBL, government offices and the business sector.

In Washington, her supporters celebrated her assumption of the presidency by uncorking champagne at the Philippine Embassy on Tuesday as career diplomats promised to take their instructions from her aides.

Philippine Ambassador Rosario G. Manaolo, Consul Mary Jo Bernardo, Agricultural Attache Ruben Pascual, and the rest of the staff in the Philippine Embassy in Brussels sent congratulations to President Aquino and Vice-President Salvador Laurel. "Your embassy in Brussels awaits your instructions, Madam President Aquino. We are ready to work for the immediate recognition of your government by the Kingdom of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the European communities. More power to you," they said.

The Philippine Embassy in Moscow Tuesday also announced it recognizes Mrs Aquino as president. Romeo Fernandez, the embassy's charge d'affaires, said her inauguration rectifies "an injustice done to our people."

Jaime Cardinal Sin and the auxiliary bishops of Manila urged the people to rally behind President Aquino. "Our long journey through the night is over. We see a new day dawning. It was the grace of God which enabled our people to effect a peaceful transition."

But if President Aquino is to steer our nation through the treacherous shoals of political, economic and moral crisis, if she is to put us on the road to national recovery, she needs our support and cooperation, Cardinal Sin said. "Let us give both freely and unstintingly together with her. Let us make the necessary sacrifices and let the spirit of love and solidarity that animated us as we showed the effectiveness of people power animate us even more in the days to come."

Kilusang Bagong Lipunan parliamentary leaders announced yesterday that they would assist the Aquino-Laurel administration by supporting legislative measures needed for the early solution of economic and insurgency problems. Party secretary general Jose Rono, who presided at a party meeting yesterday called KBL members of parliament, governors, city mayors and party chairmen to a caucus at 10 a.m. Monday at the Batasan Speaker's office to discuss details of these legislative measures, KBL spokesman Gualberto Lumauig said.

Rono, former Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Speaker Nicanor Yniguez and other KBL leaders also met with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday to inform him of the KBL's party stand. The KBL also announced the reorganization of the party down to barangay level to fine tune itself with the reform orientation of the new administration.

Rono called upon all government offices to maintain normal government functions until the reorganization shall have been effected by the new administration.

Three central Luzon governors belonging to the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) also pledged their support to the President. Brig. Gen Isidoro M. de Guzman, commander of the Central Luzon Regional Unified Command (RUC), said the three governors shifted their support as a sign of recognition of her victory and people's support in the last elections. They are Governors Vicente Magsaysay of Zambales, Efren Pascual of Bataan and Eduardo Joson of Nueva Ecija.

The officers and employees of the Development Academy of the Philippines also joined the nation in rallying behind President Aquino.

The University of the Philippines [UP] System also extended its congratulations and support to President Aquino. UP President Edgardo J. Angara said the system and campus levels is committed to serve the new government "under freedom, truth and justice." Angara reiterated that the doctors and nurses at the UP-Philippine General Hospital and the UP Diliman Health Service would continue to provide medical assistance.

Chamber of Commerce Backing

HK251333 Hong Kong AFP in English 1304 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, 25 Feb (AFP)--The influential Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) Tuesday recognized Corazon Aquino as president of the Philippines and called on the entire business community to rally behind her.

A PCCI statement pledged support to Mrs Aquino "in the massive task of economic recovery."

Meanwhile, the Central Bank issued a statement saying that Wednesday would be a normal banking day after a four-day closure of banks and financial institutions nationwide.

Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez has made no public statement indicating whether his loyalties are with Mrs Aquino or embattled President Ferndinand Marcos, a bank spokesman said.

Mrs Aquino has set up a special committee especially to deal with the Central Bank, but its head has yet to be named.

Mr Fernandez denied for the third time Tuesday that the bank had been involved in printing extra money, as alleged by opposition newspapers which have displayed photographs of bills with identical serial numbers.

The newspapers implied that the bank was trying to hide large campaign expenditures by Mr Marcos drawn from International Monetary Fund (IMF) credits to the country.

There was no news by late Tuesday on whether a new arrival date has been set for an IMF team whose visit here scheduled for earlier this month was postponed.

In another development, the Central Bank governor announced an increase in interest rates in an effort to mop up liquidity and stop panic dollar buying which sent the peso plummeting to 22.05 to the dollar last week from 19.89 the previous week.

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CSO: 4200/747

REPORTAGE ON RAMOS ORDERS, ACTIVITIES IN NEW GOVERNMENT

Denies Report on New PC Chief

HK280631 Quezon City Radio ng Bayan in Tagalog 2145 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Broadcast on 918 KHZ]

[Text] A Philippine News Agency dispatch which earlier said General Prospero Olivas has been named as chief of the Philippine Constabulary [PC] has been denied by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos who said no new appointment has been made. Ramos said he is still the PC chief as well as director general of the Integrated National Police [INP]. He confirmed that he still heads both services and has not relinquished the positions. He also said that the appointment of Olivas as head of the PC-INP depends on President Aquino's guidance. Rumors have also been going around that Gen Olivas had tendered his resignation.

Renames Aviation Security Command

HK280608 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0500 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Broadcast on 6170 KHZ]

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos today approved the renaming of the Aviation Security Command [Avsecom] to Philippine Air Force Security Command. The renaming of the unit was recommended by Brigadier Augustus Paiso, acting commanding general of the Avsecom. Jun Francisco reports:

[Begin recording] The erstwhile Avsecom was formally activated on 24 May 1976, pursuant to Letter of Instruction 376. It was made a specified command of the Armed Forces on 31 May 1976, with Major General Mariano Castaneda as its first commanding general.

The Avsecom is primarily tasked to secure civil aviation in the country and to implement adequate measures to secure the continued operations of civil aviation in the light of the increasing worldwide air offensive. It is also tasked to secure all airports in the country against offensive and terroristic acts prejudicial to civil aviation. [end recording]

Urges People To Pay Taxes

BK260605 Manila PNA in English 0552 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, 26 Feb (PNA)—Filipinos today were urged to pay their taxes to support the day-to-day activities of the government of President Corazon C. Aquino.

General Fidel V. Ramos, newly-installed chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), enjoined all Filipinos to pay their taxes in a statement aired over new Channel 4 Tuesday night.

General Ramos stressed the people should pay taxes so as not to disrupt day-to-day government activities, especially now that the country has a new president.

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KYODO VIEWS COMPOSITION OF AQUINO CABINET

OW270249 Tokyo KYODO in English 0217 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Analysis: "Aquino Balances Cabinet Forces--by Barry Riddell--KYODO headline]

[Text] Manila, 27 Feb (KYODO)--President Corazon Aquino's new cabinet appears carefully balanced between her trusted aides and those of Vice President Salvador Laurel, with some independents.

Mrs. Aquino, who added more names Wednesday, brought in her personal legal adviser, Joker Arroyo, a prominent human rights trial lawyer. She named him as executive secretary, a post known as "little president" in previous Philippine administrations until Marcos abolished it recently. Previous incumbents used this "coordinator" role to keep a finger in almost every government activity.

Aquino also included two close personal family friends--Aquilino "Nene" Pimentel as minister of local governments and community development, and Ramon Mitra as minister of agriculture and fisheries.

Each has its own power base as an elected member of the national assembly, but in addition had early friendship ties with Aquino and her late husband, Benigno.

A newcomer closely associated with Aquino is Jaime Ongpin, president of a mining firm, as minister of finance. He has the sensitive job of restructuring the nation's chaotic domestic and foreign overdrafts.

A younger brother of outgoing minister of trade and industry Roberto Ongpin, he has no political background. However, he is the only person who Aquino has ever publicly named as a close adviser.

Balancing these are three key jobs for the Laurel side--foreign affairs, natural resources and the very influential task of responsibility for government reorganization.

Laurel himself received the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. However, other cabinet appointees think it will be only a temporary addition to his titles of vice president and prime minister.

Under the constitution, the prime minister must be elected by the national assembly on nomination of the president. Laurel's actual legal power must therefore wait until Aquino has enough votes in the 200-seat national assembly.

A few weeks ago, the lineup was roughly 150 Marcos supporters and about 50 oppositionists, but masses of defections to Mrs. Aquino are expected.

In addition, the vice president has no real function unless the president is incapacitated, outside of occasional specific tasks and ceremonial duties.

Observers say that Laurel insisted on the foreign minister's post so he could wield actual power while awaiting election as prime minister. He could also be holding the Foreign Ministry post open for someone of his choice.

Meanwhile, Laurel has assigned day-to-day executive management of his new ministry to career diplomat Jose Inglis, considered the nation's most experienced diplomat. Inglis was deputy foreign minister under Marcos until retirement about two years ago.

Supporting Laurel in the cabinet is former Marcos executive secretary and former trade minister Ernesto Maceda, who left the Marcos administration in 1970 to be elected as a senator. He was appointed Mrs Aquino's minister of natural resources, with jurisdiction over mining, forestry and lands.

The third Laurel aide to get cabinet rank was Luis Villafuerte, Marcos' minister of trade and industry from 1980 to 1982, when Marcos dropped him. Villafuerte became an opposition assemblyman in 1984 and delivered a big victory to Aquino in his bicol region in the 7 February presidential polls.

Villafuerte gets the job of minister for government reorganization with its vast potential influence, as he must rationalize government-owned corporations either through sale to the private sector, merger or abolition.

The key post of minister of justice goes to Nepthali Gonzales, an elected assemblyman who was a member of the lower house prior to its abolition when Marcos declared martial law in 1972.

He is a vice president of Laurel's United National Democratic Organization (UNIDO), but also an Aquino aide.

Another cabinet-level post, called commission on good government, was created for veteran senator Jovito Salonga, who would possibly have been a potential presidential candidate had Aquino not run.

His tasks will include investigating whether officials of the Marcos administration accumulated funds abroad, and recommending if action should be taken against them.

He must also investigate last year's controversial trial following the assassination of Mrs. Aquino's husband.

Other relatively non-aligned cabinet members are education secretary Lourdes Quisumbing, president of Maryknoll College, the nation's top school for women, and Budget Minister Bert Romulo, a UNIDO assemblyman.

A newcomer is Information Minister Teodoro Locsin, a former journalist who emerged as an Aquino speechwriter during the election campaign.

Aquino also named lawyer Rene Saguisag to the cabinet as presidential spokesman. He had a high profile during the election campaign.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Central Bank Governor Jose "Jobo" Fernandez retain their posts from the Marcos administration, while Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos received his fourth star and promotion from deputy to chief of staff of the armed forces.

The Ministry of Tourism went to Jose Gonzales, the first prominent businessman to openly oppose Marcos, and who thereafter virtually lost his large conglomerate, Mondragon Industries.

Some other posts, such as health, are yet to be filled.

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PHILIPPINES

BULLETIN TODAY COLUMNIST REVIEWS WEEK OF 'MIRACLES'

HK261409 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Feb 86 pp 4, 10

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "A Whole Week of Unending 'Miracles'"]

[Text] It has been a week of unending miracles in the Philippines. Since Saturday evening when Jaime Cardinal Sin galvanized "people power" into action in defense of a puny revolution triggered by the defection of two top military aides of the president, this country has not ceased to be amazed by displays of kinship, courage, dedication and sacrifice, daily occurrences on a broad strip of territory along Epifanio de los Santos Ave. [Edsa] with Camps Aguinaldo and Crame as its center.

"People power" has above all served as midwife in the delivery of a new government, headed by Mrs. Corazon "Cory" Aquino and former Batangas Senator Salvador "Doy" Laurel, adjudged by the people to have been cheated in the 7 February special presidential elections. Temporarily deprived of the use of Malacanang where holdout President Marcos was due to be sworn into office for another six-year term, the Aquino government was launched in ceremonies yesterday on the grounds of Club Filipino "for security reasons."

Indelible images of acts of moral courage have become ordinary around Camp Crame where Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Lt. Ge. Fidel V. Ramos have held out since they renounced their oaths of allegiance to the leadership of President Marcos. Massed millions of unarmed citizens have stood their ground in preventing attempts at armored assault on the Enrile-Ramos headquarters. One such picture will long remain in the memory of those who watched an elderly woman peacefully munching a mouthful of betel nut squatting before an onrushing armored personnel carrier and asking the vehicle's driver in her native Ilocano, "Son, where are you going?" and effectively stopping an attacking column of Marcos "loyalists."

Had anyone asserted that Filipinos would fraternize, let alone shield soldiers from threatened danger, a grizzled political observer says: "I would have laughed fit to be tied." But that is exactly what the massed crowds in and around Crame and vital communications facilities in Cubao are doing. Day in and day out, their presence in huge numbers has prevented the government forces still under the command of President Marcos and his armed forces chief of staff General Fabian C. Ver from assaulting Crame. A bloodbath such as was contemplated would provoke nationwide execration of an administration already flawed by steady defections to the rebel camp.

If the continuous round-the-clock vigils are fraught with unpredictable dangers, participants in the mass action show no anxiety. On the contrary, the atmosphere in and around Camp Crame--except on a few occasions when threatened half-heartedly by "loyalist troops"--has remained festive. Food packages continued to pour in for the soldiers and participants whose lunch boxes have become empty. Nighttime scenes at possible points of entry into Crame had many a poignant highlight. Entire families bedding for the night on spread out cartons and newspapers on pavement and sidewalks proved the Filipino is willing to stand up to unprecedented rigors in defense of their rights.

But the main achievement of this mass action which has gripped the nation and held the imagination of the entire world is that it has polarized a people speaking over a hundred dialects with as many customs and mores into one nation. A four-kilometer walk on Edsa through the throngs of vigilantes will convince even the most skeptical observer that there are no Ilocanos, no Pampangos, no Visayans, no Bicolanos, no Taugsogs, no Maguindanaos, no Maranaws, no Igorots, no Pangasinenses when people are triggered into action by a desire for freedom and restoration of rights.

To understand how "people power" was unleashed to protect the then embattled Enrile-Ramos camp, the role played by Radio Veritas, the church-owned radio station must be recounted. Radio Veritas, by its consistently critical reports on the questioned "victory" of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) of the President, brainwashed its broad audience into doubting every government announcement. Playing the Protestant hymn "Onward Christian Soldiers" every other five minutes also fired the masses' antagonism toward the Marcos administration.

So, when the vicar of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines, Cardinal Sin, urged the people to pour into the streets around Camp Aguinaldo (then occupied by Minister Enrile) and Camp Crame (headquarters of General Ramos) the people were already fired up to stop any government assault on the defectors. Since then, men and women of "the cloth" have remained in the forefront of resistance to government attempts to assault the seat of the "provisional" government. The Church has demonstrated an awesome power to generate "people power."

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REPORTAGE ON AQUINO GOVERNMENT, CHALLENGES

Energy Ministry May be Scrapped

HK010818 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] The Ministry of Energy (MOE) may be abolished and some of its functions may be taken over by the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) now headed by Ernesto Maceda.

Maceda, who was appointed by President Corazon C. Aquino to his fourth cabinet position (three of which he held under former President Marcos), yesterday told MNR employes that "I hope 50 percent of its (MOE's functions) will be given back to us."

In a press conference after he formally took over from former Natural Resources Minister Rudolfo del Rosario, Maceda announced that the functions of the Bureau of Energy Development (BED) and the National Coal Corp. (NCC), both under the MOE, as well as certain functions related to environmental matters, anti-pollution and land use formerly performed by the Ministry of Human Settlements (MHS) will be given to the MNR.

The dismantling of MOE has been recommended by industry leaders to President Aquino, sources said.

Sources also disclosed that the position of energy minister has been offered to Shell Philippines president Cesar Buenaventura. However, Buenaventura reportedly declined the offer saying that the MOE is no longer necessary.

Velasco Letter

As early as June 1984, former Energy Minister Geronimo Z. Velasco, suggested to Marcos the abolition of the MOE since a number of major energy projects have already been completed.

In his letter, Velasco said the activities of the MOE may slow down in the coming years in view of the government's financial difficulties.

He said that until the government's finances stabilize, the major task of the MOE will be limited to housekeeping and consolidation. These primarily involve maintaining management control over the Philippine National Oil Co. (PNOC) and the National Power Corp. (NPC).

He added that the work of the MOE has been reduced to the awarding of service contracts and the licensing as well as regulation of energy retail outlets.

In his letter, Velasco also recommended the transfer of the ministry's functions to any of these agencies: the Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC), the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI), the National Science and Technology Authority (NSTA) or the MNR.

Velasco favored the transfer of energy functions to the MNR, noting that this would be in line with the international practice of putting energy under the charge of the ministry handling natural resources.

Sources said the abolition of the MOE will not result in the dislocation of the ministry's personnel as they can be absorbed by related agencies such as PNOC, NPC, or even the MNR.

Priority

Maceda told reports after his takeover that "offhand I cannot give any specific policies, but right now priority will be given to forestry."

He added that the ministry will provide "more positive programs."

While in the past, the ministry's trust was concentrated on mining and logging, it will give emphasis now on minor forest products such as rattan, buri, anahaw and others to support cottage industries, Maceda said.

He said he will also have to talk to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen Fidel Ramos about the problem of illegal logging.

"I have received reports that large-scale illegal logging is now taking place in Nueva Ecija, Quirino and Quezon," Maceda said.

According to the new minister, illegal loggers in these provinces are taking advantage of the hiatus in national leadership as the new government takes over from the old, but "the new military could be of great help" in solving the problem of illegal logging.

Reorganization

Asked about his plans for MNR's reorganization, Maceda said an evaluation of the present staff will be made.

Most of the MNR's officials have already tendered their resignations to President Aquino. Maceda pointed out that "the decision (to accept these resignations or not) will not depend on their political stance in the past."

"I think the present administrative setup is okay," Maceda said, adding that only dishonest officials will be replaced. "We have to look at their track record: if they are now very wealthy they have to go," Maceda said.

He also said the deputy ministers who will assist him will be appointed by President Aquino. "I can easily work with anybody," he said.

Maceda was a former senator from the Nacionalista Party. He held three cabinet positions under the Marcos administration. He was Marcos's executive secretary from 1969 to 1970 while concurrently holding the position of secretary for the Presidential Arm for Community Development (PACD). Before he left the Marcos administration in the early 1970s, he was secretary for commerce and industry.

Meanwhile, a certain Gerardo Timbol barged into the office of Del Rosario early yesterday morning, announcing that he was the advance party of Maceda for the takeover ceremonies. He introduced himself as a member of the Communist Party of the Philippines and said he will take over the post of Bureau of Mines and Geosciences (BMG) director Juanito Fernandez.

Further Details

HK281231 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1100 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Broadcast on 6167.3 Khz]

[Text] Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda says his ministry was not taking over soon, to-be-abolished, the ministries of human settlements, energy, and the Philippine National Oil Company [PNOC]. [as heard] But he added the ministry was instead absorbing certain offices. He said his ministry was merely assuming control of the energy ministry's energy-development offices and [words indistinct].

Information Ministry Not Needed

HK010639 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Feb 86 pp 4, 24

["My Cup of Tea" column by Ninez Cahco-Olivares: "No Trespassing"]

[Text] In the last few years of the Marcos regime, the print media (those owned by individuals not beholded to Mr Marcos), more than the electronic media, took great risks to fight doggedly and fiercely for freedom of the press. Their efforts paid off. That faction of the press, even before the downfall of Mr Marcos, was able to free itself. And generally taking on an adversarial role, this press functioned as a fairly effective watchdog of government.

This is not to say that the electronic media had no desire to be free. They did, but they had less chances at freeing themselves since these media, aside from being in the hands of the friends and relatives of Mr Marcos, were directly taking broadcast instructions from the Palace through the Office of Media Affairs, which actually operated among others, a government television station--geared almost solely for Marcos propaganda--and a news agency mouthing the official line. No one in the working press was under any illusion that the government media were there to serve, by the way of information dissemination, the needs of the citizenry or even of the nation. Journalists and broadcasters knew that these entities were there to serve the personal propaganda needs of Mr Marcos.

And even up to the very last minute before the takeover, the electronic media were still disseminating distorted news and information in a futile attempt to lull the Filipinos into believing that Mr Marcos was in full control of the situation. It was broadcast media at their worst, considering that they intentionally created confusion among the unarmed Filipinos then locked in a do-or-die revolution to free themselves. These propagandists, whether forced or of their own free will, had made a decision. And they had decided to stay put and continue to serve Mr Marcos instead of the people and the country.

Filipinos now know how important it is for them to have a free and independent media. They also know now how a media can be used and abused by a regime. If there is anything that a free and independent press will resist and resist vigorously, it is an information ministry, because this smacks too much of media control and dictatorship. And if there is anything that the independent press will fight against, it is the notoriously suffocating government control of the air lanes.

To destroy the vestiges of media control, President Aquino could have appointed a press secretary. But she chose instead to appoint an information minister. Is the new administration slowly slipping into the ways of the old order? The justification for the continuation of an information minister--as I heard it on television from a newly appointed cabinet minister --is that there is an urgent need to disseminate true and accurate information to the people since they have been continuously misinformed and disinformed during the long reign of Mr Marcos. Do I take this to mean that the media machinery of the discredited regime will still be alive and thriving under this new leadership?

It may be a fatal mistake for the new administration, which has promised the people sweeping reforms, to retain a television and radio network and a news agency, even for the noble purpose of disseminating "true and accurate" news and information. No government administration, democratic or otherwise, ever disseminates true and accurate information. All governments desire a positive media image for themselves and all governments will try to manipulate and control the media to project themselves in a better light.

With a government media the new information minister, especially with more or less the same individuals of the past regime working there, it may not be long before Filipinos get their daily diet of the "great achievements" of the administration under the leadership of Mrs Aquino. And in no time at all, the country, the nation and the people will be back to square one.

There is absolutely no need for the Aquino administration to have a government media. A free and privately-owned media in search of balanced information will always air the side of government. The administration will no doubt have easy access to time slots for say, presidential press conferences and certain presidential activities. Information dissemination can be carried out more effectively and credibly by the responsible and independent media without government constraints. Let not the new government think that a free and responsible media cannot do the job right, and well, lest it succumb to the heresy that government alone knows what is good for the media and the nation, lest it succumb to the temptation of imposing its will on a separate and independent estate. The fourth estate, as we all know, is neither the domain nor the business of government.

During the regime of Mr Marcos, the media, which had before been under different owners, were confiscated. What had once been owners, were confiscated. What had once been owned privately became government property. Now that a new government--whether it is called revolutionary, de facto, de jure, or by any other name--is installed, certain problems have surfaced. Do the existing media now go back to their former media lords who will again be powerful forces in society or will media ownership now be restricted and regulated by government? Will the new government persist in owing television and radio stations and a news agency?

The Filipino people fought valiantly for change and for a new order. Filipinos did not risk life and limb merely to have a change of faces. I am aware that we must necessarily give the new government time to make these changes and time for the new administration to prove itself. But in the meantime, let us not slip back slowly to the pernicious ways of the old order, where controls in the media all but killed the credibility, the initiative, the independence and the integrity of media practitioners.

Choice of CB Head Questioned

HK281508 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Feb 86 p 5

["Bottom Line" column by Gaby Manalac: "So Soon"]

[Text] As quickly as it had engulfed the nation, the euphoria is fading. It is back to business and the hard facts of life. The economy is in crisis. Fortunately, the new government has provided a substantial dose of optimism, but that is only the beginning.

Last Wednesday, President Aquino announced the appointment of some members of her provisional cabinet. It was her first major step toward fulfilling the people's will for a change from the Marcos machinery that brought the economy and the country to ruin.

The new cabinet reflects a change in some faces but reimposes as well personalities identified with traditional concepts and practices that have contributed to the misery which we are now experiencing.

On the whole, however, the more conservative attitude would be to give the new team a chance to perform before hurling rickbats at it. Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra told a TV audience that at this point, the public can only measure the potential capacities of the team members against their track records.

That is a reasonable assumption. But precisely because of that, I believe that the track record of some appointees should be evaluated and openly discussed. Foremost among the questionable track records that needs immediate and serious dissection is that of Central Bank [CB] Gov Jose B. Fernandez.

I have always maintained that his track record as a commercial banker has been great, but his performance as a central banker has been dismal, and has contributed to a financial dislocation, the likes of which this country has never seen, but may once again see.

The infamous jobo bills have probably been the principal reason why productivity has vaporized and why in the final analysis our gross national product has plunged to negative depths.

I frankly cannot understand why Fernandez resorts only to a roller coaster type of managing interest rates which one day can stand at 16 percent, zip up to 19 percent the next, and just irrationally blast off to 30 percent a few days later. The financial holocaust of the year before when rates shizzed past 45 percent and when more than 40 banks folded up still has the business community in a cold sweat.

And now comes Fernandez again resorting to the same routine ostensibly to once more mop up excessive liquidity and releave the strength of the peso vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar. This seems to be the only method that Fernandez can think of whenever inflationary pressures begin to build up and when the exchange rate weakens.

I suppose it never occurred to Fernandez that the rapid deterioration of the peso prior to and after the elections was precipitated by political uncertainty and not so much by excessive liquidity. I would have thought that even without excessive liquidity presures, that rate would have deteriorated anyway because there no longer was any confidence in the stability of the Marcos. [as published]

Aggravating that, of course, was a P9 billion increase in money supply, according to official admission, over a period of less than 60 days for government election spending and that only exacerbated loss of confidence in the peso. However, it seems that substantially more than just P9 billion was plowed into the money stream to support KBL election spending, despite sanctimonious protestations by Fernandez that unwarranted releases to the national government would in effect be only over his dead body.

Not only was P9 billion freely dispensed but there was even un unestimated amount of genuine bills with similar serial numbers floating around, which indicated that there was absolutely no tial does of optimism, but that the period. [sentence as published] I do not think anyone knows what the money supply is.

Add to this the two-day bank holiday when the people's revolution needed funding so badly to carry on its bloodless battle to oust an illegitimate president whom Fernandez was heard to have predicted would easily win by at least 1.5 million votes, and you have a monetary vacuum.

If the new people's government is speaking of track records, the CB governor's performance must be publicly scrutinized. The thrust of economic recovery will revolve around some financial and monetary management and employment and real wages will rise to fall according to how skillfully and imaginatively they are managed.

Mitra said that the retention of Fernandez was made on the insistence of Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin. If Ongpin's endorsement reflects his agreement with the monetary concepts and practices of Fernandez, I am afraid President Aquino will be like a lamb led to slaughter.

Mrs Aquino is bound to make mistakes in the course of her presidency. But I did not expect one so serious so soon.

New Ministers Start Reform Program

HK010803 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Feb 86 p 23

[Text] The government of President Corazon Aquino yesterday started work on its first 10 days which as she promised in her campaign, would be devoted to dismantling the "pyramid of disgrace" inherited from the ousted Ferdinand Marcos.

MP Luis Villafuerte, head of the newly-created Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization, said the impending reorganization would not be motivated by a "division of spoils" but by the merit system.

In a television interview, Villafuerte stressed that the impending reorganization of government, which might take two months to accomplish, will "uphold the merit system and the security of tenure."

"We should not go back to the mistakes of the past. We should avoid all the pitfalls that have caused the ruin of the previous administration," he said.

Villafuerte said that those who have merit will stay, but added that those who were employed through the backing of cronies must either upgrade their skills or find work elsewhere. He also said that the agencies that perform redundant or overlapping functions may be abolished.

The fate of some government offices that have been largely instrumental in propping up the Marcos regime, such as the Office of Media Affairs, Metro Manila Commission and the Ministry of Human Settlements, remain uncertain.

"We will study very carefully what went right and what went wrong. Conceptually, there is strong demand to give autonomy to local units under the commission, but until things have been carefully studied, I am not giving any judgment," he said.

With regards to non-performing assets of government, Villafuerte said they have to be audited thoroughly and written off if need be.

For his part, MP Aquilino Pimentel (PDP-LABAN, Cagayan de Oro) issued his first directive as minister for local governments by appointing lawyer Jejomer Binay as officer-in-charge of Makati. Sources at Pimentel's office indicated that the new designations are among the new ones prepared and will be released soon.

Binay was named to replace Mayor Nemesio Yabut who died 26 February. A human rights lawyer, Binay was President Aquino's campaign coordinator for Makati.

His appointment though could be questioned since this violates Section 28 of the Local Government Code which says the vice-mayor automatically assumes the mayoral post upon the mayor's death.

BUSINESS DAY tried to contact Vice Mayor Johnny Wilson but to no avail.

Pimentel's directive departs from the hands-off policy exercised by former minister Jose Rono with regards to Metro Manila affairs, viewed by others as an indication that he is ready to assume jurisdiction over cities and municipalities in the National Capital Region.

Meanwhile, lawyer Joey Lina who was appointed coordinator between the Office of the President and the Metro Manila Commission [MMC] met yesterday with Metro Manila Vice-Governor Ismael Mathay Jr. and other MMC officials. Lina informed them that the fate of the commission will be known only after the completion of an ongoing study.

As input to the study, MMC officials gave Lina a copy of a confidential University of the Philippines study which recommended among other things, the reorganization of MMC into a purely coordinative body and the establishment of a metropolitan legislative assembly.

In Pampanga, Pimental issued a memorandum to all chiefs of national and provincial offices, appointing former Constitutional Convention Delegate Bren Z. Guiao as governor. Guiao succeeded Estelito Mendoza who has left the country.

Guiao ran for assemblyman under the Unido-PDP-LABAN banner in the 1984 election and has a pending pre-proclamation protest with the Supreme Court against former Public Highways Deputy Minister Aber P. Canlas.

In Camarines Norte, Pimentel yesterday designated Renato M. Unico as acting governor. Erstwhile Governor Pajarillo has over-extended his official leave, having been away since December last year.

Unico used to work with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile as deputy and at times, assistant secretary of defense for engineering, logistics, and comptrolership.

For his part, newly appointed Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda said he is giving top priority to reforestation as a major program of his ministry.

At the same time, he warned illegal loggers to stop or regulate the cutting of trees as a matter of patriotic gesture in these difficult times or else face severe prosecution.

Maceda's warning, aired in a television interivew, came amid reports that some people are stepping up the cutting of trees in the forests of Nueva Ecija, Kalinga-Apayao, Cagayan and other parts of Northern Luzon, apparently to take advantage of the present confusion.

Maceda expressed unhappiness over the fact that the people who are financing these logging operations are mostly aliens or naturalized Filipinos.

Maceda promised to look into the matter as soon as he assumes office and vowed that if it is proven that these people are violating the law, "we will not hesitate to prosecute them."

The reforestation program will be partly directed to planting wild forest products like rattan, buri, anahaw and the like to help the cottage industry.

Education Minister Sets Priorities

HK010739 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Feb 86 p 23

[Text] Education Minister Lourdes R. Quisumbing, former president of Maryknoll College and vice-president of the Catholic Educational Association of the Philippines (CEAP), yesterday said her first priority is to look into the plight of the underpaid and overworked public school teacher. "I will not just focus on material welfare but also see to it that they continue to get professional development," Dr Quisumbing said.

She said the educational "atmosphere" should be changed from a bureaucratic classrooms and textbooks orientation to a broader one wherein teaching will be "a commitment, a mission."

"The problems of the teachers have been piling up for the past years, that it is impossible to solve them in a short time. I hope the teachers would understand and be patient," Dr Quisumbing said.

She said she also wants to increase the education budget "substantially" to the level enjoyed during the pre-martial law years. She declined to elaborate on her ideas about pressing education issues, like the 00-million Program for Decentralized Education Development (PRODED) which expires this year, the bilingual education policy and tuition fees.

"I still need to consult with people. There's so much to learn," she said.

Dr Quisumbing was educated in three Catholic schools: St. Theresa's College Manila, University of San Carlos-Cebu City and the University of Santo Tomas. This, plus her stint with CEAP, helped shape her guiding principle of "moral integrity."

"One can't be credible unless he is morally upright," she said. President Aquino stands for "moral leadership," she said, so the education minister should help in the "moral rejuvenation of the nation."

Maryknoll students interviews by BUSINESS DAY confirmed that their president is well-liked in the campus because of her sincerity and "motherly image."

"She's very gentle and soft-spoken. But when it comes to making decisions, she is very firm," said a Maryknoll high school graduate Lariza Golez.

For his part, former Education Minister Jaime C. Laya said Dr Quisumbing is a "good choice" for the post. "She brings with her a lifetime experience in education," Laya said.

Provinces Hopeful Over Aquino Cabinet

HK010840 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] People in the provinc s generally welcomed yesterday President Corazon Aquino's appointments to her cabinet, but behind this was a common apprehension among government employees regarding their jobs.

These employees work in regional offices of the various government agencies headed by a regional director, usually a political appointee.

In Cebu City, Cebuanos had a reason to rejoice. A Cebuana, Dr Lourdes Quisumbing, has been appointed minister of education.

Nuns at the St. Theresa's College in Cebu said she will bring relevance and substantial changes in the country's educational system.

Many government employees, however, expressed fears the new ministers might demand the resignation of the rank and file to effect changes in the ministries.

The Redemptorist community called on President Aquino to use her authority to bring about the release of Fr. Rudy Romano.

On the whole, however, many expect Aquino's official family to help the new president in her job of solving the country's economic problems.

In Baguio, a lot of people still have to make up their minds regarding the new Cabinet. Jose Ilagan, editor of a local weekly, and young lawyer Geronimo Evangelista Jr. said, "The choice is sound."

An employee of the ministry of human settlements, who refused identity, said "a minister of human settlements has not yet been announced, so I could not comment." However, she expressed hopes that ordinary employees will be retained in their jobs.

In San Fernando, La Union, government offices were operating normally but the atmosphere is subdued regional directors and other top officials are either out of the office or out of town, presumably ascertaining the fate of their jobs.

The regional office of media affairs employees were relieved when Teodoro Locsin Jr. was appointed information minister.

"Locsin, they said, is a perfect choice--someone who knows about publishing and the media."

The town is also rife with rumors that the office of media affairs and other government media organizations will be abolished.

In Tacloban City, the so-called "Imelda country," top-ranking officials headed by Mayor Abdula Cinco and MP Artemio Mate asked Leytenos to bury the hatchet and political animosities and return to normal activities.

Both also urged the citizenry to extend full cooperation for the new government under President Aquino.

People in the campus town of Dumaguete city reacted favorably to the new appointments.

Ten Silliman University students said the new cabinet members should consult the people first before implementing national policies.

Workers in the different ministries appealed to the new ministers for them to retain their jobs. They asked, however, for the dismissal of inefficient employees.

Two Tausug students said Mr Aquino should take steps to allow Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front to come back to the country.

Another college student said renegade priest Conrado Balweg be allowed to come down from the hills and Fr. Edicio dela Torre to be released from the stockade.

In Bacolod, where "peoples power" was welcomed with merriment, people expressed hope that the administration will do its best to improve the welfare of the people.

"We just hope and pray that President Aquino will fulfill her promise of solving the problems of poverty and unemployment," said teacher Corazon Yap.

Civic leaders in Legaspi City were unanimous in expressing full support to the newly-installed administration.

Legaspi Jaycees President Rannie Imperial said the appointment of the new cabinet ministers is timely during a transition period, so the president can institute the necessary changes.

"We know that whoever she chose to work with her were chosen on the basis of their capabilities," Imperial added.

Legaspi "Dawani" Jaycees President Lilibeth Alcazar commented: "We are in support to President Aquino's appointments, not only because she has assigned two Bicolanos as members of the cabinet, but because we think they are capable of sitting and working with her."

In San Fernando, Pampanga, across section of Pampanga residents hailed the composition of the new cabinet except the designation of Namfrel chairman Jose Concepcion.

Most individuals interviewd by PNA think that Concepcion should have declined the appointment as minister of trade and industry. Housewife Gloria Carreon said Concepcion should maintain the neutrality of the Namfrel by not accepting the appointment.

Those interviewed hailed the new cabinet, describing Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales as a capable and honest man.

Rev Rolando Velasco of the Methodist Church and Jose Reyes, publisher of the weekly PAMPANGA TIMES said former Sen Jovito Salonga as the "best man" to head the presidential commission on good government.

Regional directores, on the other hand, said it is now the prerogative of the newly-appointed ministers to select their respective regional officials but expressed hope that lower career officials and employees would not be relieved.

Several other Pampangos expressed hope that President Aquino give priority in looking for ways of lowering prices of prime commodities.

In Tagbilaran City, Mayor Jose Ma Rocha pledged the cooperation of the political leadership of the city to the new regime.

Now that the question of national leadership has been finally resolved, the political leadership of Tagbilaran City to a man, while still in the service, is committing its cooperation," Rocha said in a statement.

Back north, in Dagupan City, about 10,000 students paraded around the city to welcome the new government administration. They flashed the "LABAN" sign while yellow confetti rained down from buildings and motorists blared their horns.

Revamping of Military Continues

HK010254 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Feb 86 p 1, 10

[Article by Jose De Vera]

[Text] Gen Fidel V. Ramos, chief of staff of the new armed forces, ordered yesterday additional changes in key positions as part of the AFP revamp.

He named Brig Gen Ramon E. Montano, head of the Narcotics Command, as chief of the PC Metrocom and director of the Metropolitan Police Force (MPF) Vice Brig Gen Victor Natividad.

Ramos also designated Col Maximo Vijar, member of the corps of professors in the Philippine Military Academy, as PMA Superintendent. Vijar replaced Brig Gen Jose Ma Zumel who has been listed as a Marcos "loyalist."

For the first time yesterday, it was disclosed that before the 700 PMA cadets and the 70 officers and men announced their support for Ramos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Zumel left the academy for an unknown destination.

The explanation was that he was secretly making arrangements for joining the Enrile-Ramos group.

But an unimpeachable source close to Ramos, said that Zumel, a pilot, was allegedly trying to join a PAF contingent determined to either strafe or bomb Camp Aguinaldo and Camp Crame.

The sudden defection of the PAF fighter wing and the assumption of command of their air force by Brig Gen Ramon Farolan, however, frustrated Zumel's plan, the source said.

Gen Fidel Ramos, chief of staff of the new armed forces, has activated an office in Camp Crame to process "Marcos loyalists who wish to rejoin the military.

According to Brig Gen Jacino Galang, new deputy chief of staff, the processing center" is located on the ground floor of the PC'INP headquarters in Camp Crame. All "strugglers" are requested to register at the center for processing, Galang said.

At the same time, commanders of subordinate units of the four major services were ordered to make a physical inventory of their men to determine who had left their outfits and joined the loyalist.

The field commanders were also ordered to regroup, consolidate their scattered units and "stay put" in their stations, Galang said.

He said the "red alert" status of the military specially in Metro Manila, remains. He said that while the AFP "is on top of the situation," Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Ramos enjoined the military not to relax their vigilance.

Meanwhile, 2nd class Cadet Robert Luceno who went on absence without leave from the Philippine Military Academy last 13 February, showed up in Camp Crame and joined the security group that has been securing the camp during the past few days.

Correcting what he called erroneous reports, Ramos announced he remains concurrent chief of constabulary and director general of the Integrated National Police. Earlier reports said Maj Gen Prospero A. Olivas had replaced Ramos.

However, it was exaplined that before leaving the country, former President Marcos named Olivas, then PC Metrocom chief and director of the Metropolitan Police Force, as PC-INP chief.

Commodore Serapio Martillano formally assumed post of flag officer in command of the Philippine Navy, Wednesday, replacing newly promoted Rear Admiral Brillante C. Ochoco who took over command only last 5 December.

Martillano was handed the symbolic command flag after preparations by Navy officers at the Navy headquarters on Roxas Blv. in Manila. No mediamen were present.

Martillano, who was deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and logistics command head at the General Headquarters, vas previously one of the strongest candidates to replace former navy chief Rear Admiral Simeon M. Alejandro Ochoco who was picked to head the Navy after former AFP chief of staff Gen Fabian C. Ver recommended him to ex-President Marcos.

Martillano was the first navy officer who signified intention last Monday to join the Enrile group. The second was Commodore Tagumpay Jardinwano, commanding officer of the Naval Defense Force.

At the navy headquarters, yellow ribbons were seen for the first time inside the camp while officers and men under the newly designated navy chief celebrated the change of command.

Martillano is a graduate of King's Point Academy in Indiana, USA. He belonged to class '53 and was previously assigned aboard landing Ship Tank 32.

Meanwhile, Capt Carlito Cunanan took over command of the Philippine Coast Guard right after Martillano assumed office at the Navy. Cunanan replaced Commodore Liberato Lazo as commandant of the Coast Guard. He was formerly assigned at the general headquarters at Camp Aguinaldo when he was appointed Coast Guard head.

Other Navy commanders are expected to be changed this week "until normal operations resume in the Navy." It was reported that all officers would be holding consecutive meetings until next week "to put everything in order."

Navy officials refused to give details on this and did not give backgrounds on other appointed heads of navy offices.

"Equal Justice for All" Pledge

HK010405 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Feb 86 pp 1, 10

[Article by Rey G. Panalign]

[Text] Justice Minister Nptali Gonzales pledged yesterday equal justice for all, saying that compartmentalized justice has no place in the Aquino administration.

In a meeting with ministry officials and employees a day after his appointment by President Aquino, Gonzales said, "The new leadership is committed to respect the dignity and worth of the Filipino people."

He said he will start working officially on Monday. He asked all heads of offices to submit briefing materials on the functions of all the agencies under the ministry.

Gonzales said he is looking forward to a long and fruitful relationship with the ministry's officials and employees.

He said it will be his and the administration's policy "to deal with officials and employees without favor or discrimination and that what counts most would be merit in the service."

The new minister was introduced by Justice Deputy Minister Reynato Puno during an impromptu program held at the ministry's quadrangle.

A constitutionalist and a public law expert, Gonzales will confer with the ministry's directors, commissioners, administrators, and heads of offices on Monday.

The agencies under the ministry are Citizens Legal Assistance Office, Bureau of Prisons, Probation Administration, Commission on Immigration and Deportation, National Bureau of Investigation, National Land Titles and Deeds Registration Administration, Commission on the Settlement of Land Problems, Office of the Government Corporate Counsel, Office of the Solicitor General, Board of Pardons and Parole, and the National Prosecution Service.

Governor of Pampanga Appointed

HK281657 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Feb 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino, through the Ministry of Local Government, yesterday appointed former constitutional convention delegate Bren Z. Guiao as governor of Pampanga. Guiao will succeed former Pampanga Gov. Estelito Mendoza who has reportedly left the country.

In a memorandum to all chiefs of national and provincial offices, local government Minister Aquilino Q. Pimentel Jr. said that Guiao has the "full power to discharge the duties vested in that office as defined by law."

Guiao ran for assemblyman under the UNIDO-PDP-LABAN [United Nationalist Democratic Organization-Philipino Democratic Party-Lakas Ng Bayan] banner in the 1984 election and has a pending preproclamation protest with the Supreme Court against former Public Highways Deputy Minister Aber P. Canlas. It was charged that Canlas' proclamation had been railroaded by the Commission on Elections.

A former newspaperman, Guaio is at present an executive of a leading food company.

Local Government Minister Aqilino Pimentel said yesterday he has appointed Bren Guwao as governor of Pampanga vice former Solicitor General and Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza who also served as governor of Pampanga in the previous administration.

At the same time, Pimentel also announced the replacement of Emiliano Caruncho as mayor of Pasig, Metro Manila, by Mario Raymundo.

Pimentel had earlier designated human rights lawyer Jejomar Binay as officer-in-charge of the municipal government of Makati following the death of Mayor Nemesio Yabut Wednesday. Pimental made the designation in a letter addressed to Makati Vice Mayor Johnny Wilson.

Senior Military Assignments Revealed

HK010245 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 28 Feb 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Gen Fidel V. Ramos, AFP chief, yesterday announced additional appointments of officers to key positions in the armed forces.

Brig Gen Antonio Bukban was designated AFP logistics chief; Col Antonio Acot, deputy chief for plans and programs; Col Pedro Juachon, chief of the headquarters service group and commanding officer of the Camp Aguinaldo security force; Col Oscar Florendo, AFP joint staff secretary; Col Cesar Zalamea, chief of the communication' and electronics group;

Col Jesus de la Cruz, chief of regional Unified Command 1 and PC-INP Region 1 at Camp Bado Dangwa, La Trinidad, Benguet; Col Orlando Antonio, regional Command 4 chief; Col Jose P Santos, regional Command 7 chief; Brig Gen Mariano Adalem, commanding general of the 4th Infantry Division based at Ca-ayan de Oro City; Brig Gen Manuel Ribo, commanding general 5th Infantry Division based in Tarlac; and Brig Gen Ramon Montano chief of the PC Metrocom and Metropolitan Police Force.

These appointments are temporary.

Maj Cresencio Maralit was designated chief of the PC public information office at Camp Crame.

Mayor Says Malacanang Now 'Freedom Park'

BK270925 Manila PNA in English 0858 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, 27 Feb (PNA)--Malacanang, a sprawling area housing the once fabulous and heavily-guarded palace of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos, has been declared a "freedom park." Mayor Ramon Bagatsing said the place, home to Mr Marcos and wife, Imelda, in their 20-year reign, may be used by the people as a symbol of their triumph in their four-day revolution.

Mr Marcos, 68, was deposed in a military-led revolt led by resigned Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Constabularly Chief Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos. He and his family, including a 90-member entourage, fled Manila Tuesday night on board two U.S. Air Force helicopters for Honolulu, Hawaii, via Guam. Their departure enabled thousands of demonstrators to ransack the palace.

As a freedom park, Bagatsing said, the people may hold meetings in Malacanang without any need for a government permit. "With the designation of Malacanang as a freedom park, it is hoped that the constitutional guarantee of freedom of assembly and speech will be given stress and meaningful significance," he said.

The presidential palace has been closed to the public since Mr Marcos imposed martial law in September 1972. Dozens of demonstrators attempting to assault the palace had died in skirmishes with the police.

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CSO: 4200/753

AQUINO, CABINET ISSUANCE OF POLICIES VIEWED

HK281129 Hong Kong AFP in English 1117 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Article by Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, 28 FEB (AFP)--President Corazon Aquino and her two-day-old cabinet have begun outlining the new Philippine Government's basic policies, concentrating on an administrative revamp, political reconciliation and economic recovery.

In an initially frenzied, groping shift from opposition to administration, the policies have been set out in public statements and press and television interviews by officials often in casual dress and appearing incredulous at having indeed become the government.

The legal status of Mrs Aquino's still provisional government--which is expected to be formalized by the National Assembly next week--appears to have taken a back seat due to its swift recognition by other nations, led by the United States.

The new president was installed in power Tuesday after a four-day revolt sent ailing strongman Ferdinand Marcos into exile after 20 years in power.

Mrs Aquino still works from her campaign headquarters in the financial district of Makati. She has also vowed to use the presidential palace eventually only as an office.

She has named two powerful commissions--one on "good government" and the other on government reorganization--to help her with the formidable task of reshaping an administrative machinery custom-tailored for Mr Marcos.

Mrs Aquino, 53-year-old widow of Mr Marcos's political rival Benigno Aquino who was assassinated in 1983, had accused the 68-year-old former leader of cheating her out of victory in the 7 February presidential election.

Political reconciliation is [word indistinct] by the release of at least 450 officially listed political prisoners. Mr Marcos had jailed thousands of political opponents and suspected dissidents since the 1972-81 martial law period.

There was confusion Thursday when the release of only 37 prisoners was announced, but Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile reaffirmed Friday that all would be released, including alleged communists.

Jaime Ongpin, a former mining firm head named finance minister, stressed the need to regain investor confidence and said he would prefer investments to loans, which total more than 25 billion dollars borrowed by the old regime.

"Our first task that we must attend to is to restore a level of confidence to a point where our people will be willing to resume making investments in our economy," Mr Ongpin told a government television talk show.

Foreign investors have said that they would only stake their own money here if Filipinos made new investments and themselves brought back assets stashed away abroad, widely believed to total billions of dollars.

The signs are encouraging so far. The peso has strengthened, the stock market has perked up, and all business groups have expressed support.

Food magnate Jose Concepcion, the new trade and industry minister, said he would seek the postponement of an import liberalization plan by two months in order to protect fragile local industries from foreign competition.

The World Bank-imposed program was due to take effect 1 January but was postponed by Mr Marcos to woo a largely pro-Aquino business sector.

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, an MP, former cattle rancher and coconut trader, has vowed to dismantle trade monopolies of Marcos "cronies" in coconuts and sugar, which have traditionally been the main commodity exports.

Vice President Salvador Laurel, named prime minister and foreign minister, has so far kept silent, not announcing policies for either of his two portfolios, along with Mr Enrile, who led the military revolt that hastened Mr Marcos's downfall.

Mr Enrile appears to be busy consolidating the armed forces and making sure that holdout Marcos loyalists fall into line, sources said, but the former martial law administrator has already begun releasing political prisoners as ordered by President Aquino.

MP Neptali Gonzales, the justice minister, has vowed "justice for all" and is expected to be at the forefront of the prosecution of former government and military officials who had abused their positions, official sources said.

Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing, a former president of an elite Roman Catholic girls' college, has vowed to improve the lot of scandalously underpaid government school teachers as one of her priorities.

MP Aquilino Pimentel, the minister of local governments, has pledged to institute autonomy for provincial, city and municipal governments to end a highly centralized system whereby local governments were controlled by Manila.

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PHILIPPINES

POLITICAL PRISONER ISSUE TO TEST AQUINO

OW281037 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, 28 Feb (KYODO)—Pressure is mounting for the Government of Philippine President Corazon Aquino to release all political offenders imprisoned under the regime of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos while doubts are being raised about her ability to control the military which helped her topple Marcos.

Mrs. Aquino Thursday ordered the release of 39 political detainees in various parts of the country two days after she took over government from Marcos.

Marcos fled the country at the height of a rebellion of government troops led by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and armed forces Vice Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos who refused to recognize his reelection and accused him of rigging the vote.

A five-man committee created by Mrs. Aquino, which includes Enrile and Ramos and is headed by former senator and ex-political detainees Jovito Salonga, has been asked to recommend the immediate release of political detainees.

Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag said "hundreds" more will be released by Saturday but relatives of those still detained and human rights organizations are disappointed at the slow process. Saguisag acknowledged that military authorities are resisting the release of "certain individuals."

"If she can forgive Marcos and his cronies, what about the innocent political prisoners," said Mrs Bel Arcilla, wife of a farmer still detained although newspaper reports listed him as among those ordered released Thursday.

Sister Roberta Ilumin, acting head of the church-run task force detainees (TFD), said that political prisoners symbolize a repressive regime and that they should be released by the new government to remove the "mirrors of repression."

The TFD, which has been working for the release of political offenders under the Marcos regime, said there are 625 detainees all over the country as of early this month, most of them from the rebellion-torn southern Philippine island of Mindanao. Official military records show only 450 detainees.

The detainees accuse their captors of torturing them and most of them have not been formally charged in court but are being held on suspicion of being members or supporters of the communist party and the communist-led New People's Army (NPA).

Among those still in detention are former university professor and communist party chairman Jose Maria Sison, farmer and accused NPA commander Bernabe Buscayno, and former government executive and alleged chairman of the leftwing underground umbrella organization, the National Democratic Front (NDF), Horacio Morales.

Enrile announced on government television Thursday noon that Mrs. Aquino has ordered the release of all political prisoners, including Sison. He said he was informed by Salonga of the release order.

"We are bound by the order of the president. If she issued that order, we will carry it out," he said, adding that if Sison does not renounce violence "the military organization will deal with him."

However, Sison's wife, Juliet, expressed doubts as to whether Enrile and Ramos, who are staunch anticommunists, will allow her husband to leave the maximum security prison where he has been languishing since his arrest in 1977.

Enrile was a member of the Marcos cabinet and administrator of the 1972-1981 martial law period while Ramos served as chief of the para-military Philippine Constabulary (PC), a branch of the armed forces. Both men are now part of the Aquino government.

Mrs. Sison told KYODO news service that the release of the detainees will test the political will of the Aquino government and said that the main objection to their release comes from the military, "specially from Enrile and Ramos."

"This (release of political detainees) is going to increase her credibility and prove to the people that she is sincere," Mrs. Sison said. "This is something crucial for her and many people will see that if she can prevail over Enrile and Ramos on the issue of political prisoners, this will be a sign that she is really in full control of the government."

Armando Malay, former dean of students of the University of the Philippines and chairman of an organization seeking amnesty for political detainees, said delay in the release of detainees "suspicious."

"I hope this thing will be corrected in matter of days but if these go into weeks or months, certainly we are going to mobilize and create a big stink about it," he said.

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PHILIPPINES

MARCOS BROTHER RESIGNS MEDICARE POSITION

HK010601 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 28 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Dr Pacifico E. Marcos has resigned as Medicare chief along with other officials appointed or designated by his brother, the exiled president.

Replacement of the Medicare officials is pending with Luis Villafuerte, head of the presidential commission on government reorganization.

Other key personnel of the office are staying put as ordered by President Aquino, and keeping all records intact as she has directed.

The officials to be replaced, according to Medicare sources, will not include members of the Medicare board of commissioners who come from nongovernment entities like the Philippine Medical Association [PMA] and the Philippine Hospital Association [PHA].

Membership of the presidents of the PMA and PHA, who are elected by their respective organization's members, in the Medicare board is specified in the Medicare law.

Meanwhile, replacements for the deposed Medicare officials in the board will have to tackle a number of major issues left unsettled by the former board.

These include:

1. Expansion of the Medicare coverage to include those who are not SSS [Social Security System] of GSIS [expansion unknown] members, and improvement of the current benefits.

2. Consolidation of Medicare Contributions being kept in custody by the SSS and GSIS under one office.

3. Continued operation and maintenance of the 87 hospitals set up by Medicare in the remote rural areas.
4. The proposed establishment of health maintenance organizations or private groups that will assume responsibility for providing health care.

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CSO: 4200/753

ILOCOS NORTE MAN HAILS ENRILE, RAMOS

HK281649 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Feb 86 p 9

[Text] Quezon City--Integrated Bar of the Philippines president and former Congressman Simemon M. Valdez of Ilocos Norte hailed yesterday Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen Fen Fidel V. Ramos, for their heroic stance in bringing back democratic process to the country.

He said that their courageous stand as soldiers of space has given new impetus and direction in the future of the country as shown and exemplified by their leadership. Valdez also lauded the "people's power" as a great factor which contributed to the dawn of democratic ideals.

Valdez has asked all Ilocanos, most especially political leaders, to forget partisanship and work together for a common goal in support of the various programs of the new government. He added that during these times of economic crisis, unity is needed to solve the society's ills, he said.

Meanwhile, some quarters of good and concerned citizenry in Ilocos Norte have asked and endorsed former Congressman Valdez to offer his leadership and services in the province in view of the absence of MP Imee Marcos Manotoc and Governor Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos, former President Marcos' daughter and son, respectively.

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CSO: 4200/753

TANK MISSING FROM FORT BONIFACIO

HK281211 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1100 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Broadcast on 6167.3 kHz]

[Text] A v-150 commando tank reportedly under the command of Major Wyrlo Ver [Fabian Ver's son] and a [words indistinct] presidential security command at Malacanang Palace has been missing since 25 February. The assault vehicle was reportedly abandoned by its crew at Aurora Boulevard, Santa Mesa, while on its way to Camp Crame on an assault mission. More from Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] The v-150 was part of a 6-tank convoy sent out from Malacanang Park to attack Camp Crame, which was used by General Fidel Ramos as headquarters of the People's Power Movement after defecting from the Marcos government. [words indistinct] the crew of the missing tank were apparently disheartened and decided instead to abandon their mission and join the growing force of Gen Ramos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Ten other of such v-150 tanks [word indistinct] which rolled off from the army's [word indistinct] regiment headquarters at Fort Bonifacio were earlier recovered from the Malacanang grounds following the departure of deposed Marcos, his family and diehard supporters. A check with the tank unit at Fort Bonifacio showed that they were one tank short in their inventory. [end recording]

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CSO: 4200/753

PAPER CLAIMS MARCOS VISITED HOMETOWN BEFORE DEPARTURE

HK281514 Hong Kong AFP in English 1501 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, 28 Feb (AFP)--Deposed President Ferdinand Marcos returned to his home region after fleeing his palace Tuesday in a last-ditch effort not to go into exile abroad after ruling for 20 years, a newspaper said Friday.

When Mr Marcos boarded a U.S. helicopter Tuesday night, he begged to be taken to Laoag in his home region of Olocos because he said he "wanted to spend one last night in Ilocos," respected columnist Max Soliven wrote in the DAILY INQUIRER.

Once he arrived, Mr Marcos became aggressive, ordering his aides to organize an "Ilocano Army" to fight its way back to Metro Manila and "recover" the capital, Mr Soliven said without giving sources.

He finally gave up after calls to former Deputy Premier Joe Rono and Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin elicited the responses "please spare our people a bloodbath" and "think of the millions of Filipinos who are going to die if you start a civil war."

Mr Marcos flew out of the U.S. Clark Air Base Wednesday morning and is now in Hawaii.

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PHILIPPINES

JOURNALISTS CALL FOR 'NEW PRESS ORDER' IN MANILA

BK281257 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1237 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Kuching, Malaysia 28 Feb (OANA-BERNAMA)--The Manila-based Journalists' Association for Rural Asia (JARASIA) Friday welcomed President Corazon Aquino's assurance on her first day in power that press freedom in the Philippines will be restored.

JARASIA Secretary-General Francis Siah said in a statement in this capital of the east Malaysian Sarawak State the association was also very happy to learn that Filipino woman writer Mila Aguilar Roque was among the first batch of political prisoners to be released by President Aquino Thursday.

"In welcoming the new president's assurance on press freedom, we wish to call on her to immediately release all journalists jailed in the Philippines under Marcos' presidential decree 9, said Siah, who is with the SARAWAK TRIBUNE, a local English daily.

JARASIA holds that Presidential Decree 1834, which makes "unlawful use of publications" punishable by death or life imprisonment, is a form of harassment in the guise of legal action against the Philippine press.

Siah said President Aquino should take measures to abolish that decree immediately.

"We also call on the new president to withdraw all charges and libel suits against the publishers and journalists and to establish a new press order for the Filipino press which should encompass the right of any Filipino journalist to practice his profession without having to secure clearance from the authorities as had been the practice under Marcos," he said.

JARASIA also reaffirmed its support for the commitment of the National Press Club of the Philippines to fair and responsible journalism. JARASIA, the three-year-old organization which has its secretariat in Manila, has among its members press representatives from developing countries such as Malaysia, Sri Lanka, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

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CSO: 4200/753

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING AQUINO ANALYZED

HK010719 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Article by Teodoro Benigno]

[Text] Manila, 1 Mar (AFP)--President Corazon Aquino has won the first round in a gruelling fight to get her government in place, but she has yet to assault and conquer the military, Supreme Court and National Assembly.

Her first-round feat saw Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile gulp and accept her executive order to release about 450 political prisoners, including Jose Maria Sison, suspected ex-chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Control of the 250,000-member military is actually her toughest hurdle because its top officers and many reformist junior officers are proteges and followers of both Mr Enrile and Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos.

Analysts say that, theoretically, Mr Enrile and Gen Ramos could mount a coup against the president but would hesitate to do so because millions of Filipinos would again take to the streets in Mrs Aquino's behalf.

Many legal experts consider her rule a "revolutionary government" since it toppled the 20-year-old strongman regime of President Ferdinand Marcos after a disputed 7 February election and a three-day rebellion that chased him into exile on Tuesday.

Mrs Aquion needs complete control of the military establishment to carry out her major policies and decisions all over the country, and negotiate a cease-fire with the leadership of the communist insurgency.

The two top men in the military were palace favorites when Mr Marcos was in power. They mutinied last Saturday after a near shootout with the loyalist troops Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver.

The 53-year-old president will have to maneuver skillfully to initially drive a wedge into the military leadership and eventually assert herself as commander-in-chief without let or hindrance. Both Mr Enrile and Gen Ramos have thrown their support to Mrs Aquino.

The second thoughest hurdle is the Supreme Court, where the overwhelming majority of the 13 justices are Marcos loyalists who gave him virtual free rein, including constitutional powers of life and death.

The Supreme Court is seen by critics as having set up a legal shield against accusations of human rights violations, particularly the 1983 murder of the new president's husband, opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Aware of the crucial role the judiciary will have to play in her government, Mrs Aquino has aksed for the resignations of all Supreme Court members. But the Marcos loyalists are reportedly refusing to budge.

Again, flushing these loyalists out will need political dexterity, and Mrs Aquino has indicated in a recent interview she was considering taking much stronger steps under her mandate as leader of a "revolutionary government."

The third problem is the 200-member National Assembly controlled by Mr Marcos' New Society Movement (KBL), which was formed in 1978 and rolled over the opposition every time the ex-president gave the signal.

The KBL's top leaders, however, have fled the country like Mr Marcos. Without leadership, the party rank-and-file can be softened up and turn coat, not an unusual phenomenon in Philippine politics, analysts say.

Outside of these three major problem areas, analysts add, another Aquino headache is how she can eventually get her own political party to dominate the lives of 54 million Filipinos.

The actual party in power is the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) under whose flag Mrs Aquino contested the election with UNIDO chief Salvador Laurel as her vice-presidential runningmate.

The UNIDO forces of Mr Laurel and the supporters of Mrs Aquino are now in a mad scramble for terrain, with LABAN Ng Bayan, the main coalition group behind her, leading the assault.

The first cabinet roster of 12 was almost evenly divided between UNIDO and LABAN, with Mr Laurel getting the posts of prime minister and foreign minister. Another UNIDO stand-out was Ernesto Maceda, named natural resources minister.

But Aquino protege and legislator Aquilino Pimentel got the local government portfoilo and could be key to Mrs Aquino's efforts to outmaneuver UNIDO for control of 74 provinces and 60 chartered cities led by metro Manila.

Observers early on spotted bitter ground-level jockeying during the electoral campaign between the UNIDO and LABAN camps. Prior to an Aquino-Laurel reconciliation, bad blood between the two broke out in angry rhetoric.

Analysts say the UNIDO represents traditional Philippine politics based on grass-roots accomodation and patronage, while LABAN is more nationalistic, human rights-oriented and critical of "U.S. imperialism."

Mrs Aquino now readily admits that the election and "people power" rebellion that overturned the Marcos regime with little bloodshed were just the beginning of a long and arduous battle to consolidate power.

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DISPLACED TRIBESMEN PLAN TO DEMOLISH MARCOS MONUMENT

HK010412 Hong Kong AFP in English 0401 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Baguio, Philippines, 1 Mar (AFP)--Tribesmen who say they were displaced by the 1978 construction of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos's bust on a northern mountainside announced Saturday plans to reclaim their land and demolish the monument.

The Ibaloi, one of several mountain tribes in the northern Philippines, have begun inviting journalists in this northern city to attend the 9 March demolition of the bust and the takeover of the surrounding 355 hectare (887.5 acre) park in La Union Province.

The four-story monument, overlooking a golf course on a road leading to Baguio, was completed a year before Mr Marcos fell from power. Critics consider it a symbol of "lavishness" of the 20-year regime.

Mr Marcos abandoned power and fled into exile Tuesday amid a military-civilian rebellion.

The Ibaloi spokesmen, who asked not to be named, said they were among 300 tribal families who were ordered to abandon their ancestral lands--on which they planted upland rice, yams and bananas--in 1975.

The construction of the concrete bust, whose total cost has not been publicly revealed, began in 1978.

Jose Natonio Gonzales, the new tourism minister under the government of Corzaon Aquino, could not be reached in Manila Saturday. But he told a talk show on state-run television late Friday that there was "no hard and fast decision" yet, but among the measures being considered were to "get rid of it right away" or to keep it as a "monument to folly." Mr Gonzales also pledged to return the land to the evicted families.

Local officials had no immediate comment on the tribals' plan. The Ibaloi started filing legal suits to reclaim their land last year as the monument began attracting the attention of foreign journalists and tourists.

The Ibaloi spokesmen revealed that some tribesmen have secretly reclaimed the underdeveloped fringes of the park by opening farm lots.

They said they had no intention of returning the money paid them as compensation for their property, which they consider as "measly," saying this would serve as an "indemnity" for the defilement of their ancestral lands and lost harvest for 10 years.

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CSO: 4200/753

PHILIPPINES

DETAILS RELEASED OF EXPLOSIVES FOUND AT PALACE

BK020754 Manila PNA in English 0749 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, 2 Mar (PNA)--Security forces have found 18 more land mines and a huge cache of explosives during a mopping-up operation inside the sprawling palace here deserted by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

Officials said the explosives were planted along the banks of Pasig River near the presidential palace, obviously by troops loyal to Mr Marcos.

Mr Marcos fled the Philippines last Tuesday following a four-day military revolt against him.

Officials said operatives also found thousands of ammunition hidden inside three secret storerooms of the palace.

According to military chief Gen Fidel V. Ramos, the ammunitions included 400 81mm mortar rounds, 798 4.2-inch mortar bullets, 208 bullets for 76mm mortars and m-48 guns and 722 fragmentation grenades. He said the explosives contained in 524 boxes, were discovered by naval intelligence demolition teams.

They were supposed to be detonated by loyalists of Mr Marcos immediately after his departure last Tuesday. General Ramos said the bombs were laid out in such a way they can all be electronically detonated by just one person. The explosion, he added, would be enough to blow up a single bridge.

He said it took six trucks to haul off the explosives from the presidential palace to nearby Camp Aguinaldo, headquarters of the 250,000-strong armed forces of the Philippines.

The military's mopping-up operation followed the ransacking Tuesday night of the presidential palace by hundreds of people opposed to the Marcos regime. Troops, however, had to come in on the heels of reports that booby traps and powerful explosives had been left behind by Marcos loyalists.

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CSO: 4200/753

EX-ARMY DIVISION HEAD REFUSES COMMENT ON HOUSE ARREST

BK020702 Manila PNA in English 0656 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] Cagayan de Oro, Philippines 2 Mar (PNA)--An army division commander has refused to talk to newsmen here after he was placed under house arrest during last week's military mutiny against President Ferdinand Marcos.

"I am not issuing any statement," said Brig Gen Madrino C. Munoz, former army's Fourth Infantry Division commander here and a staunch loyalist of deposed President Marcos.

His arrest was ordered by Military Chief Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos.

Sources said fighting almost broke out here when General Munoz's counterpart in the constabulary, Brig Gen Benjamin Ignacio, declared support to the rebel forces of General Ramos. The split in loyalty prompted them, both graduates of the Philippine Military Academy, to place their respective troops on red alert. However, no clash was reported between two sides.

After President Marcos was deposed last Tuesday, General Ramos immediately ordered General Igancio to take over the army's Fourth Infantry Division here and arrest General Munoz. When newsmen tried to talk to him inside his quarters here, General Munoz refused to confirm or deny his arrest. "I am not issuing any statement," he said.

Munoz was only one of the generals loyal to Marcos who had been replaced in the past days by General Ramos. Others included the chiefs of the Navy, Air Force, Army and the Marines who were known to be Marcos loyalists.

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CSO: 4200/753

PNA VIEWS REPORTS ON POSSIBLE U.S. AID POLICIES

BK030659 Manila PNA in English 0645 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, 3 Mar (PNA)--Officials of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) are expected to recommend the removal of top executives of the Economic Support Fund (ESF) secretariat administering the non-military portion of the U.S. rental for Philippine military bases.

Sources told PNA that USAID officials consider these ESF top brass as having been "soiled" and should be replaced should the new administration decide to retain the ESF secretariat.

Although such an agency would appear to have brighter prospects owing to recent moves in the U.S. Congress to increase aid to one billion dollars, the sources said, however, that there is no certainty on how the secretariat would be reshaped. The options include its absorption or attachment to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) which administers development projects where SEF funds are also used. Another option is its reconstitution under a new name, with similar operating functions.

It was uncertain whether the one billion dollars proposed to be given to the Philippine Government would be channeled through the USAID. The sources said the amount was "unprecedented".

The second compensation package approved by the U.S. in return for the use of Clark and Subic bases totals 900 million dollars, spread over 5 years.

The sources noted the strong possibility that if the new administration accepts the aid offer, it would ask the U.S. for more "liberal terms" such as more leeway in picking the projects to be funded.

Under the Marcos administration, project criteria were dictated by the aid but there have been allegations that certain functionaries were able to go around the rules.

Because of the strong popular support given to President Aquino, the United States is expected to easily come to terms with the new government on aid guidelines.

The U.S. is particularly anxious that the government continues the fight against insurgency, the sources said. Reports also say that the United States favors reforms to dismantle vestiges of the Marcos rule, necessitating immediate infusion of monetary aid to shore up the Philippines' battered economy.

This coincides with the desire of the great masses that invoke "people's power" to speed up the restoration of democracy last week. [as received]

Although the present ESF secretariat was instructed to stay put on their jobs and pursue ongoing projects, no further conclusion of contracts are being allowed.

The ESF secretariat administers the non-military portion of the 900 million dollars rental for the military bases covering 1985 to 1989. The ESF portion totals 475 million dollars and this has been used mainly for rural productivity projects and the filling up of counterpart local funds for foreign assisted projects, according to secretariat records.

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CSO: 4200/753

PHILIPPINES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS FROZEN AFTER PROTESTS

HK030630 Hong Kong AFP in English 0608 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, 3 Mar (AFP)--Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimental Monday moved to avert a barrage of protests over new government appointees by freezing all existing appointments and flying to the provinces to defuse regional tensions.

Meanwhile, the new Armed Forces Chief of Staff, General Fidel Ramos, continued the reorganization of the military command by naming as his acting Deputy General Salvador Mison, formerly commander of the Eastern Visayas region and known as a professional "soldiers' soldier."

Mr Pimentel told an Agency FRANCE-PRESSE reporter in the central city of Cebu by telephone that he would fly there later Monday to defuse tensions created when the city's mayor refused to give way to a new appointee.

The minister's office in Manila confirmed that he was out of town.

In the capital, some 60 placard-waving demonstrators massed outside President Corazon Aquino's office calling for the retention of Mayor Amor Belenga, of San Jose City in Nueva Ecija Province north of Manila.

A representative of Mrs Aquino's media office who talked to the demonstrators quoted them as saying that the mayor, though a member of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos' party, had done a lot for the town.

Protests were also reported in Olongapo City, south of Manila, the suburban metropolis of Makati and Cabanatuan City, also in Nueva Ecija.

In Cabanatuan, some 1,000 supporters of the ousted pro-Marcos mayor took over the town hall Sunday, saying they wanted the Aquino government to retain Honorato Perez. They said they feared supporters of the newly appointed mayor would move into the town hall Monday.

Mr Pimintel said in a statement late Sunday that all governors, vice governors, board members and city and municipal mayors and vice mayors should stay in their jobs until replaced.

He also appealed to church, civic and people's organizations to forward any advice they might have on new appointments, so that they would follow the popular will, a spokesman for his office said.

However the freeze statement seemed to have had little effect, as resignations have been demanded and new appointments continued.

The national news agency Monday reported another sit-in in front of the San Juan Municipal Hall in Metro Manila, also by demonstrators urging retention of their mayor.

Several newspapers this weekend criticized Mr Pimentel for what they termed overly hasty moves on local and regional government appointments. Some papers called for elections and others said his moves were illegal and gave the people no way to express their choice.

Gen Ramos, a military spokesman confirmed, continued with the replacement of retired generals and consolidation of the new military command.

Named as head of the Philippine Military Academy, the birthplace of the armed forces reform movement, was Marine General Rodolfo Biazon.

The reform movement played a crucial role in the three-day people-power backed military rebellion led by Gen Ramos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile that chased Mr Marcos out of the country.

Brigadier General Jose Magno Jr was installed as officer in charge of the sensitive southern command, the scene of years of fighting between government troops and Moslem rebels. He replaced General Delfin Castro, who was among 23 over-age generals retired by Gen Ramos last weekend.

Sources close to the military described Gen Mison, the new deputy chief of staff, as a professional and, like Gen Ramos, a "soldiers' soldiers." They said several of his top commanders were reform movement members.

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CSO: 4200/753

LIBERATION REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY REJECTS SNAP ELECTION

Boycott Launched 16 Dec 85

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5, Nov-Dec 85 p 3

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "Demands for fair polls ignored: Marcos' Elections Mock People's Right of Suffrage"]

[Text]

THE NATIONAL Democratic Front (NDF) and all the clandestine organizations affiliated with it, as well as many of the open people's organizations in the Philippines, have launched a nationwide movement to boycott the Feb. 7 presidential elections.

The "snap" polls make a mockery of the Filipino people's right of suffrage because the dictatorship is manipulating the conditions, timing and rules of these and, therefore, another Marcos win is a foregone conclusion, a member of the NDF national secretariat told Liberation in a message received Dec. 16.

Given the conditions under which the elections will take place, any opposition hopes of winning are illusory, the NDF official said.

The snap polls are not intended to oust Marcos but rather to reunify the ruling elite behind the regime and to intensify dictatorial rule in the Philippines, he explained.

Calling the scheduled balloting a "scheme of the US-Marcos dictatorship" that is deceptive in nature and anti-people in character, the NDF official added that the anti-dictatorship forces and the rest of the people could not hope to gain anything substantial from the election and that consequently the only correct course of action is that of boycott.

In a related development, last Dec. 10, International Human Rights Day, two of the largest sectoral organizations in the Philippines -- the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU or May 1st Movement) labor center, with a membership of half a million workers, and the nationwide League of Filipino Students (LFS) -- declared that they are answering Marcos' scheduled elections with "a broad, militant and sustained boycott movement."

Earlier, on Nov. 29, more than 60 prominent leaders of political parties, civic groups and cause-oriented mass organizations signed "A Common Statement of Demands" published in a daily which called for the following to ensure "free, democratic, fair and meaningful" elections:

- Resignation of Marcos which will create a vacancy in the office of the President;

- Total revamp of the Commission on Elections or Comelec;
- Equitable access to media;
- Confinement to barracks of all military and paramilitary personnel;
- Full restoration of the writ of habeas corpus and abolition of the Preventive Detention Action (PDA) and all repressive decrees; and,
- Release of all political detainees.

The signatories, however, stopped short of calling for a boycott unless their demands were met by Mr. Marcos and instead called on the people to "strengthen (their) resolve to fight and get rid of the Marcos dictatorship in the soonest possible time, whether or not elections are held.

On Nov. 28, in an emergency meeting of its national council, the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN or New Patriotic Federation), the largest and strongest group in the legal opposition, put forward three "absolute"demands which Mr. Marcos needed to fulfill by the start of the campaign period, otherwise it would call for "non-participation" in the announced polls. BAYAN's three demands were: resignation of Marcos to create a real vacancy in the presidency; restoration of the writ of habeas corpus nationwide and abolition of the PDA; and, synchronization of the presidential and local elections in 1986.

The electoral campaign period officially started Dec. 10, with no concessions from Marcos on any of the demands raised by BAYAN and the parties and personalities of the legal opposition.

Meanwhile, in an eleventh hour arrangement, Corazon Aquino (widow of the slain senator) of Laban ng Bayan (People's Struggle) and Salvador Laurel of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) decided to team up as presidential and vice presidential candidates, respectively, under the banner of the UNIDO party.

In opting for participation without conditions, the groups behind Mrs. Aquino and Laurel are banking on the popularity of Mrs. Aquino and on the strong desire of the people to do away with the Marcos regime to win in the polls.

Outside the country, meanwhile, NDF international representative Luis Jalandoni said that the NDF recognizes the fact that while various sections of the Philippine population may favor certain means of struggle over others, all are united in their will and aspiration to end the US-backed dictatorship of Marcos. Speaking at a press conference in Paris, Jalandoni called on the international community to lend support to the Filipino people's struggle. --

PHOTO CAPTION

Photo shows a toddler and masked youngman at rally, both wearing "boycott" headband: "All set to confront the February 'snap' elections".

U.S. Interests in Election Viewed

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5 Nov-Dec 85 pp 1,3

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "Secret study says: US Wants 'Credible' Elections"]

A "CREDIBLE" election that will assure a peaceful transition from the Marcos regime to an equally pro-US successor government is what the United States is most concerned about in the scheduled snap polls. This was confirmed by a US Senate intelligence report released three days before Marcos announced the presidential polls.

The 41-page report, an unclassified version of a still-secret intelligence study and dated Oct. 31, 1985, was prepared as a "snapshot" of the Philippines by the staff of the US Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Marcos announced the holding of elections last Nov. 3. If these push through on Feb. 7, a vice president will also be elected, thus ensuring a clear succession mechanism for the chief executive's post -- a matter previously avoided by Marcos.

"Perhaps the strongest bases for a non-communist future is the continued widespread devotion in the Philippines to democratic norms and processes... particularly elections," the report said. It added that "a blatantly corrupt election next year could ignite an explosion of public resentment that could in turn further stimulate the growth of the New People's Army while accelerating the general breakdown in civil order".

The report reiterated that elections must be "fair" and must be undertaken with other "reforms", otherwise pro-US forces may be unable to "offer a credible alternative to the CPP/NPA".

No explicit criteria were mentioned for "fair" elections, but the report gave the 1984 parliamentary elections as an example of "reasonably honest" polls. However, the 1984 polls were marked by widespread fraud and terrorism, claiming the lives of at least 384 people1. US backing for NAMFREL, a poll-watch organization, as well as a few other concessions given by Marcos to make the election appear credible, allowed the reformist opposition to win about 30% of the National Assembly seats. Marcos' control of the legislature has remained unaffected since his party gained an absolute majority in the body.

The US, the report shows, is primarily concerned about whether or not Marcos will institute the "reforms" it prescribes for a peaceful transition. The option to retain or remove Marcos was left open, and the report did not deal on US aid to his regime, which continues to increase.

The report says, "Marcos remains the one man that has the power to assure a democratic transition to a successor government. However, present indications are that Marcos has no intention of playing the role of reformer."

It adds: "It remains to be seen whether outside (i.e., US) influence can be mobilized to leave Marcos with no real alternative to such a course."

Besides elections, other reforms prescribed were: response to demands of the International Monetary Fund, determination on the status of General Ver and a willingness to "professionalize" the armed forces.

The executive summary of the report underscored Washington's interest in having a pro-US successor government and "stability" in the country.

"The US has major political and strategic interests at stake in the Philippines. As the former colonial power, the US is probably identified more closely with the Philippines than any other Asian country. In addition, the US maintains major air and naval facilities at Clark Field and Subic Bay."

Explaining the importance of the bases, the summary says, "From Clark and Subic, US naval and air operations extend westward as far as the Persian Gulf."

The policy thrusts given in the Senate report actually restate those outlined in an interagency report of the US government leaked out early this year. The secret report, entitled "NSSD: US Policy Towards the Philippines", called for increased US political and military intervention in the country.

An "open political system" that allows power sharing among the various factions of the pro-US elite through non-armed competition, an economic rescue program and a military build-up to counter the revolutionary forces were among the goals specified in the NSSD report. ■■

Commentary Reviews Fraud in Past Elections

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5 Nov-Dec 85 pp 2,4

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Commentary: "Fraud in past elections Result of Snap Polls a Foregone Conclusion?']

[Text] SINCE MR. MARCOS came to power in the 1965 elections, there have been six major electoral exercises in the Philippines. These were:

1) The presidential elections in 1969 in which Marcos was re-elected president for a second four-year term, with Sergio Osmena as his opponent; 2) the 1973 referendum to ratify the 1973 Constitution a few months after martial law was declared; 3) the general elections in April 1978 for 165 seats to the Interim Batasang Pambansa (national assembly); 4) the April 1981 plebescite in which amendments to the constitution were made, allowing Marcos power to abolish the national assembly, invalidate laws passed by it or pass his own laws; 5) the June 1981 presidential elections in which Marcos was again re-elected -- this time for a six-year term -- against an obscure opponent, Alejo Santos; and, 6) the May 1984 general elections for the 180 seats of the current Batasang Pambansa.

Among the common features of these elections were the absence of any genuine political opposition, massive tampering with electoral results, vote buying, violence and repression causing many deaths -- all these so that Marcos predictably acquired the results he desired. These electoral exercises, as commentators have noted, were all staged to give his regime a cloak of legitimacy.

The international newsmagazine Newsweek, for instance, commented on the 1978 Batasan elections as follows:

"The defeat of a popular figure such as Benigno Aquino seemed implausible, and. . . many political observers viewed the Manila election as rigged." Then chairman of the government's Commission on Elections (COMELEC), Leonardo Perez, was even forced to admit that there had been manufacturing and substitution and tampering with ballots in Central Luzon.

The 1978 election also saw more than 500 people arrested and detained in Metro Manila alone. The last exercise in bogus elections --the Batasan elections last May 1984 -- was also the bloodiest, with about 275 people killed in campaign-related violence prior to election day and at least another 109 killed on election day itself. Political oppositionists were goaded by US officials to participate under the UNIDO and reportedly after having been given by the US $5 million in campaign funds and a promise of winning at least 30% of the Batasan Pambansa seats.

Faced with massive protest actions triggered by the Aquino assassination in August 21, 1983, and to lessen the impact of a very powerful boycott movement, Mr. Marcos found it necessary to take steps to make the May 1984 elections more or less credible.

Thus, Marcos was forced to restrain cheating in a number of major urban centers. As a result -- and for the first time since 1972 -- a significant number of oppositionists won seats in the Batasan Pambansa. In most areas of the country, however, it was common knowledge that Marcos loyalists won through dirty tricks. Glaring examples of cheating were reported in the provinces of Nueva Vizcaya, Cebu, Tarlac, and Pampanga.

When the National Assembly finally opened, Marcos' New Society Movement or KBL party enjoyed an absolute majority in the legislature. The 30 percent of the seats won by the opposition was not enough to give it voice in the law-making process. Resolutions that it tried to pass were immediately crushed. In effect, the 30% opposition victory only lent a semblance of credibility to the Batasan , which has become known in Manila as the biggest and most expensive rubber-stamp in the world.

In the elections scheduled for February 7, 1986, the odds against opposition candidates are even greater. Marcos has further tightened his hold on the military as a result of a recent reorganization carried out with General Ver already reinstated as AFP chief of staff. Also, three more Marcos loyalists have been added to beef up the COMELEC, which is supposed to oversee the whole election process.

Marcos has so far avoided synchronizing local and national elections, which would pose more problems for his electoral machinery. Moreover, expenses for synchronized local and presidential elections would be far greater, a prospect the cash-strapped regime and the inflation-ridden economy would hardly be able to survive.

For Marcos and his ruling clique, the coming snap poll is a life-and-death question. Taking no chances, Marcos has even seen to it that the option of cancelling the elections is kept open. The Philippine Supreme Court, another Marcos-controlled body, has been holding in abeyance its decision on the "constitutionality" of the scheduled elections. Once Marcos sees that going through with the poll would be too damaging for him -- or that trends show a decisive win for the opposition -- he might force the high tribunal to declare the whole thing "unconstitutional" and merely continue his term until 1987.

The history of elections under the dictatorship, as well as current developments, show that the snap elections are a foregone conclusion. For most Filipinos, the more fundamental questions are how much will the sham exercise cost in terms of lives lost and more suffering heaped on them, and also how best to end, once and for all, the hated Marcos regime that has been in power for 20 years. ••

Cartoon Show Marcos as Jack-in-'Ballot Box'

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5 Nov-Dec 85 p 2

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Text]

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PHILIPPINES

NDF PROGRAM ANALYZES, CRITICIZES VER ACQUITTAL

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5, Nov-Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "Ver Acquittal: Burying Justice Without Shame']

[Text] THE EXONERATION of Gen. Fabian Ver of any criminal involvement in the celebrated assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino -- finally announced Dec. 2 by the government-appointed Sandiganbayan (Ombudsman's court) after nearly 27 months of investigations and trial hearings -- was long in coming but entirely expected by many in the Philippines, especially by the political opposition.

Ver had been accused, along with 25 other military personnel and one civilian, after a special investigative commission (the Agrava Board) alleged in its majority report that he had acted to cover up a military conspiracy to murder Aquino and the "fall guy" for the crime, Rolando Galman.

Ver's immediate reinstatement to his former post as chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), within three hours of the acquittal, also came as no surprise to those in Manila and abroad who have long been familiar with Mr. Marcos' brand of justice.

Given Ver's closeness to Mr. Marcos -- he is a cousin of Marcos' and known for his canine devotion to his boss -- there was no way he could have been found guilty and meted appropriate punishment by a Marcos-appointed court, according to the popular belief in Manila. Finding Ver guilty, in this iew, would have been tantamount to declaring to the whole world that Marcos masterminded and ordered the assassination of Aquino.

This has also been the view of Corazon Aquino, the widow of the slain senator. She has always said that she holds Marcos responsible for the murder and that she expects no justice while Marcos is in power.

Mr. Marcos, analysts point out, also feels that Ver is simply too closely identified with him to be officially found guilty. A guilty verdict would force him to remove Ver permanently from the chief of staff post, and this would be a risky move at this time since it would weaken his hold on the AFP -- the vital state institution he still largely controls and which has the guns he needs to repress the people and all the forces opposing his 20-year-old rule.

For its part, the administration of US President Reagan, which has continuously propped up the troubled Marcos regime through military and economic aid, has for some time now been exerting pressure to retire Ver. It regards him as a stumbling block to its plan of "reforming" the AFP and making this a more efficient and "professional" organization under US influence -- not so much for immediately getting rid of Marcos but for containing the rapidly growing New People's Army.

The Ver acquittal sparked renewed street demonstrations in Manila and other Philippine cities, including a prolonged "noise barrage" in the metropolis the day after the verdict was announced. Many in the Philippines now regard it as an event which further polarizes Philippine society and an explosive issue in the coming "snap" presidential elections.

A demonstrator's placard summed up the general attitude toward the Marcos government and its judicial system: "Justice is dead!" --

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PHILIPPINES

NDF PAPER REPORTS MINORITIES MEETING, CONCERNS

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5, Nov-Dec 85 p 3

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "Phil Minorities Say Snap Polls 'Diversionary']

[Text] Some 60 delegates representing the Philippines' eight million national minorities described the coming elections as the "Marcos regime's diversionary tactic" intended to deflect the people's attention from more urgent issues confronting the Filipinos, including minority peoples -- such as escalated militarization, continuing encroachment into ancestral lands, and economic deterioration.

In a resolution passed during the Second Consultative Assembly of Minority Peoples (CAMP II) held in Manila third week of November, the delegates resolved to intensify their struggle for self-determination and autonomy, for the creation of a democratic coalition government, and for dismantling the US-supported Marcos dictatorship.

Delegates at the four-day CAMP II recalled how they were ejected from their lands owing to government decrees and policies that paved the way for the intrusion of multinational firms and foreign-funded infrastructure projects into their lands.

"The exploitation of our Filipino brothers in the lowlands," said a Mamanua delegate from Surigao del Norte province in Mindanao, "pales when compared to what we are suffering. We're treated like animals, sneered at while being forced to dance to the delight of tourists."

Delegates to the assembly included the Cordillera People's Alliance (CPA) which represents some 60 Igorot groups in northwestern Luzon, representatives of the Aetas from Zambales province, Tagbanuas from Palawan province, Mangyans from Mindoro province, the Lumads (collective term for Manobos, Mangguangan, Bagobos, and other ethnic minorities from the southern island of Mindanao), and other minority peoples.

Delegates from the US-based Survival International and Malaysia also attended the conference.

What preoccupied the delegates at CAMP II was their deliberations on the need for a "democratic coalition government". They were one in proclaiming that their future lies in a democratic coalition government where their representation and a comprehensive development program for tribal minorities will be finally guaranteed. --

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CSO: 4200/754

PHILIPPINES

NDF ORGAN REPORTS OPPOSITION TO PUBLIC ASSEMBLY ACT

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5, Nov-Dec 85, p 3

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "Broad Coalition Wants Scrapping of Assembly Act"]

[Text] A BROAD coalition of concerned citizens and cause-oriented organizations have called for the scrapping of Batas Pambansa (BP) 5577, otherwise known as the Public Assembly Act of 1985, which they said seeks to further limit whatever is left of the people's right to peaceably assemble and petition government for the redress of grievances.

In a signed statement published in newspapers in Manila, various groups and organizations composing the People's Committee for Democratic Rights said that in its entirety, the Public Assembly Act of 1985 "restrains rather than facilitates, punishes rather than rewards citizens for exercising their fundamental rights to free expression and peaceful assembly. It cannot but be construed as another of the Marcos regime's insidious attempts to legitimize its terroristic policy against mass protest."

The statement added that BP 5577 "unduly delegates to mayors or any other civilian or military acting in their behalf the power to establish if a rally or demonstration poses a 'clear and present danger' and on this basis, deny the issuance of permits for such assemblies."

According to the Constitution, the statement pointed out, this power should only be exercised by independent bodies such as the courts and not partisan government authority. The common statement further argued:

"It does not actually seek to protect rallyists from violent dispersals through its specified ban of firearms within an area 100 meters from a rally or demonstration. The Act contains another provision on 'unnecessary firing' which betrays the very acceptance of carrying firearms and using them 'if necessary' against demonstrators. It provides for so-called freedom parks, places of assembly to be centrally situated in the poblacion, but only 'as far as this is practicable'. This qualification places under the government's complete discretion the decision to relegate such 'freedom parks' to isolated and inconspicuous areas." --

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PHILIPPINES

LIBERATION REPORTS HUMAN RIGHTS RALLIES NATIONWIDE, ABROAD

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5, Nov-Dec 85 p 3

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "Dec. 10 Protests Abroad Assail Regime's Abuses"]

[Text]

"THE MARCOS government has expanded its human rights violations and militarization to include cases of hamletting of whole villages. It is estimated that at least half a million Filipinos have been uprooted from their homes and forced into concentration centers. . .

"Until the early part of this decade, the targets of human rights violations were usually the marginalized, the poor, the deprived and oppressed. In the last two years, however, an increasing number of victims have included professionals. . . . Since 1979, 26 journalists have been killed and one is still missing. Five human rights lawyers remain in detention."

These were the words of a well-known human rights advocate who addressed a conference in Europe last Dec. 10, International Human Rights Day.

Protest actions were held to mark the international red-letter day in the Philippines and in a number of cities overseas to denounce violations of human rights by the US-backed Marcos government.

BAYAN (New Patriotic Federation) sponsored a march-rally in Manila attended by some 15,000 demonstrators. The rallyists denounced the massacres in Escalante, Negros, and in Taft Ave. and Tatalon community in Manila. In the Visayan island of Negros, 25,000 participated in a people's strike. Rallies were also held in the cities of Iloilo, Cebu and Angeles, as well as in Bataan province and in several provinces in the Bicol region.

Marches, pickets, vigils, petition campaigns and other forms of protest actions were held in a number of cities in Europe.

In West Germany, there were protest activities in 14 cities, including street theater in Heidelberg, a march in Bielefeld, and vigils in Hannover and Hamburg.

In the Netherlands, a march and rally at the Philippine embassy were held in The Hague, and indoor protest meetings were undertaken in Brabant and Heerlen.

Human rights meetings were also held in Athens, Greece and in Norway. In Belgium, a fund-raising campaign for political prisoners and their children was organized . In London, a protest mass, a film showing and a petition drive were staged to mark Dec. 10.

Meanwhile, in the United States, a press conference was called by the Alliance for Philippine Concerns and Philippine Resource Center in Los Angeles. An ecumenical mass was held in San Francisco, while in New York about 100 people attended a forum on human rights. A vigil was held in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Earlier, Filipinos in the US and their American friends demonstrated in Washington DC. --

PHOTO CAPTIONS

The Hague: march and rally at Philippine embassy

Olivia O'Brian, mother of Fr. Niall, one of the Negros 9 detained by the regime; and Irish MP Tom O'Donald: Presenting 50,000 signatures from Waterford, and more than 120,000 from Dublin, to the US embassy in petition calling on Mr. Marcos to product still missing Redemptorist priest Fr. Ruby Romano.

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NDF CITES TFDP REPORT ON POLITICAL PRISONERS

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5, Nov-Dec 85 p 3,4

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "599 Politicals Still Held, TFDP Quarter Report Says"]

[Text]

A BIG majority of political detainees in the Philippines are peasants and workers.

Among the 599 political detainees reportedly still held by the regime, 29 are mothers -- and nine of them are even nursing mothers.

These were revealed in the third quarter (1985) report of the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP), the pioneer nationwide human rights organization in the country.

The TFDP report shows that as of September 30, 1985, there were 599 political detainees languishing in around 110 military camps, detention centers, prisons and military hospitals all over the country. Of these, 63 were in Metro Manila; 177 in the Luzon region; 55 in the Visayas region; and 304 in the Mindanao region. Out of the 599 political detainees, 104 are females and 495 are males.

The report also shows that there have been at least 220 long-held detainees -- those detained for over a year as of September 1985. The longest-held and sentenced political detainee is Gabriel Salonga, who was arrested on Jan. 14, 1969 in Porac, Pampanga. Salonga, a father of four, was convicted on October 1973.

A cross-study of the political detainees shows that 231 of them are farmers, 69 are workers, 35 are professionals, 20 are students, 30 are out-of-school youth, and 19 are fishermen.

Most of the detainees, the report said, claim that they were not issued proper warrants of arrest. Others have yet to see copies of the Arrest, Search and Seizure Orders (ASSO), Presidential Commitment Order (PCO) or Preventive Detention Action (PDA) supposedly issued against them. (Note: The ASSO was replaced by the PCO which was in turn subsequently renamed the PDA.)

Already denied their right against arbitrary arrest, many detainees have also been stripped of their right to due process. Sixty-five of them are being detained with no formal charges filed against them. Others who have been charged in court are experiencing a certain kind of legal limbo. They include those already ordered released

but remain in detention, and those whose motions for bail have been granted but could not be released because their military custodians refuse to release them.

In Metro Manila, four detainees have been ordered released by the courts, yet they remain in detention. Likewise, three detainees in Mindanao have not been released despite court orders to release them. The motions for bail of three detainess in Metro Manila, 12 in Luzon, one in the Visayas and four in Mindanao have been granted but they continue to languish in jail.

Faced with these seemingly insurmountable obstacles to freedom, the detainees remain steadfast in fighting for their rights and freedoms. They have staged mass struggles in prison, such as fasting and hunger strikes. Among the victories of their united actions was the issuance of a circular by the Ministry of National Defense in 1976 authorizing the release of nursing mothers, and in the case of a detained couple, the release of one of the detained spouses.

Despite this circular, however, military authorities of the Marcos regime refuse to release the nine nursing mothers still held. Likewise, four detained couples in Luzon, one in the Visayas and three in Mindanao continue to languish in jail. --

PHOTO CAPTIONS

Photo of children carrying a banner which reads "Free all Political Prisoners", Detainees children state a fond wish for Christmas".

Relatives and friends honor those who laid down their lives for the people.

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PHILIPPINES

MILITARY REFORM LEADERS ON CONTACTS WITH U.S.

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5, Nov-Dec 85 p 4

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "AFP Reform Group in Contact with US Officials"]

[Text]

LEADERS of the reform movement in the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) said "we have been in contact with the Pentagon and State Department officials and they have encouraged us on reform".

"But we have made it clear to them that while we appreciate the United States' concern and that the US is such a big power that it cannot be ignored, they will be doing us more harm than good if they insist on projecting the image of protecting the reform movement," the reform leaders said in an interview with the Philippine News and Features last month.

It was the first public admission of American connection by leaders of the "Reform the AFP Movement" (RAM), composed mostly of graduates of the government-run Philippine Military Academy. The RAM leaders, however, denied the widely-believed suspicion that the group is being supported by the US Central Intelligence Agency.

The interview covered a wide range of issues, including reports that some RAM leaders are to be issued PDAs (Presidential Preventive Detention Action orders) by Marcos.

How is the morale of AFP soldiers in the field? RAM leaders said it's not so good. "In areas where the New People's Army are active and gaining adherence, the morale is really not good because the men are worried."

Regarding reports that there's a strong group in the AFP which might launch a coup, RAM leaders who preferred to remain anonymous said that it is common knowledge that General Josephus Ramas (chief of the Philippine Army) is developing a counter-coup force in Force Bonifacio in Metro Manila. --

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NDF ADDRESS MIGRANT WORKER CONCERNS IN EUROPE

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5, Nov-Dec 85 p 4

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "Filipino Migrants in Italy Expect New Harsh Decree"]

[Text]

FILIPINO migrant workers in Italy are worried about a report that the Craxi government will issue a decree in January 1986 imposing strict immigration rules. The decree is said to authorize deportation of workers without proper documents who arrived after 1982, and penalizing those who employ such workers.

The decree is expected to affect a large number of the estimated 60,000 to 80,000 Filipino migrant workers in Italy. Like hundreds of thousands in other countries of western Europe and the Middle East, Filipino migrants in Italy were forced to leave the Philippines due to deteriorating economic conditions made more difficult by the intense civil war waged by the Marcos regime against the people.

Harsh immigration laws are but one of the forms of national, racial and class oppression that Filipino migrant workers suffer as third world nationals in western Europe and in North America. A number of organizations working for the migrants have pointed out that such oppression is actually an extension of, and is rooted in, the oppression of the Filipino people as a nation under the neocolonial rule of the US.

The National Democratic Front has called on Filipino migrants to develop their political organizations, as well as their rights and welfare organizations. Their struggles to defend their rights achieves direction and gains vigor when closely linked to the overall struggle of the Filipino people, the NDF said. --

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SOLIDARITY CENTER ESTABLISHED IN MEXICO CITY

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5, Nov-Dec 85 p 4

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Text]

A GROUP of Filipinos and their friends have established a center for Philippine solidarity work in Mexico City to inform the people of Mexico and other Latinamerican countries about the Filipino people's struggle for national liberation and democracy.

The center, formally opened recently, has initiated or participated in the following activities:

- a conference on "Militarization in the Philippines" at the National University of Mexico (UNAM);
- dissemination of the NDF's 12-Point Program (Spanish version)
- a film showing of "Salidum-ay" at the College of Mexico, followed by an open forum on the Philippine situation
- Organization of a Workers' Group for the defense of human rights in the Philippines under Mexico's Commission for Human Rights; and,
- an information campaign on the Philippines launched on the second anniversary of the Aquino assassination.

The center has also established links with Don Sergio Mendez Arceo, who played an important part in the International People's Tribunal in Antwerp. --

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PHILIPPINES

FOOD MINISTRY EXTENDS RICE FUNDING PROGRAM 22 FEB 86

HK270121 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 22 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF) has granted P20 million additional funding to the Quedan Guarantee Fund Board (QGFB) to finance the expansion of its coverage in the Intensified Rice Production Program and Expanded Yellow Corn Program.

The P20 million is in addition to the P20 million budget released by the MAF to the QGFB earlier.

Under the agreement signed by the MAF and QGFB representatives, the latter will extend loans to their franchised trade-millers for the financing of production inputs to rice and corn farmers.

QGFB assures the MAF of 100 percent repayment of the fund. Recent records showed that the QGFB has already repaid about P14 million of the P70 million extended earlier.

Repayment of trader-millers to the QGFB has been more than 85 percent excluding indemnity payments on damage crops.

The trader-millers, under the marketing agreements with the farmers, procure rice and corn at the prevailing market price or the government support price, whichever is higher.

The P70 million earlier provided by the MAF was extended to 87 trader-millers who financed 4,813 farmers covering about 19,214 hectares of rice and corn farms since the second cropping season last year.

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CSO: 4200/747

PHILIPPINES

CPI POSTS 3.96 PERCENT RISE IN JANUARY

HK262202 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Feb 86 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "Consumer Price Index Rises"]

[Text] The consumer price index (CPI) for all income households nationwide continued to increase in January this year, posting a 3.96 percent rise from its year ago level, statistics recently released by the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) showed.

The CPI as of January stood at 359.7 index points, 13.7 index points higher than the previous year's level of 346.0 index points.

The rise in the CPI level could be attributed to increases in the price indices of all commodity groups. With the hike in rental rates, the housing and repairs sector registered the highest percentage increase of 9.41 percent to 347.5 index points from 317.6 index points a year ago. This was followed by the clothing sector with a 8.64 percent rise from 370.4 index points to 402.4 index points.

The CPI measures the inflation rate or the average change in the prices of a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by the average household. Items included in the basket are food; beverages and tobacco; clothing; housing and repairs; fuel, light and water; services; and miscellaneous items.

By region, the inflation rate at the National Capital Region was 7.21 percent. This higher rate was the result of double-digit growth rates posted by fuel, light and water (19.92 percent); housing and repairs (14.43 percent); and clothing (11.01 percent). During the month in review, the CPI in the metropolis increased from 344.1 index points to 368.9 index points.

Meanwhile in areas outside Metro Manila, the inflation rate was only 3.35 percent. The CPI in these areas stood at 357.9 index points, 11.6 index points more than 1985 figure of 346.3 index points.

Consumer Price Index for All Income Households
January 1985 to January 1986
(1978 - 100)

Period	Philippines	National Capital Region [NCR]	Outside NCR
1986			
January	359.7	368.9	357.9
1985			
January	346.0	344.1	346.3
February	349.2	344.5	350.1
March	350.6	345.1	351.7
April	348.9	343.6	349.9
May	349.5	345.6	350.3
June	351.3	349.1	351.7
July	356.1	357.3	355.9
August	357.0	356.1	357.2
September	355.8	355.6	355.8
October	354.6	357.0	354.1
November	355.5	360.7	354.5
December	356.8	363.7	355.5

Source: National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO)

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PHILIPPINES

CENTRAL BANK FIGURES SHOW COMMODITY EXPORT DROP

HK262216 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Feb 86 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "Exports Fall 14.14 Percent"]

[Text] Exports last year dropped 14.14 percent compared with the year ago level, data from the Central Bank showed. For 1985, the total value of exports amounted to $4,628.172 million, $762.474 million lower than the previous year's $5,390.646 million.

The decline in the total value during the year could be attributed to the slump in the international prices of the country's export products in the world market.

Shipments of traditional goods showed a 28.87 percent or $527.824 million decline from $1,828.235 million in 1984 to $1,300.411 million last year. Of the traditional exports shipped during the year, coconut products registered the biggest drop of $268.777 million or 36.95 percent from $727.314 million in 1984 to $458.537 million.

This was followed by sugar and its products which amounted to $185.152 million last year, 33.67 percent lower than 1984's $279.119 million. Other traditional exports which showed decreases in value were forest products which dropped by 26.40 percent from $270.585 million in 1984 to $199.138 million; mineral products, from $266.446 million to $243.149 million; abaca fibers, from $29,752 million to $16.533; petroleum products, from $93.367 million to $38.593 million and unmanufactured tobacco, from $28.450 million to $24.241 million.

Non-traditional exports, valued at $3,275.398 million last year, showed a slight drop of 4.51 percent or $154.580 million from $3,429.978 million in 1984. Exports of nontraditional manufactures which included electronics and electrical equipment/parts and telecommunications, garments, textile yarns/fabrics, footwear, travel goods and handbags among others amounted to $2,765.399 million last year, down $226.638 million or 7.57 percent from $2,992.037 in 1984.

Meanwhile, exports of non-traditional manufactures which amounted to $509.999 million in 1985 showed a 16.45 percent or $72.058 million increase from $437.941 million in 1984. These included nickel, iron ore agglomerates, bananas, mangoes, coffee, raw/not roasted, fish, fresh or preserved and rice.

Exports by Major Commodity Group
January to December, 1984 & 1985
(Value in thousand $US)

	1985	1984	Percent change
I. Traditional Exports	1,300,411	1,828,235	(28.87)
Coconut products	458,537	727,314	(36.95)
Sugar and products	185,152	279,119	(33.67)
Forest products	199,138	270,585	(26.40)
Mineral products	243,149	266,446	(8.74)
Fruits and vegetables	135,068	133,202	1.40
Abaca fibers	16,533	29,752	(44.43)
Tobacco unmanufactured	24,241	28,450	(14.79)
Petroleum products	38,593	93,367	(58.67)
II. Non-Traditional Exports	3,275,398	3,429,978	(4.51)
Non-traditional manufactures	2,765,399	2,992,037	(7.57)
Non-traditional unmanufactured	509,999	437,941	16.45
III. Special Transactions	12,166	7,673	58.56
IV. Re-exports	40,197	124,760	(67.78)
Total Exports	4,628,172	5,390,646	(14.14)

Source: Central Bank

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CSO: 4200/747

PHILIPPINES

NATIONAL BANK SUFFERS BILLION PESO LOSS

HK262209 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Feb 86 p 13

[By Juanito C. Concepcion]

[Text] The Philippine National Bank [PNB] incurred a huge loss of about P7 billion in its operations last year, reliable PNB sources disclosed yesterday.

The huge loss, it was learned, was attributed mainly to the need to finance the multi-billion-peso non-performing accounts of the bank.

PNB, according to sources, is scheduled to come out with an official statement sometime this week on the results of its 1985 operations prior to the scheduled annual stockholders' meeting on 4 March.

The fact that the multi-billion-peso exposure of PNB in non-performing accounts and acquired assets has been dragging down the financial performance of the bank is the main reason why the government has been contemplating to transfer these bad accounts to an asset management corporation.

Under a similar financial restructuring of the Development Bank of the Philippines [DBP], the bad accounts of both government-owned banks would be transferred to this corporation so that the two banks can resume their operations, either jointly or separately, on a clean slate.

The huge budgetary allocation by the national government to government financial institutions, principally PNB and DBP, had been one of the reasons why the fiscal deficit in 1985 was bloated and which prompted the government to seek a higher P13 billion budget deficit ceiling (from an original P6.2 billion) from the International Monetary Fund.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata earlier said some P11 billion in budget allocation was extended to government financial institutions in 1985.

He said the government would continue to extend budgetary support to government financial institutions this year.

He did not specify, however, the amount that has been allocated to PNB.

Banking sources said the budgetary support to be given to PNB this year could again amount to several billion pesos, considering the huge costs of maintaining the multi-billion peso non-performing accounts of the bank.

The proposed merger of PNB and DBP is still uncertain because of the apparent opposition in both banking and other quarters.

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CSO: 4200/747

CUSTOMS REPORT ON 1985 ZAMBOANGA PORT EARNINGS

HK270105 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Feb 86 p 15

[By Tony Pe. Rimando]

[Text] Zamboanga City, 23 Feb--A total of 6,049,514 kilograms of assorted commodities worth P112,296,061.45 was imported to the autonomous region of western Mindanao, through the port of Zamboanga, in 1985.

Local customs district collector Job P. Guinto said the imported volume of goods last year was 997,259 kilograms, or 14.10 percent, less than the 7,064,353 kilograms imported in 1984.

Value wise, however, last year's import was P56,904,852.63 or 102.50 percent, more than the previous year's import which had a total worth of P55,469,808.82, Guinto said in his report to Customs Commissioner Ramon Farolan.

Guinto said chemicals made up the biggest volume and most valuable imported commodity last year with a total of 2,227,485 kilograms worth P35,750,683.97.

This, he said, was followed by barter trade goods which totalled 1,544,001 kilograms valued at P20,736,661.

In value, electrical parts came next with a total worth of P30,806,610.28 for 431,272 kilograms.

The other imported commodities and their respective volumes and values were machineries and parts--216,133 kilograms, P2,230,521; vehicles and parts--2,728 kilograms, P41,015.32; hardware--102,787 kilograms, P1,006,832.99; veneer tapes--8,959 kilograms, P393,009.36; tomato paste and spices--305?,004 [as printed] kilograms, P3,390,903.68; fresh fish--200,000 kilograms, P759,495.60; exempt and conditionally--988,310 kilograms, P16,683,616.92; parcel--5,074 kilograms, P89,310 kilograms; and miscellaneous 17,761 kilograms, P507,575.59.

Guinto reported that Japan imported over one-third of the total volume of commodities with 2,581,391 kilograms valued at P68,188,173.09.

Singapore came next with 1,243,943 kilograms worth P17,875,187.33 followed by United States which shipped in 591,165 kilograms valued at P9,588,619.13.

The other countries and their respective volumes of imported commodities and values were Australia--190,628 kilograms, P1,192,866.70; Belgium--66,000 kilograms, P1,987,257.60; Brunei--65,000 kilograms, P209,447.16; Germany--179,241 kilograms, P2,898,033.60; Korea--418 kilograms, P37,127.49; Malaysia--858,345 kilograms, P8,186,164.16; Netherlands--6,075 kilograms, P98,313.60; Saudi Arabia--4 kilograms, P165; Singapore--1,243,943 kilograms, P17,875.33; and Taiwan--267,304 kilograms, P2,934,706.59.

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CSO: 4200/747

ECONOMIC INDICATOR ON DECLINE IN IMPORTS

HK010621 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Feb 86 p 3

["Economic Indicator" column: "Imports Decline 15.75 Percent in '85"]

[Text] The total freight on board (FOB) value on imports last year amounted to $7,114 million, down 15.75 percent or $856 million from the year ago figure of $6,070 million, latest data gathered from the Central Bank showed.

Imports of raw materials and intermediate goods which accounted for 43 percent of the total recorded the biggest drop of $437 million or 16.58 percent from $2,636 million in 1984 to $2,199 million last year. Imports of these commodities which included wheat, inedible crude materials, animal and vegetable oils and fats, chemicals, manufactures, embrodieries, materials and accessories for manufacture of electrical equipment and iron ore, not agglomerated, declined due to the depressed market demand brought about by the general slowdown in business activities.

In terms of percentages, capital goods imports recorded the biggest drop of 31.13 percent from $1,150 million in 1984 to $792 million last year. Minerals, fuels and lubricants, on the other hand, declined by a slight 11.83 percent from $1,649 million in 1984 to $1,454 million.

Meanwhile, imports of consumer goods in 1985 increased 19.89 percent from $367 million in 1984 to $440 million. The growth was attributed to the significant 117.14 percent increase in the importation of beverages and tobacco from $35 million in 1984 to $76 million last year. Imports of food and live animals for food also rose 8.84 percent from $294 million in 1984 to $320 million.

Imports by Commodity Groups
January-December 1984, 1985
(FOB value in US$ million)

Commodity groups	1985	1984	percentage change
Capital goods	792	1,150	(31.13)
Raw materials and intermediate goods	2,199	2,636	(16.58)
Minerals, fuels and lubricants	1,454	1,649	(11.83)

[table continued from previous page]

Consumer goods	440	367	19.89
Special transactions	229	268	(14.55)
Total	5,114	6,070	(15.75)

Source: Central Bank

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CSO: 4200/753

BRIEFS

CNL HOLDS NOVEMBER TALKS--The CNL (Christians for National Liberation), a founding member organization of the National Democratic Front, held a national consultation conference last Nov. 27-29. Representatives from various territorial and subsectoral units assembled to discuss tasks and plans in the light of rapid political developments in the country. The NDF, in a message of greeting to the gathering, urged the CNL to strengthen itself on all levels and further develop its revolutionary capabilities in accordance with the seven general tasks it set forth in its program of action. [Text] [(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5 Nov-Dec 85 p 4 [Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines] /12828

ACP UNITS IN CEBU--Armed City partisan units of the New People's Army in Cebu City, the largest city in southern Philippines, recently undertook 14 operations. In these actions, the enemy suffered 19 casualties, including seven troopers of the Cebu Metrodiscom killed. In a related report, the Visayas command of the NPA revealed that in the first seven months of this year, it carried out at least 69 guerilla actions in the islands of Negros, Samar, Panay and Cebu. The NPA confiscated 754 arms put out of action a total of 226 enemy soldiers in the same period. Meanwhile, in Central Luzon, NPA units launched at least 40 military actions from July to the second week of September. The partial report said that in those actions, NPA fighters were able to secure 54 firearms. Enemy personnel killed included 17 Philippine Constabulary (PC) soldiers, 10 Air Force troppers, 11 policemen, and 13 paramilitary men and criminal elements. [Text] [(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5 Nov-Dec 85 p 2 [Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]] /12828

NDF REP ATTENDS PALESTINIAN EVENT--On the invitation of the heads of the Arab missions in the Netherlands, NDF international representative Luis Jalandoni joined some 300 guests at a reception on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People at the Congresgebouw in the Hague last November 27. The main guest speaker, Khalid ElHassan, member of the central committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, declared: "If US President Reagan really wants peace in the Middle East, it is possible in five minutes!" He outlined the PLO's efforts for peace in the Middle East, supporting the various UN resolutions aimed at achieving peace in the Middle East. Other speakers were Hasson Fodho, director of the

United Nations Liaison and Information Office in Brussels; H.P.A. Oskamp, member of the Netherlands First Chamber of the state General; David Watkins, director of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding; J.J. ter Laak, general secretary of Pax Christi; and A.G. van der Spek of the Pacifist Socialist Party and member of the Netherlands Second Chamber of the State General. After the speeches, Dr. Ghazi Khoury, head of the PLO office in The Hague and the other Arab mission leaders welcomed the guests with drinks and Palestinian specialties. Jalandoni greeted Dr. Khoury and expressed the NDF's warm solidarity with the Palestinian people. [Text] [(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5 Nov-Dec 85 p 2 [Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]] /12828

U.S. TELLS BANKS TO HELP MARCOS--Reagan administration officials are silently telling banks in the US and other countries to lend money to the Marcos regime, according to American bankers quoted by the New York Times in November. The rationale, according to the New York Times story, is that the political situation in the Philippines cannot be stabilized and American bases there secured if the economy continues to deteriorate. The Reagan administration, the dispatch added, views the situation as so important that Secretary of State George Schultz, Treasury Secretary James Baker and White House chief of staff Donald Regan have become involved. Each personally undertook to persuade a reluctant Sandi Arabian bank earlier this year to stretch out the Philippine debt and commit new funds, the informants said. "The Philippines are such a political-economic problem, the bases are the No. 1 reason all along why the United States is pushing for more loans," said a New York banker. [Text] [(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5 Nov-Dec 85 p 2 [Official international publication of the National Demccratic Front of the Philippines]] /12828

AUSTRALIAN AID HALT URGED--Various cause-oriented organizations in the Philippines and solidarity groups in different parts of the world have been sending letters to the Australian parliament calling for a halt to all economic, political and military aid to the US-backed Marcos regime. The parliament's sub-committee on the Philippines is scheduled to hold an investigation and public hearings on the Philippine situation and the state of Philippine-Australian relations. "Aid only leads an aura of legitimacy to the Marcos regime whose rule is opposed by most Filipinos," one group wrote to the Australian parliament. It added, "Most foreign assistance are only misused by the dictatorship to control the groundswell of protest of the Filipino people. Such aid should be rechanneled to various organizations and social development institutions that have consistently and unswervingly committed themselves to the cause and interest of the people." [Text] [(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5 Nov-Dec 85 p 2 [Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]] /12828

NPA PUBLICATION ON OFFENSIVES--In its maiden issue, Pulang Bandila (Red Flag), official publication of the New People's Army, said that incomplete reports put the total of tactical offensives by the NPA at 23 for the first quarter of 1985. In these offensives, the NPA was able to confiscate 754 arms.

The enemy suffered 44 dead, 32 wounded and 173 captured. Casualty on the NPA said was six. The report did not cover partisan operations, counter-offensives and defensive actions. Puland Bandila also said that in the period from April 1984 to March 1985, guerilla attacks by the NPA on the AFP was not less than 526, with a 95% success rate. [Text] [(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5 Nov-Dec 85 p 2 [Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]] /12828

U.S. NUCLEAR PRESENCE--The Oct. 28 issue of the New York Times reported about a US intelligence officer saying that a nuclear attack submarine and six smaller vessels were berthed at Subic Naval Base. The guided-missile-bearing Sterett has been docked there fore a three-month stint of repairs. Besides being the home port of the Sterett, Subic Base is also a test and training area for the US frigate Francis Hammond. [Text] [(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol I No 5 Nov-Dec 85 p 2 [Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]] /12828

MARCOS LOYALISTS ASKED TO HALT--President Aquino today warned supporters of Mr Marcos to halt all resistance and turn in their arms caches. Those arrested for holding weapons, shredding official documents and committing other irregularities will be dealt with severely. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1100 GMT 28 Feb 86] /9738

VALENCIA ON SUPREME COURT JUSTICES--The Supreme Court would be setting a very bad precedent by resigning en masse or even to resign individually for reasons political. The last remaining pillar of our constitutional government will then become just another bureau or ministry. The Supreme Court then could be intimidated by whoever is in control of the national government. The Supreme Court will at times be called upon to annual government decisions or rulings. How then can that court function as a constitutional body if it must live in the shadow of the administrators? ["Over a Cup of Coffee" column by Teodoro F. Valencia: "SC Justices Shouldn't Resign"] [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 Feb 86 p 4] /9738

COMMUNIST LEADER ON CEASEFIRE--A top communist party leader said in an interview with the (Johns Frank) press that the communist leadership is willing to negotiate a ceasefire with the Aquino government. However, he said, the communist party will insist on keeping the arms of its estimated 16,000 guerillas. He said the ceasefire negotiations will also cover the issue of the U.S. military bases in the country and the promised reforms. The communist leader said a ceasefire could be for 6 months to a year, and will prove President Aquino's sincerity in solving Philippine problems. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0425 GMT 1 Mar 86] /9738

MINING LEADER SEES ECONOMIC UPSWING--Makati's business leaders continue to foresee an upswing in the economy with the assumption of the new president. One optimistic assessment came from Chamber of Mining Industry's President (N.V. Bemon): [Begin Bemon recording] Well, I think I feel about the same way everyone does. The way the election crisis was resolved, the way the so-called revolution was resolved, certainly has earned the admiration of everyone present, and especially of the world. I think that the people of Philippines can now hold their heads up with--well, we've amazed everyone, even the foreign correspondents who were here, in their press reports

to the United States, have spoken about the emotion that resulted during the revolutionary crisis and the way it was resolved. It's put us in the limelight, and certainly this is going to increase confidence everywhere in this country and also abroad. [end recording] [Broadcast on 6170 kHz] [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 28 Feb 86] /9738

NBI DIRECTOR RESIGNS--The National Bureau of Investigations [NBI] today deny reports that there is disruption in the official functions at the bureau due to the resignation of its director. Gerardo Maglaya, acting NBI public relations chief said the processing of clearances of applications both for domestic and foreign purposes goes on. He said although NBI director Jolly Bugarin has tendered his resignation to President Aquino, the resignation did not in any way affect the usual functions of the bureau. [Broadcast on 6167.3 kHz] [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1300 GMT 28 Feb 86] /9738

SECURING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY URGED--Newly appointed information minister Teodoro Locsin Jr today asked key officials in staff of his ministry to secure all assets and equipment of their respective offices. Locsin gave the order this morning during his initial meeting with the ministry's personnel at the media center on Misamis Avenue in Quezon City. He noted that there are reports that some people in the provinces would like to take over government facilities such as broadcast stations. Such property, Locsin stressed, must be preserved for their continued use by the government. Locsin also asked employees of the Office of Media Affairs to stay on their jobs, adding that if there are any changes to be made, these would be aimed at improving efficiency. [Text] [Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0700 GMT 28 Feb 86] /8309

FORMER GOVERNOR TO RETURN--Former Governor of Cavite (Justiniano Montano Sr), after 13 years in political exile will come back on Friday morning via Philippine Airlines from the United States. [Text] [Quezon City Radio Ng Bayan in English 1445 GMT 26 Feb 86] /8309

CSO: 4200/747

SUPREME COMMAND ON SRV MANEUVERS IN FEBRUARY

BK230742 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 23 Feb 86

/Text/ Reporting on the military situation in Cambodia in the past month, Supreme Command Information Department Director Lt Gen Wichit Bunyawat said Vietnam continued to prepare for military operations against the CGDK forces opposite Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province and in the area where the Thai, Cambodian and Lao borders meet opposite Ubon Ratchathani Province. Vietnamese forces there were rotated, and obstructions and landmines were planted to impede CGDK troop movements as well as the flight of Cambodians to Thailand, particularly in areas opposite Ubon Ratchathani and Sisaket Provinces. No less than two Vietnamese divisions confronted CGDK forces, resulting in more armed incidents in that area. Some Vietnamese elements infiltrated into Thailand, clashing with Thai forces and causing Thai soldiers to step on landmines on several occasions.

Wichit said there were no major military operations along the Thai-Cambodian border, as was the case in past dry seasons, because Vietnamese forces were unable to locate permanent bases of the CGDK forces conducting guerrilla warfare. Also, some Vietnamese forces were moved from the border to the Cambodian interior to defend against CGDK operations deep inside Cambodia.

Meanwhile, Army Secretary Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut disclosed that in the past month small Vietnamese units have crossed into Thai territory to operate and plant landmines in several areas of Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province. Some Vietnamese units also planted landmines and obstructions in Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani Province. These units have already been pushed out of Thailand.

Also, Air Vice Marshal Sommot Sunthorawet, Air Force secretary, disclosed that the air force was asked to conduct air strikes on a platoon of Vietnamese soldiers in Thai territory and Vietnamese artillery positions. Air force planes also provided fire support for Thai ground forces.

/12228
CSO: 4207/175

AGRICULTURE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON RICE PRICE POLICY

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 11 Jan 86 p 2

[Interview with Mr Narong Wongwan, the minister of agriculture and cooperatives by Khamron Wangwangsi; date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] He is from the north. He was born in Phrae Province 61 years ago. He earned his bachelor's degree in economics and agriculture from the University of Kentucky in the United States. He has been involved in tobacco and timber activities in the northern region. He comes from a very wealthy and respected family. In 1978 he was elected MP, receiving the largest number of votes in the country. In 1983 he was again elected MP, receiving the second largest number of votes in the country. In 1980 he served as deputy minister of interior. He has served as minister of agriculture for two consecutive terms. In just a few months, he will have been minister for 5 full years.

[Question] What is your view on raising the price of paddy to 3,000 baht per kwian [1 kwian equals 2,000 liters]? To date, this has not been very successful.

[Answer] This matter concerns several sectors. It's not a matter of the government taking action and using only public funds. However, this was recommended by the Ministry of Commerce and approved by the cabinet. This also concerns commercial banks and more than 900 rice mills.

It's impossible to complete things in just a day or two. The banks have to determine whether the mills have sufficient credit. They must have rice stocks equal to 30 times production capacity. Thus, I think that we must proceed carefully even if things are delayed somewhat. As for the additional measures of the Ministry of Agriculture, there is nothing that will be binding. We purchase from the farmers directly. As for the Ministry of Commerce's proposal to raise the price of paddy, purchases can be made from people in general. But the mills must maintain a rice stock equal to 30 percent of production capacity.

The Ministry of Agriculture does not have any rice stock stipulations because we purchase directly from the farmers. The added measure calls for only 30 percent. In another 90 days, if the price rises, the farmers will get another 10 percent. The price could rise from 3,000 to 3,300 or 3,500 baht. It depends on market prices. If this measure scores results and if foreign markets improve, prices will probably rise. And if rice prices don't improve, the farmers will recieve 3,000 baht.

[Question] Is the problem with the banks, the mills or the exporters?

[Answer] They are involved. There are three to five parties involved. From the farmers to the mills and from the mills to the exporters. And the commercial banks are involved. The amount of money authorized by the national bank for exports is tied to this. The additional measures of the Ministry of Agriculture have a direct bearning on the commercial banks, rice mills and farmers.

[Question] These additional measures will help only some sectors, isn't that right?

[Answer] No. The money earmarked for this in cooperation with the commercial banks will total 2 billion baht initially. The commercial banks will be asked for another 4 billion. The ministry has authorized 500 million for the cooperatives and 300 million for farmer groups. The Ministry of Interior will use another 100 million to help poor farmers.

The Ministry of Commerce has set a target of 7 billion, which makes a total of 13.8 billion baht. That is a large sum of money. Thus, if all sides cooperate, I think that that will be sufficient to get the rice out of the mills. It will be exported, and prices should rise.

[Question] How much longer will farmers have to wait?

[Answer] Not too long. A large percentage of the rice has already been shipped out. By April, the exporters will have shipped all the rice on hand, and the mills will have to find markets.

[Question] But the farmers have already held protest demonstrations.

[Answer] We can't say that "we will forbid them from demonstrating." The government is doing the best it can.

[Question] If they want you to talk with them, will you do so?

[Answer] Of course. I will do my best to explain things to them.

[Question] Our rice is cheap. Is this due in part to the fact that other countries grow much rice? In particular, the United States sells on credit.

[Answer] That is a factor. But based on a Ministry of Commerce report, the people of the world consume more than 4 million kg of Thai rice, which is approximately 40 percent of world rice consumption. No matter how much rice other countries produce, Thai rice will still be sold.

[Question] Won't we ask the United States to show sympathy on this matter?

[Answer] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent a note to the U.S. secretary of state about the Farm Bill, which is aimed at helping exports.

[Question] Is it your policy to reduce the amount of land cultivated in rice?

[Answer] That is the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture. At present, the farmers who live in the poverty-stricken areas will remain poor because yields per rai are low. We are looking for substitute crops that will enable them to earn the same income they did from rice, or perhaps an even higher income. We are considering suitable types of crops.

[Question] Are you upset by the fact that in the present situation, instead of working together to solve the rice problem, Minister Koson has criticized you for not cooperating on certain matters?

[Answer] It's not a matter of being upset. The political system is like that. He probably feels frustrated. But actually, the Ministry of Agriculture has cooperated in every way. We have basic measures, and we have implemented additional measures. I am not upset at all.

At the personal level, Minister Koson and I are still close friends. But in the political system, when it comes to maintaining the interests of the farmers or maintaining the interests of the exporters, that is another matter.

The Ministry of Agriculture has coordinated things with them very closely. I don't know what this is all about. I have done everything I can.

11943
CSO: 4207/161

CLERGY, OFFICIAL FEAR WEAKENING OF BUDDHISM

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 23 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 22 January at the instruction hall at Wat Samphraya, regional and deputy regional ecclesiastical governors from throughout the country met for the 2d day. Phra Wisutthathibodi, the abbot of Wat Traimit Withayaram and the ecclesiastical governor of the eastern region, gave a sermon on "Developing People." He said that the development of the Sangha's people is a very depressing matter. Even the lay world of 50 million people recognizes that it has not been possible to develop people perfectly in this profession. As for the administration of the Sangha, if the temples are to grow, they must rely on the talents of all people, from abbots to ecclesiastical governors at all levels.

"At present, the regional ecclesiastical governors feel very discouraged. Today, we can do certain things but not others. I want to praise the monks in the Thammayut sect for constantly improving people in appropriate ways. But there are still other problems. Because regardless of what is done, there are splits. This is probably because of traditions that have been handed down. Sometimes it is necessary to be patient and allow things to die out of their own accord," said Phra Wisutthathibodi. He also said that some temples are having serious problems in appointing abbots because of interference by outsiders, who use strange methods. For example, people march in force to the monks' quarters and say that they will not accept this or that monk. If the Sangha's people are gullible or incompetent, this could be dangerous.

During the conference, Mr Mongkhon Siphraiwan, the director-general of the Department of Religious Affairs, said that Buddhism is threatened from both the outside and the inside. The internal threat stems from the fact that some monks and novices do not conduct themselves properly. After being ordained, some monks are not interested in studying. Besides this, some monks predict the outcome of the lottery. Some monks take to the road [as a form of meritmaking] but go to Bangkok, which is highly improper. As for the threat from without, some people are destroying the religion by posing as monks and seeking personal profit. They solicit contributions and humble themselves before women. Besides that, some monks have split away and set up new sects outside the control of the Thai Sangha. They do not follow the code of discipline and have sown confusion among the people. At Hubphasawan, disciples continue to meet regularly. Officials are keeping an eye on their activities.

Mr Mongkhon said that he had had a chance to chat with the governor of Phayao Province. The situation is very alarming because certain Christian denominations are seeking converts. They are paying people to convert. He does not view that with contempt, but that is what they are doing. Those engaged in this claim that things have improved in those areas because the people there have converted to Christianity. What is worrisome is that Buddhism will no longer be the national religion. In the next 10 to 20 years, could Thailand become another Indonesia, where Buddhism once flourished but has now declined?

The director-general of the Department of Religious Affairs said that today, there are highely knowledgeable people who make the criticism that other monks do not have as much knowledge as they do. This has led to splits within the Sangha, and the situation is growing worse. For example, Santi Asoke has grown greatly during the past 10 years. It is winning converts. Santi Asoke has announced that it is not under the control of the Thai Sangha. This is an omen that shows how the younger generation view religion. Or things might become like they are in Japan, where many young people do not follow any religion.

Mr Mongkhon said that in the past, it was the villagers who built the temples. But now, it is usually monks who build temples so that they can serve as abbots. He said that the religious activities held on important days at such places as Wat Phra Thammakai and Wat Thammongkhon and in Chumphon are conducted in very strange ways. Some have criticized that people have been pressed too hard for contributions. He has received a report stating that contributions at Wat Thammongkhon reached several million baht. It is worth thinking about whether such activities will have a positive or negative effect on Buddhism. The governor of Chumphon Province feels that the results are positive.

Phra Thepsumethi, the ecclesiastical governor of Region 10, who administers Sangha affairs in Ubon Ratchathani, Nakhon Phanom, Mukdahan, Yasothon and Sisaket provinces, presented a report at the conference. He said that in remote areas, proselytizers from one Christian denomination are waging an all-out effort to convert people using all the resources at their disposal. They have gained control over almost all the poor people.

"If we sit back and ignore this as at present, Thailand will become a Christian country. There will no longer be temples, vihans, chedis or Buddha images. These will be replaced by the cross. I think that we should do something to prevent this," said Phra Thepsumethi.

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CSO: 4207/158

THAILAND

LABOR LEADER ON MOVEMENT UNITY, GOALS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 27 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview with Mr Thanong Pho-an, the president of the Employees' Council of the Labor Congress of Thailand; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] In the coming period, will the labor movement become more quiescent or more active?

[Answer] In 1986 and 1987, I don't think that the labor movement will be as dormant as it was this last year. There will be greater activity. I think that there will be greater coopertion among the various labor councils. The economic situation is exerting great pressure. Employees are being furloughed or dismissed. This will promote greater solidarity among employees. Time will tell how how much solidartity there is. But the labor councils are now working resolutely to help the employees.

[Question] If the movement becomes more active, what form will the activities take? In the past, there have been demonstrations.

[Answer] Stress must be placed on educating people. We may coordinate things with employers in making use of our customs and traditions to promote better labor relations. Because today, we feel that just negotiating and making demands.... If employers just dismiss people, that is not fair. We have used this method at several places and achieved good results even though we were just testing this method. This year, I think that we will have to make a greater effort to educate labor leaders about methods in order to halt dismissals.

[Question] Achan Nikhom Chantharawithun has indicated that the movement will be rather inactive because workers won't dare join a union out of fear of losing their jobs. This is because employers tend to distrust employees who are members of unions.

[Answer] Achan Nikhom may think that. But today, regardless of whether employees belong to labor unions or not, their fate will be the same. Because of this, they will have to seek protection. Those places that do not have labor unions will establish unions. The employers are now more knowledgeable about the labor unions. If there is a labor union, it is easier to increase

productivity. We may be able to reach an understanding with the progressive employers.

[Question] Does that mean that the movement must change based on the situation?

[Answer] In the past, we negotiated for 5 days and then called for a strike unless results were achieved within the next 24 hours. We probably won't use such techniques any more. There will probably be greater cooperation. For example, if results haven't been achieved after 5 days of negotiations, we will look for a new way to reach a compromise. There will probably be several rounds of negotiations. We will use delaying tactics. Because today, employees understand things; they are much smarter. In the past, they did not understand and so called for strikes. The employers took that opportunity to shut down the factories. By compromising, we can solve many of the problems.

[Question] Besides the economic factor, are there any other factors that will promote greater activity in the labor movement?

[Answer] Today, several labor councils, particularly the Employees' Council of the Labor Congress of Thailand and the Labor Federation, are trying to take action on the matter of social insurance. We are trying to make this a reality during the term of the current administration. We feel that social insurance is an important problem in the present situation. This is because salaries have not risen, the minimum wage has remained the same and welfare services have been reduced. Thus, the state should provide social welfare benefits to employees. There is a great difference between unemployment in Thailand and unemployment abroad, particularly in the developed countries. Unemployment in Thailand affects the entire system and trade declines. But unemployed people in the developed countries receive compensation. Even though they may not have a job, they have an income. The other systems are not affected.

[Question] A full social welfare system requires a huge sum of money. It would be very difficult to obtain that much money. Is there a way out?

[Answer] Actually, that would not require a huge sum of money. We could transfer some or all of the 700-800 million baht now in the compensation fund. We could also obtain some of the money from the employees, perhaps 2 or 3 percent of their wages. The employers and government could also contribute funds. I don't think it would require too much money. The government can't say that it doesn't have enough money. By putting up money, the government would not be losing anything. Interest can be earned on the money that is not used. And providing unemployed people with an income is tantamount to creating other jobs. Because when these people are given compensation, they will use the money to purchase goods. Industry will sell more. Most employees agree, too. But this must be done on a broad scale. This should not be just for those who are sick. Normally, people who are ill already receive compensation. I would like to see this apply to the unemployed and the aged.

[Question] Some have suggested that social insurance be implemented gradually. For example, a health insurance act could be promulgated first. Other sectors could then be covered later. What do you think about this?

[Answer] The idea is to provide insurance sector by sector and gradually expand the program. I support this. If all sectors are included, including unemployment, it will be a huge program. The government feels that huge sums of money will be needed and so does not support this. However, if small or medium-sized programs are proposed, there will be a greater chance of obtaining support from the government.

[Question] A large number of people were laid off last year. Labor Department figures show that 50,000 people were dismissed. Chamber of Commerce figures indicate that 100,000 people were laid off. Will these lay offs weaken the labor movement? Because when laborers are laid off, membership in the labor unions will decline.

[Answer] Very few of the 100,000 people who were laid off were members of labor unions. Only about 4,000-5,000 were members. The other places of work did not have labor unions. Also, people left work for a variety of reasons. Some voluntarily retired before the age of 55. Those who have worked for more than 20 years receive 100,000 baht in compensation and so they can start their own small business. Very few labor union members, most of whom earn only a minimum wage or just slightly higher, have been dismissed.

[Question] After the group of Mr Ahmat Khamthetthong left the Labor Congress, what effect did this have on the labor movement? Was the effect positive or negative?

[Answer] I don't think this had any negative effects. After he left, things improved for the Labor Congress. We don't want to be under the influence of any group. Today, the Labor Congress is a unified organization and is not under the influence of anyone. I think this will be more beneficial. This can be seen from the membership fees and the people who have joined us. There is now greater solidarity. In particular, we can now cooperate more with the federation. The response from the federation is better. Many factions approve of this.

[Question] Has your image improved?

[Amswer] Definitely. All factions accept us. This is because there is no one behind the new committee members.

[Question] What do you think of waging a struggle for the laborers based on the labor unionist line of Mr Phaisan Thawatchainan? Are there better ways, such as political methods?

[Answer] Actually, labor unionism or labor unionism and politics go together. It just depends on which one we put first. It must be recognized that as far as the labor union line is concerned, we are stressing "mouth and stomach" issues. But this cannot really solve the problems. Real solutions lead to politics. The only question is which we place first. We cannot get away from politics. Even if we do not play politics, politics plays with us every time.

We cannot get away from the political system, particularly elections. Each time, the government must encourage the people to exercise their right to vote.

[Question] What about Mr Ahmat's attempt to use a labor party as a spearhead in the struggle?

[Answer] At the present time, I don't think that workers have enough bargaining power to establish a labor party, and their economic position is not strong enough. In a parliamentary election, everyone has legal rights. But they don't have any chance of being elected. As we all know, getting elected today requires a lot of money. Thus, we are just a political pressure group. But I am not sure what will happen in the future after politics changes. The political system might develop into a system such as that found in England, Israel or Australia if our movement has sufficient solidarity and strength.

[Question] Recently, the position of the Employees' Council has deteriorated greatly. What plans do you have for rebuilding the council?

[Answer] It must be admitted that the council's position really has deteriorated. But things did not begin to deteriorate just recently. This began in 1981 when Mr Phaisan left, taking some members with him. And then in 1984 the group of Mr Phanat Thailuan walked out. By 1985, before Mr Ahmat became entangled in the 9 September rebellion, the council had reached its low point. Many people felt that we were not using the right methods. Many people were indifferent to the Labor Congress. But since the changes made on 17 November 1985, things have improved. New members have joined, and older members who did not pay their dues have returned. From a low of only 40 labor unions, there are now more than 70. We have approached about 20 others. I think that things will improve.

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CSO: 4207/158

HONORARY CONSULATES TO LOBBY AGAINST FARM BILL

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 29 Jan 86 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "Seven Honorary Consul Generals Appointed in the United States To Lobby Against the Farm Bill and Stimulate Investments"]

[Text] Last Tuesday, the cabinet authorized the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to raise the rank of six honorary consuls in the United States to the rank of "honorary consul general." Thus, almost all of the Thai honorary consulates in eight major U.S. cities are now headed by honorary consul generals. The cabinet also authorized the appointment of a ninth honorary consul general in San Francisco.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official who wishes to remain anonymous told NAEO NA that "this was done in order to improve the morale and increase the prestige of these honorary consuls. All of these individuals are American citizens who have done much to benefit Thailand." Besides this, another objective is to increase investments, trade and tourism from the United States.

This official said that raising the rank of the six honorary consuls stemmed in part because of the effect that several trade bills are having on Thailand. In particular, the Farm Bill would have a serious effect on Thai rice exports. He said that "these consul generals will serve both as advisors and as lobbyists who will work to protect Thailand's interests."

"When the prime minister was in New York last October, he held a meeting with all the honorary consuls and honorary consul generals. That was when Thailand was confronted with the Jenkins Bill. The honorary consuls were of great help to Thailand, and the results were very satisfying," said this official.

The cabinet approved in principle appointing Mr Charles R. Schwab, the founder and president of the Charles Schwab Company, honorary consul general in San Francisco, the most important port on the west coast of the United States. This honorary consulate should help Thailand promote trade and investments.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said that Mr Schwab, who is a very well-known financier, will visit Bangkok at the end of February in order to receive his appointment from the Thai government. His appointment will be final when the Reagan administration gives its approval.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has proposed appointing Mr Robert F. Henry Jr. honorary consul general in place of Col Carl Raymond Carlson, who has asked to resign his position as honorary consul in Montgomery, Alabama. It has been proposed that the honorary consul in that city be upgraded to honorary consul general and the cabinet has given its approval.

The other five honorary consuls whose status has been raised to honorary consul general are: Mr Mark C. Stevens in Detroit, Michigan; Mr Charles, H. Levell in El Paso, Texas; Mr Arthur Q. David in New Orleans, Louisiana; Mr John Latchow in Kansas, Missouri; and Mr Edwin M. Stanley in Portland, Oregan.

At present, Thailand has two honorary consul generals in Hawaii and Washington. There are three Thai consulates in Los Angeles, Chicago and New York. After the appointment of the 9th honorary consul general, Thailand will have a total of 12 consulates in 10 different important states in the United States.

The position of honorary consul general is an honorary position. The person holding this position does not receive a salary or any other compensation from the Thai government. However, these honorary consulates derive an income from fees charged for various consular activities, such as issuing Thai tourist or transit visas to foreigners. They do this under the supervision of the Thai embassy in Washington D.C.

11943
CSO: 4207/161

WEEKLY SUPPORTS ROLE OF NEW POLITICAL PARTIES

BK231027 Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 23 Feb 86 p 2

/Editorial: "For the Sake of the System or Individuals"/

/Text/ At present, there are 20 political parties legally established in Thailand. They are Puangchon Chao Thai, Pracha Seri, Democrat, Saha Chat, Chat Thai, Prachakon Thai, Chat Prachathipatai, Phalang Mai, Social Action, Pracharat, Raeng Ngan Prachathipatai, Seri Niyom, Sangkhom Prachathipatai, Sayam Prachathipatai, Pracha Thai, Kaona, Rak Thai, Prachathipatai, Kasetkon, and Muanchon parties. Meanwhile, Phatthana Chonnabot and Prachachon parties are under the process of registration.

However, only 9 parties have their members sitting in the National Assembly, and only 5 of them have more than 10 members in the House of Representatives. The four others have one to three MP's under their banners. Further study reveals that only four parties could afford to send members to run in the 1983 geneal election with more than half of the total number of seats in the House of the Representatives as stipulated in the constitution. These parties are the Social Action, That Thai, Democrat, and Prachakon Thai parties. Candidates from small parties and independent candidates were allowed to contest the 1983 general election under the provisional clause of the constitution thus making it difficult for any single party to win a majority in the House.

The present House of Representatives has just over 1 year left before its term expires which will lead to another general election in April 1987, provided that the Parliament is not dissolved before that. Some individuals have reportedly planned to set up new political parties to field their candidates in the upcoming general election.

The moves to set up new political parties are correct, noteworthy, and democratic practice because at least they represent the constitutional way to engage in politics and give a wider opportunity for the people to choose political parties which can most suit their needs.

Thoroughly considering news reports on movements of founders of the new parties, one can see that nearly all of them only want candidates under their banners to win the next general election. They approach popular personalities and MP's of different parties and persuade them to run in the next general

election under their party banner. They even offer money to finance election campaigns or promise to give ministerial posts if they can form their own government. So far, nobody has ever informed the people about the differences between their policies and those of the existing political parties. We fear that some people might mistake their initiatives as a move to seek power for some individuals to rule the country, not to provide an opportunity for people to choose parties with different policies to promote the political party system and democracy.

/12228
CSO: 4207/175

BRIEFS

REPORT ON SEIZED CAMP--Col Chamnong Phairot, commander of the combined civilian-police-military unit 43, reported to the 4th Army Region on Friday morning about the search of a seized camp of the Communist Party of Malaya /CPM/. He said that authorities had discovered a food supply storage bin about 300 meters from the seized camp. There is an open area inside the camp, which is believed to be used for meetings with villagers. North of the camp they also found a tunnel--1 meter wide, 1.70 meters deep, and 30 meters long. Inside the tunnel, authorities found three sets of trip wire, eight food containers, and a bag containing Chinese-language political documents. The authorities burned all of them. At 1000 on 20 February, 4th Army Region Commander Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchamlong visited an operation post of the Thai task force in Betong District to inspect the Thai-Malaysian joint military operation along the border under joint operation plan 8601 which began 2 weeks ago. About 10 Thai soldiers so far have been wounded by landmines planted by CPM guerrillas. But, they were able to seize several CPM camps. /Text/ /Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 22 Feb 86 p 16 BK/ 12228

IRANIAN, JAPANESE ENVOY--The king on 13 February granted two separate audiences to the new Iranian ambassador, Reza Hoseyn Mirza-Taheri, and the new Japanese ambassador, Akitane Kiuchi. Both ambassadors presented their credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Thailand with residence in Bangkok. /Summary/ /Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 13 Feb 86 BK/ 12228

ASSISTANCE FROM FRANCE--An agreement was signed between Thailand and France on 19 February under which the French Government will provide assistance for two projects in Thailand. The first involves organizational structuring of radar operations for air traffic control. The second is a feasibility study on radar installation at the airport in Phuket Province. Communications Minister Samak Sunthorawet and the representative of Sofreavia Company signed on behalf of their respective countries. The French Government will provide grant aid for the feasibility studies of the two projects. The projects will benefit Thailand's air traffic security as well as help coordinate control of air traffic with the radar system of the Aeronautical Radio Company of Thailand. /Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1230 GMT 19 Feb 86 BK/ 12228

SUPREME COMMANDER HAILS CGDK EFFECTIVENESS--The Supreme Command Information Office has stated that the CGDK forces' victories in their current operations

in Cambodia indicate that the Cambodian people have are giving more support to the CGDK side, enabling its forces to infiltrate deeper into the country while the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side is confronting heavy opposition to its attempt to occupy Cambodia as both its military and political operations are unexpectedly facing greater obstacles. It is certain that in the future Vietnam will have to fight a difficult war against the people. During 12-19 Feburary, CGDK forces continuously developed themselves and sent more infiltration units deep inside Cambodia. The infiltrators worked effectively in the areas of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, and Kompong Chhnang Provinces. They have successfully expanded their operational zone, which has led to the escalation of fighting in the inner areas of Cambodia. Such operations have caused numerous problems and difficulties to the Vietnamese side and forces the latter to resort to aerial support for its ground troops, who are now fighting the CGDK side in many localities, and to withdraw five or six infantry divisions from the border areas to reinforce troops inside Cambodia and to defend towns and major logistic routes. Meanwhile, the remaining CGDK forces along the Thai border have scattered themselves to avoid attacks by larger Vietnamese units, which is why the fighting along the Thai-Cambodian border this year has been less violent than in the past. /Text/ /Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Feb 86 BK/ 12228

MEETING WITH DPRK PARTY OFFICIAL--Secretary General of the DPRK Workers Party Central Committee Kim Hwan, accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinlulanon at Government House today at 1400. The Korean visitor is on an official visit to Thailand at the invitation of the deputy prime minister. Mr Kim Hwan said that his visit is aimed at consolidating the existing friendly ties, especially trade ties, between Thailand and North Korea. North Korea has considered buying a large amount of agricultural products from Thailand. On international relations, he said North Korea supports the idea of making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality, and supports the ASEAN approach to solving the Cambodia problem. The prime minister welcomed Mr Kim Hwan's visit to Thailand. He hoped to see growing trade cooperation between the two countries. The prime minister also asked the visitor about progress in the reunification of Korea, saying he hoped to see a peaceful reunification of North and South Korea. /Text/ /Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 20 Feb 86 BK/ 12228

CHEMICAL WARFARE EQUIPMENT--On the 15th anniversary of the founding of the army Chemical Department on 26 January, Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC, presided at a ceremony to open a new chemistry and physics building that is equipped with modern scienfitic equipment for the testingand analysis of more than 15,000 types of chemicals. Also, data is available on more than 38,000 types of chemicals. This is essential in a nuclear war. It is essential to be able to identify the chemicals used by the enemy in order to use the data to counter the enemy. This can also be used in the industrial sector and in fighting pollution. On this occasion, Gen Athit granted an interview to reporters. He said that he will have the Chemical Department conduct studies on bags or other items in which possible toxic materials, such as leaves or branches from along the border that may have come in contact with poisonous substances, can be placed for shipment to the laboratory. The purpose of this is to prevent the toxic substance from coming off before the material reaches the laboratory. Officials will be taught how to collect such materials. Also, gas masks will be made. Members of the police fire brigade have a great need for such masks. And people can use them to protect themselves when using insecticides. [Text] [Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 2] 11943

PHICHAI ON DEMOCRAT POLL COSTS--Mr Phichai Rattakun, the deputy prime minister and leader of the Democrat Party, talked with reporters on 25 January. He said that he is very concerned about the cost of fielding candidates in the next general election. If 300 candidates run for election and expenses total 100,000 baht per candidate, that comes to a total of 30 million baht. In the 1983 general election, the party fielded 197 candidates and spent 16 million baht. The leader of the Democrat Party said that Democrat MPs from the northern, central and northeastern regions have already met to discuss the general election. Next week, MPs from the south will meet. Mr Phichai said that the party must make preparations for the general election. The Democrat Party has been making preparations for more than a year now. [Excerpt] [Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 26 Jan 86 p 16] 11943

CSO: 4207/161

PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES 'REACTIONARY' HOSTILITY

BK210416 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Feb 86

/PRACHEACHON Editorial: "Trying to Swim Against the Current"/

/Text/ Since the beginning of 1986 Beijing has vigorously intensified its hostile policy, through words and activities, against the SRV.

During his visit at the beginning of the year to Hoang Sa /Paracel/ islands--Vietnam's territory illegally seized by the Chinese aggressors in 1974--Chinese Party Chairman Hu Yaobang stated in a bellicose way that China would oppose Vietnam to the end. The Beijing authorities are now escalating their hostile activities against Vietnam. They have sent more troops to the Sino-Vietnamese border and intensified their occupation there and provocations against Vietnam by repeatedly shelling Vietnamese territory in an attempt to maintain tension along the common border. In response to Vietnam's good will in proposing a ceasefire during the traditional lunar new year of the Vietnamese and Chinese people and to Vietnam's humanitarian attitude in releasing 8 Chinese fishermen rescued at sea by Vietnam and 15 other Chinese nationals arrested for illegal entry into Vietnam, on 28 January 1986 the Beijing authorities ordered their troops to fire more than 40,000 cannon rounds and mortar shells into 44 populated areas in Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, and Lai Chau provinces and sent their infantry to invade various areas in Vi Xuyen District of Ha Tuyen Province while people in these areas were living peadefully and preparing to celebrate the traditional new year.

In cooperation with Beijing, the Thai reactionary rulers have caused tension along the Thai-Lao border and aided the Cambodian and Lao reactionaries inside Thai territory. The Thai authorities have also bought modern radar worth $71 million and installed it near the Thai-Cambodian border. They have increased reconnaissance activities by sending aircraft to fly into our airspace and have continued to aid the activities of the Cambodian reactionary groups along the Thai-Cambodian border. Thailand has accused Vietnamese troops of invading Thai territory and has threatened to take retaliatory measures by launching cross-border attacks on positions manned by the Vietnamese volunteer army. Moreover, the Thai authorities have accused Lao troops of invading a Thai village and of sending aircraft on reconnaissance flights in Thai airspace.

All these hostile activities clearly show that the international reactionary forces, particularly the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists and the ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles have not abandoned their maneuvers to sabotage the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. These hostile activities also show that due to the serious defeats suffered by the Cambodian reactionary forces along the Cambodian-Thai border during the 1984-85 dry season and due to the fact that China has failed to give a second lesson to Vietnam as threatened by the reactionary Beijing leaders, the Cambodian reactionaries have come to realize that China is not a firm supporter of them. For this reason, China and Thailand have made every effort in their hostile policy against Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos to boost the morale of the Cambodian reactionary groups and Lao reactionaries.

Many countries in this region and around the world want negotiations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries to be held in order to seek an appropriate political solution to the Cambodian problem, thereby contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Regional and world opinion has broadly welcomed and supported all the reasonable proposals made by the Indochinese countries as mentioned during the 11th and 12th conferences of the foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. This trend runs totally counter to the desire of China and the international reactionary forces, which have attempted to sabotage the revolution in the three Indochinese countries and to create instability in Southeast Asia. This is why Beijing and its lackeys--the reactionary forces--have kept causing tension in this region in order to obstruct the trend of dialogue.

Facts over the past 7 years clearly show that the policy of confrontation pursued by China, the United States, and some ASEAN countries has failed. Despite vigorous sabotage attempts by its enemies, the Cambodian revolution has surmounted the most difficult period and is advancing more firmly with each passing day. Fraternal Vietnam and Laos have firmly defended themselves and made great achievements in building their new societies. Although the Beijing expansionists and other reactionary forces have turned a blind eye to these facts and will stubbornly try to swim against the current by resorting to whatever dangerous and perfidious maneuvers, all they can do is to cause some problems for us. They can never reverse the situation. They will certainly drown in the current.

Having experienced the protracted and cruel war and the destruction of our country by the Pol Pot clique, our people--like the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao people--want peace in order to rebuild our country. However, we know well that the reactionary forces will not put down their arms. They will abandon their dark design only when they have no force to carry out this design. Therefore, besides pledging to /words indistinct/ the good-will stand defined in the 11th and 12th conferences of the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese foreign ministers and the recent statement of Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and foreign minister, our armed forces and people must heighten their vigilance, strive to build firm revolutionary forces in all aspects, and particularly stimulate the drive to attack the enemies and movement to persuade misled persons to return to the revolution, thus firmly defending our revolutionary achievements, ensuring the peaceful life of the people, and causing greater, more serious defeats to the enemies to the point of total doom. Only by doing so will the hostile forces be compelled to abandon their maneuvers against the revolution in the three Indochinese countries, in general, and the revolution in Cambodia, in particular.

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CSO: 4212/61

PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SOTH SPEAKS AT USSR-AIDED VOCATIONAL CENTER

BK210715 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Feb 86

/Text/ The Education Ministry held a ceremony on 19 February to rename the Toek Thla Vocational Training Center as the PRK-USSR Friendship Vocational Training Center. The ceremony was presided over by Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning. Attending the ceremony were the comrades minister and deputy ministers of educations, the comrade Soviet ambassador to Cambodia, and many Soviet specialists and professors.

According to a speech made by Comrade Pen Navouth, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of education, this training center was built in 1962. During the Pol Pot regime, the center was turned into a warehouse for storing and producing weapons for use in serving the insane hegemony of the Beijing expansionists. The Pol Pot clique also destroyed and burned down classrooms, buildings, laboratories, workshops, books, and documents on vocational subjects. After the liberation day on 7 January 1979, thanks to the moral and material assistance from the USSR, including the Soviet specialists and professors, the center was repaired and reopened in 1981.

According to the comrade minister of education, each year this center receives about 200-300 students. During the current 5th school year, 442 have graduated from the center. The graduates are now working in various factories and enterprises. The center, equipped with modern tools and educational materials, gives vocational training on 12 subjects.

Speaking on the same occasion, Comrade Chea Soth expressed profound thanks to the Soviet party, government, and people as well as the Soviet specialists and professors for giving moral and material support and assistance to the PRK in its national defense and construction, particularly their assistance in repairing and enabling this vocational training center to function successfully. The comrade exhorted all students to study hard so as to gain knowledge for contribution to national defense and construction, thus making our country prosperous and advance rapidly on the road toward socialism.

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CSO: 4212/61

PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PRACHEACHON MARKS VIENTIANE SUMMIT ANNIVERSARY

BK231001 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 23 Feb 86

/Text/ Phnom Penh, 23 Feb (SPK)—"The spirit of the Vientiane Indochinese summit conference always remains for the three Indochinese countries as a force in their struggle for the construction and defense of socialism in their respective fatherland," said the biweekly PRACHEACHON (the people) in an editorial dedicated to the third anniversary of this event.

The journal noted that 3 years ago, on 23 February 1983, the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries was held in Vientiane (Laos) to take appropriate measures for the strengthening of solidarity and allround cooperation among the three countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect in conformity with the fervent desire of their peoples and with their longstanding traditions of solidarity. This historic summit, the journal stressed, also constitutes a new step of development of the struggle waged by the three Indochinese nations for national independence and freedom, and is an active contribution to the defense of peace, democracy, and social progress in Southeast Asia and the world.

The journal expressed satisfaction with the sense of responsibility displayed by each of the three Indochinese countries in the implementation of the Vientiane summit resolutions for the common cause of national defense and reconstruction on the basis of genuine patriotism and socialist internationalism.

"For the Cambodian people," the journal affirmed, "the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos strategic alliance that has incessantly strengthened during the past 3 years has greatly helped them in the spirit of this summit to record more brilliant victories in all fields."

"The Cambodian party, army, and people as a whole warmly hail the third anniversary of the Vientiane summit conference and pledge to spare no efforts to constantly strengthen the strategic alliance among the three Indochinese countries while holding aloft the banner of national union and genuine socialist internationalist solidarity in order to advance the Cambodian revolution, as well as that of the three countries, toward total victory for the cause of socialism," the journal said in conclusion.

/12228
CSO: 4219/28

PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 17-23 FEBRUARY

BK240600 /Editorial Report/ Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 17-23 February:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1108 GMT on 22 Feburary reports that in the first half of February, teams of tractor operators tilled some 2,000 hectares of land, including 610 hectares in Svay Rieng Province, 600 hectares in Pursat, 470 hectares in Kompong Chhnang, and 130 hectares in Battambang Province. The Agriculture Ministry will send 132 more tractors and 170 operators to Prey Veng, Kompong Thom, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces. For this dry season cropping, the ministry plans to mechanically plough 133,000 hectares of land. SPK in English at 1144 GMT on 20 February reports that last year, peasants in Cambodia turned 37,800 hectares of waste-land into rice fields, 16,000 hectares of which are good soil. Svay Rieng Province took the lead by reclaiming 6,000 hectares, next were the provinces of Prey Veng, Takeo, and Kampot with 4,110 hectares, 3,110 hectares, and 2,000 hectares respectively. Stung Treng Province and Kompong Som City also exceeded the plan by reclaiming respectively 860 hectares and 1,360 hectares of the 200 hectares and 400 hectares plans. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 19 February reports that by the end of January, fishermen throughout the country caught 28,000 metric tons of fish. This is almost 1,000 metric tons more than the amount they caught at the same time last year.

Kandal Province: SPK in French at 1224 GMT on 17 February reports that so far, peasants in Ponhea Loe District of Kandal Province have transplanted more than 3,100 hectares of dry season rice, fulfilling 80 percent of the production plan for this season. They also planted 195 hectares of subsidiary food crops. The radio at 0430 GMT on 18 February reports that by early February, peasants in Kaoh Thom District of Kandal Province had transplanted almost 2,900 hectares of dry season rice and planted more than 3,500 hectares of subsidiary food crops. This year's planned dry season rice production is 7,300 hectares.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 22 February reports that by end of January, peasants in the province sold more than 10,000 metric tons of paddy to the state. SPK in English at 1114 GMT on 21 February reports that in the last monsoon, due to unfavorable weather, peasants in Battambang Province planted rice on 187,000 hectares of land or only 60 percent of the plan, including 17,500 hectares of the IR-36 variety.

They also covered 8,100 hectares with industrial and subsidiary food crops. The province keeps 170,700 cattle, an increase of 21 percent over last year's figure. The province also produced some 2,400 cubic meters of timber and cared for 15,700 young teak trees. About 3,600 metric tons of fish were caught and 640 metric tons of fries were raised. Peasants in the province also turned 1,700 hectares of wasteland into rice fields.

Kompong Cham Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 22 February reports that from the beginning of the dry season to 20 January, peasants in Kang Means District of Kompong Cham Province had transplanted almost 1,200 hectares of rice and planted 300 hectares of subsidiary food crops and 430 hectares of industrial crops. The dry season rice production plan is 2,800 hectares. The radio at 1300 GMT on 20 February reports that Kompong Cham Province had by end of January purchased more than 5,700 metric tons of paddy and received more than 930 metric tons in patriotic contributions from local people. SPK in English at 0440 GMT on 18 February reports that by early this month peasants in Kompong Siem District of Kompong Cham Province had transplanted rice on 1,000 hectares or 90 percent of the area earmarked for this dry season. Besides rice, peasants had covered 1,160 hectares with tobacco and 500 hectares with subsidiary food crops.

Kompong Chhnang Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 22 February reports that by the end of January, peasants in Kompong Tralach District of Kompong Chhnang Province had sold almost 900 metric tons of paddy to the state. The radio at 0430 GMT on 20 February reports that up to the beginning of February, peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province had harvested more than 40,000 hectares of rainy season rice with average yield of over 1 metric ton per hectare, sown more than 863 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 2,000 hectares of all types of rice. SPK in French at 1224 GMT on 17 February reports that by the beginning of February peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province had completed harvesting rice on 37,250 hectares of land planted last rainy season, transplanted 2,860 hectares of dry season rice, and planted more than 3,300 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Kompong Thom Province: SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 21 February reports that Stong District of Kompong Thom Province has 38,000 hectares of arable land. In the 1985 dry season, peasants covered 16,900 hectares with the high-yielding IR-36 and IR-42 varieties and 675 other hectares with subsidiary food crops. They sold 91 metric onts of surplus rice to the state.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 21 February reports that up to the end of January, fishermen in Kampot Province had caught more than 250 metric tons of fish, more than 70 metric tons of prawn, and more than 160 metric tons of crabs. SPK in French at 1224 GMT on 17 February reports that by the end of January, peasants in Angkor Chey District had sold more than 300 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 18 February reports that after harvesting more than 4,000 hectares of monsoon rice, peasants in Thpong District of Kompong Speu Province had retilled 30 hectares of dry season rice by mid-February. The radio at 1300 GMT on

21 February reports that up to the end of January, peasants in Kompong Speu Province had sown 260 hectares of dry season rice and transplanted more than 1,100 hectares of rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 23 February reports that by early February, peasants in this province had sold more than 2,100 metric tons of paddy to the state and had gave 2,800 metric tons of rice in patriotic contributions.

Kratie Province: SPK in French at 0403 GMT on 23 February reports that in January, the veterinary service in Kratie Province vaccinated more than 2,245 oxen and buffaloes against epizootic diseases. The radio at 0430 GMT on 22 February reports that veterinary service in Kratie Province vaccinated 2,090 cattle against epizootic diseases in 1 month at the beginning of 1986.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: SPK in French at 0420 GMT on 21 February reports that so far, peasants in Puok District of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province had sown rice on 840 of the 3,200 hectares of land earmarked for this dry season.

Stung Treng Province: SPK in English at 1129 GMT on 29 February reports that during the last monsoon season, peasants in Stung Treng Province planted 7,570 hectares of rice and 1,880 hectares of subsidiary food and industrial crops. The number of cattle in the province now rises to 17,670 head.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 22 February reports that by 24 January, peasants in Prey Kabbas District had sold almost 430 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Prey Veng Province: SPK in English at 0440 GMT on 18 February reports that by last month peasnats in Peam Rou District of Prey Veng Province put 2,000 hectares under rice for this dry season. This represented 45 percent of the planned hectarage. Peasants also planted 1,680 hectares of maize, beans, tobacco, and vegetables. The district's agricultural service supplied peasants with 500 metric tons of chemical fertilizer and 500 liters of insecticide.

/12228
CSO: 4212/61

PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

'BANDITS' PUT OUT OF ACTION--Forever, our armed forces and people always in close cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese Army volunteers are ready to intercept and crush all intrusions everywhere both along the border and in the interior, causing the enemy one shameful defeat after another. According to figures received from various battlefields in the past week, in 32 battles our armed forces in cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers put out of action 236 Pol Pot remnant bandits and other reactionary Cambodian soldiers. Of these, we killed on the spot 116, wounded 52, captured 15, and persuaded 53 enemy soldiers to abandon the enemy ranks and return to the national society. We seized 57 assorted weapons, 881 assorted rounds of ammunition, and a quantity of war materiel. /Excerpt/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 Feb 86 BK/ 12228

LAO MINISTER THANKED FOR GREETINGS--Comrade Hun Sen, foreign minister of the PRK, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, foreign minister of the LPDR, for his greetings on PRK National Day. The message noted: I and my colleagues would like to express our most sincere and profound thanks to you for your best wishes extended to me, my colleagues, and the Cambodian people on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the PRK National Day. We are happy to see that the fraternal friendship, special militant solidarity, and allround cooperation between our two parties, governments, and people of Cambodia and Laos have developed ceaselessly, thus contributing to the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. /Text/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Feb 86 BK/ 12228

PREY VENG RETURNEES--In 1985, many women in Prey Veng Province persuaded 51 misled persons to return to the fold and brought with them 6 weapons and some ammunition and war materiel. /Summary/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Feb 86 BK/ 12228

KOMPONG THOM, PURSAT RETURNEES--In January, authorities and people in Kompong Thom Province persuaded 61 Pol Pot and 6 sereika soldiers to return to the fold, bringing with them 30 weapons. Another 20 misled persons presented themselves to authorities in Thmar Puok District, Battambang Province, bringing with them 7 AK's, a B-60, and some war materiel during the same period. On 28 and 29 January, at O Ta Paong Commune, Bakan District, Pursat Province, 21 sereika soldiers decided to return to the revolution, bringing with them 12 weapons. /Summary/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 17 Feb 86 BK/ 12228

SUCCESS OF PROSELYTIZATION MOVEMENT--As a result of the work carried out by the central and provincial proselytization groups, during the 4th week of January, 121 misled persons turned themselves in to our revolutionary authorities throughout the country, bringing along 96 assorted weapons. In January, 585 misled persons turned themselves in to our authorities throughout the country, bringing along 362 weapons. /Summary/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Feb 86 BK/ 12228

PREAH VIHEAR DEFENSE WORK--In 1985, many people in Preah Vihear Province volunteered to join army and militia units. They have successfully defended their localities. In 1985, they killed 80 enemies; captured 12; and seized 60 assorted weapons, 186 rounds of ammunition, and some war materiel. At the same time, 60 enemies surrendered and 89 misled persons turned themselves in to the revolutionary authorities, bringing along 39 assorted weapons. /Summary/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Feb 86 BK/ 12228

RETURNEES IN KOMPONG THOM--As a result of people's cooperation with the proselytization groups in Stoung District of Kompong Thom Province, 271 misled persons turned themselves in to the authorities in 1985, bringing along 59 weapons. /Excerpt/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Feb 86 BK/ 12228

HOME NATIONAL DEFENSE LABORERS WELCOMED--On 20 February, the party committee and People's Revolutionary Committee of Phnom Penh Municipality organized a grand meeting to welcome the fourth group of workers who have made brilliant achievements in national defense labor. On that occasion, Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee, read a speech expressing great joy and warm welcome to cadres, combatants, and workers who have made brilliant feats in carrying out their noble tasks along the Cambodian-Thai border. Comrade Nguon Nhel also noted the victories scored by our Cambodian revolution which has advanced firmly and developed in all fields thanks to the correct leadership of the KPRP and to the international cooperation, and particularly to the immense support and assistance, mentally and materially, of the Vietnamese party, government, army, and people. Phnom Penh capital has advanced rapidly with each passing day and people from all walks of life have joined in carrying out the triple revolutionary movement. Representatives of the national defense labor committee and workers spoke expressing confidence in the KPRP leadership and pledging to successfully carry out all resolutions and work targets set forth by the Fifth Party Congress. They also thanked people in Phnom Penh for willingly distributing food and money to them, thus rendering themselves worthy of being the good rear. /Text/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Feb 86 BK/ 12228

KHOY KHUNHUOR ATTENDS CLOSE PROPAGANDA COURSE--On the morning of 24 February at the office of the newspaper KAMPUCHEA, a ceremony was organized to conclude a professional training course for reporters from various central propaganda networks and provinces and municipalities. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Khoy Khunhuor, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, highly appreciated the constant development of the Cambodian revolution during the past 7 years to which propaganda networks

throughout the country have actively contributed in the movement to defend and build the fatherland. The propaganda networks have carried out their work through broadcasts, film projections, and written material and scored brilliant victories in the country and abroad. The comrade says that these successes were due to the attention of the party and state in close cooperation with all fraternal socialist countries. Our cadres and personnel have been successively sent for training in journalism. The comrade stresses that this training course clearly reflects the role and duty of our journalists in actively contributing to defending the fatherland and revolutionary gains. The comrade calls on all the trainees to strive to study hard and take note of teachers' lessons to achieve good results at the end of the training. /Text/ /Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Feb 86 BK/ 12228

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION--Phnom Penh, 16 Feb (SPK)--The Cambodian Red Cross recently distributed 150 metric tons of rice--gift from the World Food Program--to disaster victims in Kompong Speu Province. Furthermore, another 73 metric tons of rice and 900 kg of clothes offered by the Mennonite Central Committee were also distributed to people in this province. /Text/ /Phnom Penh SPK in French 1134 GMT 16 Feb 86 BK/ 12228

PURSAT, KOMPONG CHAM RETURNEES--Phnom Penh, 14 Feb (SPK)--A group of 20 sereika soldiers reported themselves to revolutionary power of Bakan District, Pursat Province, on 28 January, bringing with them 14 assorted weapons. These are men of the 3d Company, 333th Battalion, 1,333th Regiment. Another group of 14 sereikas joined the revolutionary cause in Dambe District, Kompong Cham Province, on 3 February, bringing with them 7 assorted weapons. All these repentant persons enjoyed the material as well as moral assistance of the local authorities to begin a new life with their families. /Text/ /Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 14 Feb 86 BK/ 12228

SPK REPORTS THAI VIOLATIONS--Phnom Penh, 25 Feb (SPK)--From 10 to 20 February, 24 Thai aircraft, including L-19's, A-37's, and F-5's, operated over the three border areas, Anlung Veng, O Bok, Yeang Dangkum, and Poipet, located between 5 and 10 km inside Cambodian territory in the provinces of Preah Vihear, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, and Battambang. At sea, the Thai Navy violated 161 times Cambodian territorial waters in the sectors between 4 and 20 nautical miles from Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang islands. On land, Thai mortars pounded 98 times hills /word indistinct/ and 505, some 10 km west and northwest of Pailin (Battambang), and hill 402, 15 km northwest of Smatdeng (Pursat). During the same period, many groups of Cambodian reactionaries infiltrated from Thailand to carry out sabotage activities. Cambodian border guards and the local population put 463 of them out of action and seized hundreds of weapons and a fair amount of other war materiel. /Text/ /Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 25 Feb 86 BK/ 12228

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